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CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA.

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# LABOUR REPORT, 1936.

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by

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# LABOR REPORT 1988

THE NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

LEADER

## PREFACE.

The first Labour Report issued by this Bureau was published in 1912. This Report is the twenty-seventh of the series and deals chiefly with the year 1936. The tabulations, however, include particulars relating to the first half of 1937 as well as for earlier years, in most cases back to 1931.

The synopsis immediately following shows the general arrangement of the work, while an index has been inserted at the end of the volume to facilitate reference.

The subject-matter in the Report has been divided into four main Chapters, covering information in regard to Prices (Wholesale, Retail and International Comparisons); Wages; Employment (Unemployment and Industrial Disputes); Associations (Trade Unions and Employers' Associations). The Report follows the lines of its immediate predecessors in scope and arrangement.

In Chapter II., Section 3, a comprehensive review is given of the judgment of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration of the 23rd June, 1937, by which "prosperity loadings" were added to the basic wage of all workers whose wages and working conditions are controlled by that Court. A table of the "Court" Series of Index Numbers created by the Court for the adjustment of its basic wage appears in Appendix IX.

A brief review has been included in Chapter III. "Employment", of the special legislation for the relief of unemployment enacted during 1931 to 1937. Tables are also published herein for the first time embodying data on "Direct Measures of Employment" by way of supplementing the information in regard to unemployment provided by the percentages reported by trade unions. The field of inquiry covered by this investigation has been limited for the time being to employment in factories and retail stores.

In view of the importance and extent of the revision in 1936 and 1937 of the retail price indexes compiled by the Bureau, the whole of the Resolutions of the 1936 Conference of Statisticians upon which the revisions are based are published in Appendix XI.

For the purpose of tabulating the results of the investigations which have been made in regard to rates of wage, labour organizations, employers' associations, unemployment, industrial disputes, &c., the following classification of trades and occupations has been adopted:—

### Classification of Industries and Occupations.

I.	Wood, Furniture, Sawmill, Timber-works, &c.	VIII.	Mining, Quarries, &c.
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, &c.	IX.	Railway and Tramway Services.
III.	Food, Drink, and Tobacco—Manufacture and Distribution.	X.	Other Land Transport.
IV.	Clothing, Textiles, &c.	XI.	Shipping, Wharf Labour, &c.
V.	Books, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, Horticultural, &c.
VI.	Other Manufacturing.	XIII.	Domestic, Hotels, &c.
VII.	Building.	XIV.	Miscellaneous.

#### PREFACE.

It is gratifying to record that secretaries of trade unions and of employers' associations, officials of Commonwealth and State Departments, private employers, retail dealers, house agents, and others have readily responded to the somewhat heavy demands made upon them.

Without the help so rendered, the investigations contained herein would have been impossible, and I take this opportunity of expressing my cordial thanks to all who have thus assisted.

The valuable assistance rendered to the Bureau by the Statistical Offices in the various States, especially in regard to the collection of retail prices, is acknowledged, and to the officers concerned I desire to express my sincere thanks.

I am specially indebted to Mr. H. G. Downing, the officer in charge of Labour Statistics in this Bureau, for the care and attention which he has bestowed on the compilation of this Report and for seeing the matter through the press. My thanks are also due to the staff under his control for their cordial co-operation and valuable services.

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*Commonwealth Statistician.*

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,  
*Canberra, F.C.T., December, 1937.*

# SYNOPSIS.

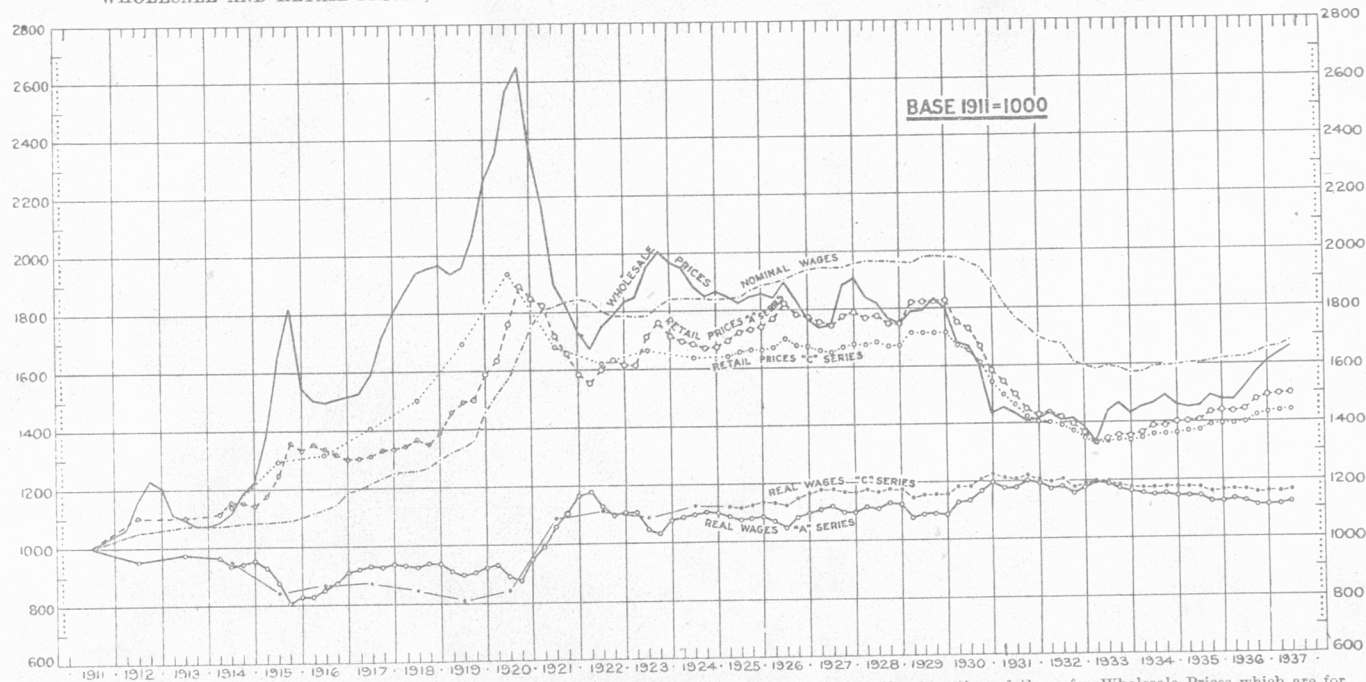
	Page.
<b>CHAPTER I.—PRICES.</b>	
§ 1. Wholesale Prices.	
1. General .. ..	9
2. Commodities in Groups ..	9
3. Index-numbers, 1861 to 1937 ..	11
4. Variations since Outbreak of War ..	11
5. Prices—1935 and 1936 ..	12
§ 2. Retail Prices—Food, Groceries and Housing.	
1. General .. ..	12
2. The New Composite Unit ..	13
3. Collection of Data .. ..	15
4. Change of Base Period .. ..	15
5. Retail Prices and Wage Assessment .. ..	16
6. Retail Prices Capital Cities, 1907 to 1936 .. ..	18
7. Change of Basis for Rent Constituent .. ..	19
8. Retail Prices 30 Towns, 1932 to 1937 .. ..	19
9. Population Weights .. ..	23
10. Retail Price Index-numbers in Terms of Currency .. ..	23
11. Price Details, 1936 .. ..	25
Retail Price Index-numbers base, 1911—(used by Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration) <i>vide</i> Appendix VII. and VIII. ..	179
§ 3. Food, Housing, Clothing and Miscellaneous.	
1. General .. ..	25
2. Methods and Regimen Adopted ..	26
3. Base .. ..	29
4. Variations 30 Towns .. ..	29
5. Retail Prices November, 1914, 1921 and 1931 to March Quarter 1937 .. ..	29
Retail Prices November, 1915 to 1920 .. ..	36
Relative Cost of each Group of Items, 1935 and 1936 ..	37
§ 4. Retail Price Index-numbers, 200 Towns.	
1. General .. ..	38
2. Results, 1935 to 1936 .. ..	38
3. Comparison of Capitals and other towns .. ..	42
4. Rent Reduction Acts .. ..	43

	Page.
<b>Chapter I.—Prices—continued.</b>	
§ 5. International Comparison of Price Index-numbers.	
1. Wholesale Prices—Australia and other Countries .. ..	44
2. Retail Prices—Australia and other Countries .. ..	45
<b>CHAPTER II.—WAGES.</b>	
§ 1. Operations under Arbitration and Wages Board Acts and Industrial Legislation.	
1. General .. ..	44
2. Acts Regulating Industrial Matters .. ..	47
3. Methods of Administration ..	47
4. Awards and Determinations made and Industrial Agreements filed .. ..	48
5. Awards Determinations and Agreements in Force, Boards Authorized and Constituted and Industrial Legislation ..	49
§ 2. Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour.	
1. General .. ..	55
2. Adult Male Weekly Wages—States, 1914 to 1936 .. ..	56
3. Adult Male Weekly Wages—Industrial Groups, 1914 to 1936 ..	58
4. Adult Female Weekly Wages—States, 1914 to 1936 .. ..	59
5. Adult Female Weekly Wages—Industrial Groups, 1914 to 1936 ..	60
6. Hours of Labour and Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage, 31st December, 1936 .. ..	60
7. Adult Male Weekly Wages—States—1891 to 1936 .. ..	63
8. Adult Male Weekly Wages—Industrial Groups—1891 to 1936 ..	63
9. Adult Males Hourly Wages—1914 to 1936 .. ..	64
10. Nominal Hours of Labour of Adult Males—1914 to 1936 .. ..	65
11. Adult Females Hourly Wages—1914 to 1936 .. ..	66
12. Nominal Hours of Labour of Adult Females—1914 to 1936 ..	67
13. Nominal and Effective Wages ..	68
14. Productive Activity .. ..	71
§ 3. The Basic Wage and Child Endowment in Australia.	
1. Basic Wage .. ..	74
2. The Commonwealth Basic Wage ..	75
3. State Basic Wages .. ..	87
4. Royal Commission on Basic Wage ..	94
5. Child Endowment .. ..	94

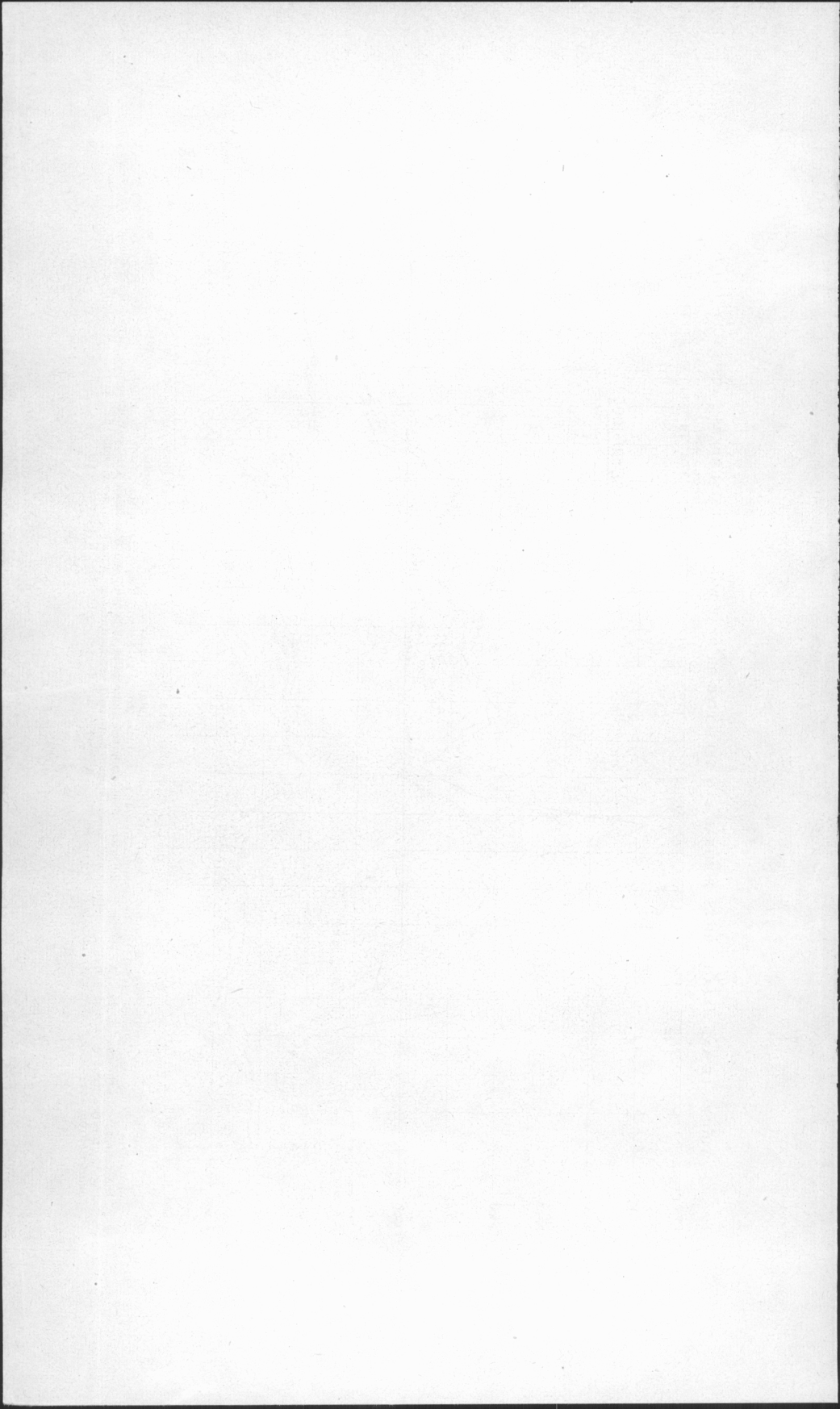
	Page.		Page.
<b>CHAPTER III.—EMPLOYMENT.</b>		<b>Chapter IV.—Associations—continued.</b>	
<b>§ 1. Industrial Disputes.</b>		7. Central Labour Organizations ..	141
1. General .. .. .	95	8. Organizations registered under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act ..	142
2. Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1936 .. .. .	95	<b>§ 2. Employers' Associations.</b>	
3. Particulars of Principal Disputes in 1936 .. .. .	97	1. General .. .. .	143
4. Industrial Disputes, 1932 to 1936	98	2. Employers' Associations in each State, 1932 to 1936 .. .. .	143
5. Duration of Industrial Disputes	99	3. Employers' Associations in In- dustrial Groups, 1935 and 1936	144
6. Causes of Industrial Disputes ..	102	4. Employers' Associations in Mem- bership Groups, 1932 to 1936	144
7. Results of Industrial Disputes ..	103	5. Federations of Employers' As- sociations .. .. .	145
8. Methods of Settlement .. .. .	105	<b>§ 3. International Comparisons.</b>	
<b>§ 2. Fluctuations in Employment.</b>		1. The International Labour Con- ferences .. .. .	146
1. General .. .. .	107	2. Unemployment in other Countries	147
2. Unemployment— States, 1936 .. .. .	108	3. Retail Prices of Food—Australia and other Countries .. .. .	148
Australia, 1891 to 1937 .. .. .	109		
3. Unemployment by Industries —Australia—1936 .. .. .	109	<b>APPENDIX.</b>	
4. Unemployment — Quarterly — States 1925 to 1937 .. .. .	111	Section I. Wholesale Prices, 1935 and 1936	151
5. Causes of Unemployment .. .. .	111	" II. Retail Prices, Capital Cities, 1936 .. .. .	152
6. Seasonal Employment in Aus- tralia .. .. .	111	" III. Weekly House Rents, 30 Towns, 1932 to 1936 .. .. .	158
<b>§ 3. Direct Measures of Employment.</b>		" IV. Minimum Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour for Adult Male Workers, 31st Decem- ber, 1936 .. .. .	159
1. General .. .. .	111	" V. Minimum Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour for Adult Female Workers, 31st Decem- ber, 1936 .. .. .	173
2. Index of Employment in Factories	112	" VI. Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour, Australia and other Countries .. .. .	176
3. Index of Employment in Retail Stores .. .. .	113	" VII. Retail Price Index-numbers (1911 base) (for Common- wealth Court)— Food and Groceries only ..	179
4. General Employment Indexes of New South Wales and Queens- land .. .. .	113	Rent (all houses) .. .. .	181
<b>§ 4. Relief of Unemployment.</b>		Food, Groceries and Rent (all houses) .. .. .	183
1. Special Legislation for Relief of Unemployment .. .. .	118	Food, Groceries and Rent (all houses) 1901 to 1936	185
2. Unemployment Relief—Susten- ance Rates .. .. .	120	" VIII. Retail Price Index-numbers. The "Harvester-All Items" Index ("D" Series) (for use of Commonwealth Court) ..	186
3. Unemployment Relief Funds ..	128	" IX. Retail Price Index Numbers, The "Court" Series Index ..	187
4. Numbers in Receipt of Sustenance	132	" X. Comparative Index-numbers (1911 Base) .. .. .	188
<b>§ 5. State Free Employment Bureaux.</b>		" XI. Resolutions of Conference of Commonwealth and State Statisticians, 1936 .. .. .	189
1. General .. .. .	132		
2. Applications and Positions Filled	133	<b>GRAPHS.</b>	
<b>§ 6. Industrial Accidents.</b>		1. Retail Prices, Wholesale Prices and Nominal and Effective Wage Index- numbers and Percentage of Un- employed .. .. .	8
1. Source of Information .. .. .	133	2. Industrial Disputes—Working Days lost in Industrial Groups, 1913 to 1936	100
2. Number of Accidents Reported ..	133		
3. Accidents in Industrial Groups ..	134		
4. Mining Accidents .. .. .	134		
<b>CHAPTER IV.—ASSOCIATIONS.</b>			
<b>§ 1. Labour Organizations.</b>			
1. General .. .. .	136		
2. Trade Unions and Branches— Number and Membership, 1932 to 1936 .. .. .	136		
3. Trade Unions — Industrial Groups, 1932 to 1936 .. .. .	137		
4. Trade Unions — Number and Percentage of Male and Female Members .. .. .	138		
5. Trade Unions — Classification according to Number of Mem- bers, 1932 to 1936 .. .. .	140		
6. Interstate or Federated Trade Unions .. .. .	141		



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES, NOMINAL AND EFFECTIVE OR REAL WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS.—AUSTRALIA, 1911 TO 1937.



NOTE.—The index-numbers in the above graph are for the Six Capital Cities as a whole, with the exception of those for Wholesale Prices which are for Melbourne. They are all calculated to the common base 1911 = 1,000, the scale for which appears on the left of the graph. They are shown *quarterly* from the year 1912 in the case of the "A" Series Retail Prices (food, groceries and rent of all houses) and Wholesale Prices (Melbourne). The "C" Series Retail Prices (food, groceries, rent of 4 and 5 rooms, clothing and miscellaneous household expenditure) are shown *quarterly* from the year 1925. Nominal Wages are shown *quarterly* from 1914, and Real Wages *quarterly* from 1914 for the "A" Series, and from 1925 for the "C" Series.



## CHAPTER I.—PRICES.

## § 1.—Wholesale Prices.

1. **General.**—The information given in this chapter refers to Melbourne wholesale prices. An index of Sydney wholesale prices is compiled by the Government Statistician of New South Wales, and published in the *Year Book* and the *Monthly Bulletin of Business Statistics* of that State.

The scope of the wholesale price index can best be understood by an examination of the list of commodities included which is given on page 10. This list is, to a large extent, comparable with that used in the compilation of the "Economist" and "Statist" index-numbers of Great Britain, but differs largely from that used for the wholesale price index-numbers of the United States (Bureau of Labour) or Canada (Department of Labour).

The items for computing the Melbourne wholesale price index comprise chiefly basic materials which in the form of raw material, food, or as a source of power, enter into production for home consumption. The purpose of the index, therefore, is to measure the changes in the price of these particular materials rather than the changes in prices generally. As Australia does not, to any extent, manufacture from imported raw materials commodities for export, the local consumption appears to give the most appropriate weighting. Any lack of uniformity in the variations of the index-numbers for these wholesale prices and for retail prices would indicate broadly changes in the relation of manufacturing and distributing charges to the cost of basic materials.

The index of Melbourne wholesale prices was first computed in 1912, and has been continued on the same lines since that year. It was resolved, however, at the Conference of Statisticians at Brisbane in 1930 that the time had come to revise and extend the items included in order to bring the index into line with the changed conditions. An investigation to that end is now almost completed, and the results will shortly be published.

2. **Commodities in Groups.**—The commodities are divided into eight groups, as set out on page 10. The descriptions of the groups are given in the table below, with the proportional cost of each group for the year 1936. These proportions may be used with fair accuracy as "weights" to combine any group index-numbers at the present time, but would give unsatisfactory results if used for a time when prices were relatively much different, as in 1929.

Groups of Commodities.

Group.	Description.	Percentage of Aggregate Cost (1936).
I.	"Metals and Coal" .. ..	14
II.	"Cotton, Wool", also jute, leather, &c. ..	15
III.	"Agricultural Produce" .. ..	27
IV.	"Dairy Produce" .. ..	8
V.	"Groceries" .. ..	17
VI.	"Meat" .. ..	11
VII.	"Building materials" (mostly timber) ..	7
VIII.	"Chemicals" (excluding fertilizers) ..	1

It will be noticed that the group "Chemicals" is practically negligible.

The index relates chiefly to basic materials, but a certain proportion of Australian manufacturing costs enters into all groups. The amount is small in Meat (VI.), Agricultural Produce (III.), and Cotton, Wool (II.), and greater in others, but the difference is not sufficient to justify any inference

as to different changes of the price-level for manufactured goods and farm products. The number and weight of manufactured commodities included are too small to warrant deductions of this nature from any possible grouping.

Many of the commodities included are affected by the tariff. Cotton, Wool (II.), Agricultural Produce (III.), and Meat (VI.), are little affected, and Dairy Produce (IV.) not greatly, but in the other groups the tariff is a dominating influence.

Melbourne Wholesale Prices—Commodities included, Units of Measurement, and  
"Mass-Units."

Commodity.	Quality.	Unit.	Mass Unit.	Commodity.	Quality.	Unit.	Mass Unit.
GROUP I.				GROUP V.			
Iron—				Currants ..	..	lb.	1,400
Pig ..	Mxd. Nos.	ton	6½	Raisins ..	Sultanas	..	1,400
Rod and Bar	Stafford	"	3½	Herrings ..	1-lb. fresh	doz. 1-lb.	50
Angles ..	"	"	3½		tins	"	
Plate ..	"	"	3	Salmon ..	1-lb. tall	"	50
Hoop ..	"	"	½		Alaska	"	
Galvanized ..	26 gauge	"	5	Sardines ..	Halves	doz. halves	100
Tinned Plates ..	I.C. Coke	box	60	Coffee ..	Plantation	lb.	200
Fencing Wire ..	No. 8	ton	6	Cocoa ..	McKenzie's	"	100
Zinc, sheet ..	"	"	1	Sugar ..	No. 1A	ton	22
Lead, sheet ..	"	"	¾	Macaroni ..	"	lb.	200
" pipes ..	"	"	¾	Tapioca ..	"	cwt.	7
Copper, sheet ..	"	lb.	2,000	Rice ..	"	ton	2
Quicksilver ..	"	"	12	Salt ..	Australian	"	7
Coal ..	Newcastle, on wharf	ton	600		fine	"	
GROUP II.				Salt ..	Rock ..	"	1
				Mustard ..	Coleman's	doz. 1-lb.	6
Branbags ..	"	doz.	110		tins	"	
Cornbags ..	"	"	250	Starch ..	Coleman's	lb.	100
Woolpacks ..	"	each	200		White	"	
Leather—				Blue ..	Keen's	"	50
Chrome Box ..	"	ft.	1,200	Matches ..	Australian	gross	90
Hide ..	"	"	"		Safety	"	
Rough Tanned ..	"	lb.	600	Candles ..	Rangoon	lb.	1,600
—Split ..	"	"	"	Tobacco ..	"	"	1,300
Sole Leather—	"	"	600	Tea ..	"	"	3,000
Factory ..	"	"	"	Kerosene ..	"	gallon	1,700
Sides ..	"	"	"	GROUP VI.			
Cotton ..	Raw ..	"	24,000	Beef ..	Average quality	100 lb.	390
Wool ..	Greasy ..	"	12,200		"	"	
Twine ..	Reaper and	"	150	Mutton ..	"	lb.	33,000
	Binder	"	"	Veal ..	"	"	2,000
Tallow ..	Mutton Prime	ton	1½	Lamb ..	"	"	5,600
				Pork ..	"	"	3,700
GROUP III.				GROUP VII.			
Wheat ..	"	bushel	500	Timber—	Flooring—	100 ft. lin.	30
Flour ..	"	ton	48		6 x 1½	"	30
Bran ..	"	"	14		6 x 2	"	30
Pollard ..	"	"	14		6 x 2½	"	30
Oats ..	Milling ..	bushel	1,200		6 x 3	"	30
Oatmeal ..	Colonial	ton	1½		6 x 4	"	200
Barley ..	English	bushel	150		Weatherboards	"	
"	Cape ..	"	100		Oregon	1,000 ft. sup.	20
Maize ..	"	"	1,000		Shelving	"	10
Hay ..	Best Mngr.	ton	135	Cement ..	Portland	cask	30
Chaff ..	Prime ..	"	135	White Lead ..	"	ton	½
Straw ..	Victorian	"	25	Slates ..	Welsh	1,000	½
Peas ..	"	bushel	55		20 x 10	"	
Potatoes ..	"	ton	40	GROUP VIII.			
Malt ..	Victorian	bushel	140	Cream of Tartar	In kegs	lb.	400
Onions ..	"	ton	3	Carbonate of Soda	"	ton	½
GROUP IV.				Saltpetre ..	Refined	"	1-20
Ham ..	"	lb.	800	Sulphur ..	"	"	½
Bacon ..	"	"	3,200	Caustic Soda ..	"	cwt.	½
Cheese ..	"	"	1,500	Alum ..	Lump ..	ton	½
Butter ..	Best Fresh	"	9,500	Cyanide of Potassium	"	lb.	570
Lard ..	Bulk ..	"	200				
Eggs ..	Ordinary	doz.	1,800				
Honey ..	"	lb.	600				
Beeswax ..	"	"	40				
Condensed Milk	Bacchus Marsh	doz. lb.	160				

3. **Index-Numbers.**—Index-numbers for each group of commodities, as well as for all groups combined, are shown in the following table:—

**Melbourne Wholesale Prices—Index-Numbers 1861 to March, 1937.**

(Base: Year 1911 = 1,000.)

YEAR.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Cotton, Wool, Leather.	III. Agricultural Produce, &c.	IV. Dairy Produce.	V. Groceries.	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Materials.	VIII. Chemicals.	All Groups.
1861 ..	1,438	1,381	1,583	1,008	1,963	..	1,070	2,030	1,538
1871 ..	1,096	1,257	1,330	864	1,586	..	1,044	1,409	1,220
1881 ..	1,178	1,115	1,012	935	1,421	..	1,091	1,587	1,121
1891 ..	895	847	1,024	995	1,032	888	780	1,194	945
1901 ..	1,061	774	928	1,029	1,048	1,345	841	917	974
1911 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1914 ..	1,099	1,032	1,207	1,137	1,021	1,507	1,081	1,553	1,149
1915 ..	1,284	1,017	2,162	1,530	1,133	2,435	1,275	1,528	1,604
1916 ..	1,695	1,423	1,208	1,485	1,322	2,515	1,491	1,760	1,504
1917 ..	2,129	2,008	1,457	1,423	1,343	2,403	1,884	2,171	1,662
1918 ..	2,416	2,360	1,444	1,454	1,422	2,385	2,686	3,225	1,934
1919 ..	2,125	2,363	1,985	1,651	1,516	2,348	2,851	2,898	2,058
1920 ..	2,298	2,624	2,439	2,209	1,918	3,279	3,226	2,825	2,480
1921 ..	2,173	1,362	1,767	2,000	1,976	2,158	2,733	2,303	1,908
1922 ..	1,942	1,681	1,628	1,648	1,869	1,787	2,005	1,965	1,758
1923 ..	1,826	2,148	1,778	1,837	1,746	2,579	2,025	1,933	1,994
1924 ..	1,835	2,418	1,647	1,655	1,721	1,223	1,815	1,806	1,885
1925 ..	1,852	1,967	1,797	1,636	1,723	2,212	1,711	1,790	1,844
1926 ..	1,938	1,582	2,001	1,784	1,731	1,931	1,665	1,816	1,882
1927 ..	1,962	1,650	1,826	1,823	1,724	2,111	1,624	1,866	1,817
1928 ..	1,912	1,781	1,726	1,751	1,707	2,015	1,744	1,923	1,792
1929 ..	1,912	1,556	1,792	1,853	1,690	2,246	1,754	1,942	1,803
1930 ..	1,866	1,127	1,484	1,627	1,666	2,025	1,875	1,982	1,596
1931 ..	1,826	1,039	1,121	1,399	1,794	1,508	2,025	2,166	1,426
1932 ..	1,736	1,000	1,230	1,303	1,767	1,348	2,043	2,127	1,411
1933 ..	1,713	1,118	1,175	1,195	1,714	1,487	2,061	2,106	1,409
1934 ..	1,660	1,261	1,288	1,274	1,735	1,540	2,015	2,018	1,471
1935 ..	1,602	1,217	1,344	1,325	1,729	1,508	1,964	1,996	1,469
1936 ..	1,566	1,331	1,180	1,351	1,731	1,684	1,969	1,997	1,543
1935—									
July ..	1,561	1,261	1,376	1,327	1,720	1,504	1,967	2,009	1,479
Aug. ..	1,629	1,210	1,377	1,314	1,730	1,693	1,952	2,009	1,498
Sept. ..	1,629	1,218	1,388	1,290	1,726	1,638	1,964	2,009	1,495
Oct. ..	1,567	1,260	1,397	1,298	1,726	1,672	1,941	2,009	1,499
Nov. ..	1,569	1,295	1,354	1,307	1,732	1,517	1,930	2,009	1,479
Dec. ..	1,570	1,284	1,307	1,307	1,754	1,446	1,930	2,009	1,460
1936—									
Jan. ..	1,571	1,285	1,333	1,305	1,739	1,536	1,942	2,017	1,475
Feb. ..	1,564	1,292	1,328	1,312	1,736	1,468	1,922	2,010	1,466
Mar. ..	1,567	1,312	1,359	1,337	1,736	1,487	1,948	2,010	1,485
April ..	1,567	1,326	1,410	1,389	1,725	1,590	1,946	2,010	1,515
May ..	1,567	1,324	1,413	1,395	1,726	1,640	1,948	2,010	1,521
June ..	1,566	1,303	1,415	1,374	1,730	1,705	1,954	2,010	1,523
July ..	1,556	1,330	1,433	1,348	1,731	1,931	1,957	2,006	1,552
Aug. ..	1,547	1,318	1,497	1,334	1,724	2,129	1,964	1,994	1,585
Sept. ..	1,558	1,301	1,497	1,338	1,727	2,009	1,973	1,994	1,573
Oct. ..	1,564	1,333	1,637	1,350	1,724	1,709	2,009	1,966	1,591
Nov. ..	1,578	1,404	1,724	1,368	1,736	1,571	2,021	1,966	1,620
Dec. ..	1,589	1,438	1,713	1,366	1,740	1,428	2,043	1,966	1,611
1937									
Jan. ..	1,701	1,528	1,658	1,381	1,746	1,528	2,138	1,966	1,644
Feb. ..	1,720	1,506	1,575	1,408	1,750	1,439	2,230	1,966	1,618
March ..	1,812	1,583	1,552	1,419	1,749	1,471	2,425	1,966	1,652

\* The figures given in this table are comparable in the vertical columns, but are not directly comparable horizontally. The index-numbers are reversible.

4. **Variations since Outbreak of War.**—The variations in the index-numbers of the separate commodity groups for the years 1915 to 1936, and for each month from July, 1935, to March, 1937, are shown in the following



table, taking July, 1914, the last month before the outbreak of war, as base (= 1,000) for each group :—

### Melbourne Wholesale Prices Index-Numbers.

(Base : July, 1914 = 1,000.)

Period.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Cotton, Wool, Leather	III. Agri- cultural Produce.	IV. Dairy Pro- duce.	V. Gro- ceries.	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Materials	VIII. Chemicals.	All Groups.
July, 1914 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Year 1915 ..	1,166	934	2,024	1,272	1,098	1,502	1,164	1,490	1,406
" 1916 ..	1,539	1,307	1,130	1,235	1,266	1,531	1,361	1,716	1,318
" 1917 ..	1,919	1,841	1,084	1,181	1,302	1,480	1,722	2,141	1,456
" 1918 ..	2,197	2,324	1,351	1,210	1,378	1,469	2,448	3,085	1,695
" 1919 ..	1,930	2,169	1,858	1,373	1,469	1,448	2,602	2,827	1,801
" 1920 ..	2,091	2,430	2,228	1,840	1,860	2,022	2,944	2,764	2,178
" 1921 ..	1,974	1,250	1,653	1,663	1,916	1,331	2,495	2,246	1,668
" 1922 ..	1,763	1,543	1,523	1,370	1,811	1,102	1,830	1,917	1,541
" 1923 ..	1,658	1,972	1,664	1,527	1,693	1,590	1,848	1,885	1,704
" 1924 ..	1,667	2,220	1,541	1,376	1,668	1,371	1,656	1,761	1,653
" 1925 ..	1,682	1,806	1,681	1,360	1,670	1,364	1,562	1,746	1,617
" 1926 ..	1,760	1,453	1,873	1,483	1,677	1,191	1,519	1,771	1,606
" 1927 ..	1,782	1,545	1,709	1,516	1,671	1,302	1,482	1,820	1,593
" 1928 ..	1,737	1,635	1,661	1,456	1,654	1,242	1,590	1,876	1,571
" 1929 ..	1,737	1,428	1,677	1,540	1,638	1,385	1,601	1,895	1,581
" 1930 ..	1,695	1,035	1,389	1,353	1,614	1,249	1,712	1,933	1,399
" 1931 ..	1,659	954	1,049	1,163	1,738	930	1,849	2,112	1,252
" 1932 ..	1,577	918	1,152	1,083	1,712	831	1,865	2,074	1,237
" 1933 ..	1,556	1,026	1,100	994	1,661	917	1,882	2,054	1,235
" 1934 ..	1,508	1,158	1,205	1,059	1,682	950	1,839	1,968	1,290
" 1935 ..	1,456	1,116	1,258	1,100	1,677	931	1,792	1,946	1,288
" 1936 ..	1,422	1,222	1,385	1,123	1,678	1,038	1,798	1,948	1,353
1935—									
July ..	1,418	1,158	1,288	1,103	1,667	928	1,795	1,959	1,296
August ..	1,480	1,111	1,289	1,092	1,677	1,044	1,782	1,959	1,314
September ..	1,480	1,118	1,299	1,072	1,672	1,010	1,793	1,959	1,311
October ..	1,425	1,157	1,308	1,079	1,673	1,031	1,772	1,959	1,314
November ..	1,425	1,189	1,268	1,087	1,678	936	1,762	1,959	1,297
December ..	1,426	1,179	1,223	1,087	1,700	892	1,762	1,959	1,280
1936—									
January ..	1,427	1,179	1,248	1,085	1,685	947	1,773	1,967	1,293
February ..	1,421	1,186	1,243	1,091	1,682	905	1,755	1,961	1,285
March ..	1,421	1,205	1,272	1,112	1,683	917	1,778	1,961	1,301
April ..	1,423	1,217	1,320	1,154	1,672	981	1,777	1,961	1,328
May ..	1,423	1,216	1,323	1,160	1,673	1,012	1,778	1,961	1,334
June ..	1,422	1,197	1,324	1,142	1,677	1,052	1,783	1,961	1,335
July ..	1,413	1,221	1,341	1,121	1,678	1,191	1,786	1,957	1,361
August ..	1,405	1,210	1,401	1,109	1,671	1,313	1,793	1,945	1,390
September ..	1,415	1,194	1,402	1,112	1,674	1,239	1,801	1,945	1,379
October ..	1,420	1,224	1,532	1,122	1,671	1,054	1,834	1,918	1,395
November ..	1,433	1,289	1,614	1,137	1,683	969	1,845	1,918	1,420
December ..	1,443	1,320	1,603	1,136	1,687	880	1,865	1,918	1,412
1937—									
January ..	1,545	1,403	1,552	1,148	1,692	942	1,952	1,918	1,441
February ..	1,562	1,382	1,474	1,171	1,696	887	2,036	1,918	1,419
March ..	1,646	1,454	1,453	1,179	1,695	907	2,214	1,918	1,449

5. Prices, 1935 and 1936.—In Section I. of the Appendix, details are given of the average wholesale prices of the particular grades of commodities used in computing the index-numbers in the years 1935 and 1936. Corresponding information for previous years was given in the Appendices to preceding Reports. In Report No. 1 (1912), prices are given for each year from 1871 to 1911.

### § 2. Retail Prices and Housing.

1. General.—The methods adopted for the computation of retail price index-numbers have been described in earlier issues of this Report. For the principles involved, the reader is recommended to consult the Appendix to Labour Report No. 9.

2 **The New Composite Unit.**—The “Composite Unit” or “Regimen” upon which the retail price index-numbers for food, groceries, and rent are based has undergone some modifications since its original introduction in 1912. The constitution of the regimen used until the end of June, 1932, is published in Labour Report No. 23, and of that used until the end of June, 1936, in Labour Report No. 25. The new regimen, which was determined after full consideration by a Conference of the Commonwealth and State Statisticians in April, 1936, and adopted in the September quarter of 1936, appears on the next page.

This Conference not only recommended extensive revisions of the regimen on which the index-numbers are based, but also considered methods of collection and compilation. As a result of its deliberations, and subsequent discussions by correspondence, many improvements and refinements have been introduced. The resolutions of the Conference are reprinted in Appendix XI. of this issue of the Labour Report.

The changes in the regimen were made with a view to improving the index-numbers as measures of price variations. They comprised chiefly the elimination or replacement of articles no longer in demand, or which experience has shown to be unsuitable media for the measurement of price variations; the alteration of units of quantity in certain cases to conform with those in most general use; the adjustment of the mass-unit allotted to certain articles to bring them into accord with present-day consumption habits; and the re-adjustment of the population weights applicable to the several “groups” of the regimen in accordance with the results of the 1933 Census. Definite grades or qualities were also established for each article in the regimen, to ensure quotations being made for the same article at all times and in all places. Improved methods of collecting and weighting average house rentals have also been adopted.

Changes of the nature mentioned are commonly made in price indexes without seriously impairing their continuity. In accordance with established principles of procedure in changing the regimen (*see* Labour Report No. 9, Appendix I., Part II., paragraphs 14 and 18), the general level of the index was taken as determined by the old regimen for the September quarter of 1936\*, and the new regimen has been used to measure variations in the price-level after that date. The linking up of the index-numbers on the old and the new basis was effected by the usual method of equating their respective weighted aggregates for the six capital cities. This naturally involves some slight alteration of the relative positions of individual towns, but the effect is noticeable more in the “group” index-numbers than in the complete “C” Series index-numbers.

In the new regimen, the weights are, approximately, the annual average consumption per head for household purposes during the years 1927 to 1929. Small adjustments in the crude average consumption have been made in two ways. Consumption by factories, when the product did not go into household use in Australia, was deducted. On the other hand, the weights given to some foods, such as dried apricots and canned peaches, cover also the consumption of other similar foods. The following table gives the new regimen, the units of quantity, and the “mass units” or estimated annual consumption *per capita*. In the last column the approximate relative importance of the items making up the new regimen is shown for Melbourne for the fourth quarter of 1936. The relative importance will, of course, change slightly with variation of prices, and revised figures will be published from time to time as may be necessary.

\* Revisions of collection and compilation methods have occupied a longer period, and are still proceeding. Proper precautions are taken to prevent such revisions from disturbing the essential principle of continuity.

## Retail Prices—"New Composite Unit."

## GROUP I.—FOOD AND GROCERIES.

No.	Item.	Unit.	Mass Unit (per capita).	(a) Cost of Items in Regimen as percentage of Aggregate of Melbourne, 4th Quarter, 1936.
SECTION A.—GROCERIES.				
1	Bread, white flour (cash delivered) ..	2-lb. loaf	100	6.1
2	Flour, ordinary .. ..	2 lb. ..	25	1.2
3	Flour, self-raising .. ..	2-lb. pkt. ..	12	1.0
4	Tea .. ..	1-lb. pkt. ..	8	2.8
5	Sugar, white granulated, 1A ..	1 lb. ..	100	5.0
6	Rice, polished (Australian) ..	1 lb. ..	8	0.3
7	Sago, seed tapioca .. ..	1 lb. ..	1	0.1
8	Jam, plum .. ..	1½-lb. tin ..	8	0.8
9	Golden Syrup .. ..	2-lb. tin ..	1	0.1
10	Oats, flaked, loose .. ..	1 lb. ..	8	0.3
11	Raisins, seeded .. ..	1-lb. pkt. ..	5	0.6
12	Currants, loose, 2-Crown ..	1 lb. ..	2	0.2
13	Apricots, dried, loose, 2-Crown ..	1 lb. ..	1	0.2
14	Peaches, canned .. ..	30-oz. tin	3	0.3
15	Pears, canned .. ..	30-oz. tin	1	0.1
16	Salmon, in tins .. ..	1-lb. tin ..	3	0.4
17	Potatoes, new and old .. ..	7 lb. ..	18	2.6
18	Onions, brown .. ..	1 lb. ..	14	0.5
19	Soap .. ..	1 lb. ..	16	1.3
20	Kerosene, lighting, bulk ..	quart ..	4	0.3

## SECTION B.—DAIRY PRODUCE.

21	Butter, factory "choicest" ..	1 lb. ..	30	6.4
22	Cheese, ordinary, mild .. ..	1 lb. ..	4	0.6
23	Eggs, standard, new laid ..	1 doz. ..	6	1.1
24	Bacon, rashers, best middle ..	1 lb. ..	12	2.6
25	Milk, condensed, sweetened ..	1 tin ..	5	0.5
26	Milk, fresh—in sealed bottles or not bottled .. ..	quart ..	72	5.8

## SECTION C.—MEAT.

Beef (fresh)—				
27	Si loin (Roast) .. ..	1 lb. ..	18	2.0
28	Rib (Roast) .. ..	1 lb. ..	22	2.0
29	Steak—Rump .. ..	1 lb. ..	11	1.8
30	Steak—Chuck (stewing) ..	1 lb. ..	20	1.4
31	Sausages .. ..	1 lb. ..	7	0.5
Beef (corned)—				
32	Silverside, average quality ..	1 lb. ..	14	1.3
33	Brisket, rolled .. ..	1 lb. ..	15	1.0
Mutton (fresh)—				
34	Leg .. ..	1 lb. ..	20	1.7
35	Forequarter .. ..	1 lb. ..	15	0.8
36	Loin .. ..	1 lb. ..	4	0.3
37	Chops—Loin .. ..	1 lb. ..	30	3.0
38	Chops—Leg .. ..	1 lb. ..	10	1.0
Pork (fresh)—				
39	Leg .. ..	1 lb. ..	3	0.4
40	Loin .. ..	1 lb. ..	3	0.4
41	Chops .. ..	1 lb. ..	3	0.4

## GROUP II.—HOUSING.—SECTION D.—RENT.

42	House Accommodation .. ..	week ..	52(c)	40.8(b)
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(a) "B" Series.

(b) Four and five roomed houses.

(c) Per household.

Foods of some importance, such as fresh fish, and fruit and vegetables other than potatoes and onions, have not been included in the new regimen, owing to the fact that comparable prices for a standard grade for these items cannot be obtained; while a further difficulty arises from the seasonal character of their production and consumption. The inclusion of such items, therefore, would impair the accuracy and stability of the index, and even if accurate information could be obtained, the index would probably not be materially affected by their inclusion. In the old regimen certain omissions were made partly on account of the difficulty of securing comparable prices. Some of the joints of meat, for example, were not only insufficiently standardized, but anomalies in price were not uncommon. In making these deletions, however, the total weight given to meat is distributed amongst the more standardized joints.

3. **Collection of Data.**—Retail prices of the commodities included in the "composite unit" are collected from representative retail establishments in each of five selected towns in each State (30 towns in all), and in certain other towns which are not included in the weighted averages.

The actual collection of the data is carried out, under the direct supervision of the State Statisticians, by specially qualified officers of the Bureau, while a supervising field officer is provided to assist in the co-ordination of activities in the several States. The prices of foods are obtained monthly from about ten retailers in each town. Tradespeople and agents are carefully selected in order to ensure the supply of representative figures for the whole of each town, and returns are carefully verified if there should be any doubt as to the accuracy of the information supplied. The movement in wholesale prices of commodities is used as a check when the indicated movement of retail prices appears to be abnormal.

Returns of rents are made at the middle of each quarter by a representative number of house-agents in each town, for brick and wooden houses respectively, classified according to the number of rooms. The returns in the larger cities and towns show the rents of individual houses, on the basis of which variations from a pre-determined standard are measured. This standard, which affects the index-numbers only in respect of the relative levels of rents in the different towns, and not in respect of their absolute height, was determined by means of a special investigation of the 1933 Census data relating to rentals of all 4 and 5-roomed wooden and brick houses occupied by fully-employed wage and salary-earners. This method not being applicable to the circumstances of small country towns, on account of the greater diversity of average "quality" of houses, returns from these centres show the average rent of occupied houses of a defined standard. As opportunity permits the system of listing and inspecting individual houses in country towns is being extended.

4. **Change of Base Period.**—In issues of the Labour Report up to the year 1929, the retail prices of food and groceries and cost of housing (four and five rooms) were compared with the weighted average cost in the six capital cities in 1911 as base = 1,000, while the total household expenditure tabulations, (i.e., food and groceries, rent of four and five rooms, clothing and miscellaneous items) were compared with the weighted average cost in the six capital cities in November, 1914 as base = 1,000. The desirability of computing retail price indexes to a post-war base was considered by a Conference of Statisticians, and it was resolved that from 1st January, 1930, the average of the five-year period 1923-1927 be adopted as base for



retail price indexes. In accordance with this resolution, the index-numbers in the following tables, with the exception of those given in the table showing relative costs in the 200 towns of Australia, have been re-computed to the base specified.

**5. Retail Price Index-Numbers and Wage Assessment.**—In view of the fact that several "series" of retail price index-numbers are still associated with the variation of wages, the following short explanation of their significance is given.

It is desirable again to emphasize the fact that the retail price index-numbers compiled by the Bureau are designed to measure the *variations* in the cost of the definite regimen of commodities and services covered by each of the series. The use made of them by wage-fixing tribunals for the purpose of adjusting wage-rates is entirely the responsibility of the tribunals concerned, and not of the Bureau, although the Bureau fully realizes the great importance of the use to which these indexes are put in this connexion, and takes every care to make them as accurate as possible.

(i) "**A**" Series.—The "**A**" series of indexes covers the items food and groceries and the rent of all houses, with the year 1911 as the base (1,000). This is the series which the Commonwealth Arbitration Court adopted in 1913 to determine the relative basic wage for towns throughout Australia, and to vary what is popularly known as the "Harvester" Basic Wage of 1907—the wage (42s. per week for Melbourne) declared by Mr. Justice Higgins to be sufficient to meet the "normal needs of the average employee, regarded as a human being, living in a civilized community." This series has had very little application since May, 1933, as the result of the adoption by the Court successively of the "**D**" series at that date, the "**C**" series in May, 1934, and the "**Court**" series in July, 1937. The "**A**" series of indexes are published in Appendix VII. of this Report.

(ii) "**B**" Series.—The "**B**" series covers the items food and groceries and rent of 4 and 5-roomed houses, with the prices ruling in the years 1923–1927 as the base (1,000). This series has never been used in connexion with the fixation or adjustment of wages by any Industrial Tribunal. This series appears on pages 18 to 24 of this Report.

(iii) "**C**" Series.—The "**C**" series covers all items of household expenditure, viz., food and groceries; rent of 4 and 5-roomed houses; clothing (man, wife and three children); household drapery, hardware, fuel, lighting and other miscellaneous items, with the prices ruling in the years 1923–1927 as the base (1,000).

This series was introduced as the result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage of 1920, and the regimen adopted was practically that of the "Indicator" Lists of the Commission.

The series was not used in connexion with the variation of wages until its partial adoption by the Commonwealth Court in May, 1933, when that Court introduced the "**D**" series of indexes (for explanation of which *see* below); but in its judgment of 17th April, 1934, the Court adopted the "**C**" series as the sole basis of the adjustment of the wages declared in the judgment.

This series, covering as it does a far wider range of commodities, displays a different relationship between the towns from that shown in the preceding series ("**A**" and "**B**"). This series is published on pages 25 to 37 of this Report.



(iv) *The "Court" Series.*—The "Court" series of index-numbers was created by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in its basic wage judgment of 23rd June, 1937, for the purpose of providing a set of index-numbers which would be compiled by, and under the direct control of, the Court. It was created primarily for the purpose of removing conditions which tended to engender the impression that the Commonwealth Statistician was in some way responsible for the fixation and adjustment of wage-rates; but its introduction has the added advantage of enabling the index-numbers to be specially numbered in the most convenient manner for adjustment purposes, and of enabling the Statistician to change the base of his index-numbers without upsetting the wage and adjustment provisions of the Court's awards. It is based on the Commonwealth Statistician's "C" series index and is obtained as follows :—The "C" series index-number for any town for the quarter in question is multiplied by .081, and the first three figures on the left of the product are taken as the corresponding number in the "Court" series. This number itself states in whole and decimal figures the number of shillings with current purchasing power equivalent to that of 81s. when the "C" series index-number is 1,000. The judgment provides that the nearest whole number of shillings (a decimal of .5 or over being regarded as a whole number) shall be taken as the "needs" basic wage, to which will be added the relevant fixed "prosperity loadings" granted by the Court. The "Court" series entirely supersedes the "C" series for all wage adjustments decreed by the Commonwealth Court. A set of index-numbers under this series is reproduced in Appendix IX. of this Report.

(v) *"D" Series.*—The "D" series is a combination of the "A" and "C" series, and was created by the Commonwealth Court in May, 1933, for the adjustment of wages of those employees who were subject to the full 10 per cent. "cut" imposed by the Court in January, 1931.

The series has for its base the "A" series index for each town for the December Quarter of 1929, which is varied according to the ratio of change indicated by the "C" series index-number for the whole of 1929 and the corresponding "C" index-number for the town for the quarter for which the adjustment is to be made. It will thus be seen that, whereas the "D" index for each town from the December Quarter of 1929 to date fluctuates in the same way as the "C" index for the same town, the relationship of different towns is that of the "A" series for the December Quarter of 1929, slightly modified by the difference in movement of the "A" series and the "C" series index for each town.

This series has been superseded almost entirely by the judgment of the Court referred to under "C" series, and continues to operate only in a few industries.

The index-numbers of this series are given in Appendix VIII.

(vi) *Food and Groceries.*—The regimen of food and groceries is a component part of each of the series of retail price index-numbers mentioned above. Details of the regimen will be found in paragraph 2 of this section. An index computed from the prices of food and groceries only is used for the adjustment of old-age and invalid pensions and the wages of the members of the North Australian Workers' Union above the 20th parallel.

(vii) *The "200 Towns" Table.*—This table is tabulated for the month of November each year in respect of 200 of the more important towns of the Commonwealth, and covers the cost of food and groceries combined with the rent of 4 and of 5-roomed houses respectively. This table has

been used mostly in discussions of suitable relative rates for country towns, but the index-numbers have not been directly employed by Arbitration Tribunals in this connexion. The base of this table is the weighted average cost of food, groceries and rent of all houses in the six capital cities in 1911 = 1,000. The table will be found on page 38.

(viii) *Relative Merits of Series*.—The relative merits of the various series of index-numbers have been much discussed. Prices of all commodities do not change simultaneously nor to the same degree. Consequently over short periods there may be differences of some magnitude between the results ascertained from the different series, but over longer periods these differences tend to be much reduced.

Thus, taking the movement of the following retail price indexes for the six capital cities over the two periods 1911 to 1936 and 1929 to 1936, as disclosed by the table in Appendix X. of this Report, the changes are substantially of the same order:—

	Increase per cent., 1911-1936.	Decrease per cent., 1929-1936.
Food and Groceries only .. ..	48	21
Rent of All Houses .. ..	44	18
Rent of 4 and 5-roomed Houses .. ..	44	18
Food and Rent of All Houses ("A" Series)	46	20
Food and Rent of 4 and 5-roomed Houses ("B" Series) .. ..	46	20
"All Items" of Household Expenditure ("C" Series) .. ..	41*	18

\* Taken back to 1911 from base 1914 by means of "A" Series Index.

**6. Retail Prices—Capital Cities, 1907 to 1936.**—Index-numbers, computed separately for each group of commodities and services included in the investigation, also the weighted average for all groups together, for the capital city of each State are shown in the next table. The index-numbers in the following tables, which have the period 1923-27 as base, can be converted to the old base 1911 by multiplying by 1,000 and dividing by the index-number for 1911.

#### Retail Prices Index-Numbers—Capital Cities. ("B" Series.)

The index-numbers given in the separate groups of the table cannot be compared with each other in order to show the relative cost of housing, and food and groceries, since each group or combination has its own base, viz., the weighted average cost for the six cities taken together during the five yearly period 1923-1927 for that group or combination.

TOWN.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1921.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
GROUP I.—GROCERIES.									
Sydney .. ..	510	574	627	1,115	923	844	851	875	859
Melbourne .. ..	461	521	562	1,070	791	714	758	824	829
Brisbane .. ..	547	614	607	1,105	831	771	806	846	868
Adelaide .. ..	510	541	598	1,076	754	718	782	804	814
Perth .. ..	572	720	628	1,103	825	761	846	852	864
Hobart .. ..	501	566	604	1,087	853	789	810	812	840
Weighted Average (a) ..	490	564	590	1,093	845	774	809	846	846
GROUP II.—DAIRY PRODUCE.									
Sydney .. ..	551	574	656	1,080	810	758	780	788	791
Melbourne .. ..	571	567	635	1,087	743	687	718	750	773
Brisbane .. ..	495	581	588	983	732	686	683	691	709
Adelaide .. ..	548	651	705	1,018	695	677	690	715	728
Perth .. ..	709	733	735	1,152	785	731	765	801	816
Hobart .. ..	564	587	695	1,091	695	641	665	701	702
Weighted Average (a) ..	563	591	654	1,072	764	715	730	758	771

(a) For six capital cities.

## Retail Prices Index-Numbers—Capital Cities—continued.

TOWN.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1921.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
GROUP III.—MEAT.									
Sydney .. ..	519	501	668	960	781	764	821	835	881
Melbourne .. ..	557	485	663	1,030	722	732	758	755	809
Brisbane .. ..	535	488	610	897	599	599	647	719	764
Adelaide .. ..	553	541	784	1,095	839	809	832	804	839
Perth .. ..	789	824	881	1,103	794	777	798	788	867
Hobart .. ..	668	638	780	1,244	809	817	861	849	928
Weighted Average (a) ..	558	522	691	1,010	753	746	784	792	842

## GROUPS I, II, AND III. COMBINED.—FOOD AND GROCERIES.

Sydney .. ..	523	553	646	1,062	852	800	825	840	848
Melbourne .. ..	517	523	610	1,063	758	713	748	784	809
Brisbane .. ..	530	569	603	1,014	738	699	727	763	791
Adelaide .. ..	532	570	679	1,066	761	731	767	780	798
Perth .. ..	670	753	728	1,116	804	757	807	821	853
Hobart .. ..	505	592	678	1,133	797	757	786	792	827
Weighted Average (a) ..	533	559	640	1,064	796	751	783	806	825

## GROUP IV.—HOUSING (WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS).

Sydney .. ..	593	701	760	989	894	864	869	891	930
Melbourne .. ..	455	569	628	820	816	801	808	850	882
Brisbane .. ..	283	373	466	630	641	681	691	720	766
Adelaide .. ..	510	706	655	809	691	694	700	736	795
Perth .. ..	458	524	589	739	810	795	794	792	844
Hobart .. ..	405	452	518	881	868	860	865	890	908
Weighted Average (a) ..	497	612	662	862	817	804	810	83	879

## ALL GROUPS COMBINED.—FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING.

Sydney .. ..	548	606	687	1,036	867	822	840	858	878
Melbourne .. ..	495	539	616	977	778	742	769	808	835
Brisbane .. ..	442	500	554	877	704	690	713	747	781
Adelaide .. ..	524	618	671	975	736	716	742	764	796
Perth .. ..	594	672	679	982	805	768	802	810	849
Hobart .. ..	508	542	621	1,044	822	792	814	827	856
Weighted Average (a) ..	520	578	648	992	803	768	792	818	844

(a) For six capital cities.

7. **Change of Basis for Housing Constituent.**—The preceding table takes into account the rent of houses of four and five rooms only. Up till the end of 1924 the rent of "all houses" was the basis of the index. The "all houses" index is still continued for the use of the Arbitration Court (Appendix VII.). The *movements* of these two indexes differ little one from the other in the same city, but the index-numbers for "all houses" may be seriously affected between towns by the different proportions of four and five-roomed houses in the total of all houses.

8. **Retail Prices, Thirty Towns, 1932 to 1937.**—The following tables give index-numbers representing the variations in the cost of food and groceries (44 commodities) in 30 of the more important towns in Australia at yearly, quarterly and monthly periods for the years specified. In addition, index-numbers are given showing for the years specified the quarterly and yearly variations in house rents and in the combined cost of food, groceries and housing.

## Retail Prices Index-Numbers ("B" Series).

(Base (a) : Weighted average of Six Capital Cities, 1923-27 = 1,000.)

Period.	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
FOOD AND GROCERIES.												
1932 ..	852	836	953	829	818	853	758	767	779	778	801	760
1933 ..	800	799	880	785	779	801	713	732	733	738	746	715
1934 ..	825	834	917	815	802	827	748	774	783	760	783	751
1935 ..	840	860	935	822	824	843	784	812	809	797	816	786
1936 ..	<b>848</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>810</b>
1936 Mar. Qtr.	845	865	930	833	837	848	782	808	798	773	812	783
June ..	837	849	933	835	838	840	794	817	805	792	814	795
Sept. ..	843	850	953	837	833	846	828	859	842	825	824	829
Dec. ..	866	875	979	858	844	869	831	870	851	832	843	833
1937 Mar. Qtr.	872	885	978	857	858	875	817	853	845	815	832	819
1936.												
January ..	846	867	927	837	839	849	784	806	804	771	812	785
February ..	849	872	933	832	836	852	784	811	801	775	817	785
March ..	841	856	930	831	836	844	777	807	790	772	806	778
April ..	839	849	934	834	839	842	793	817	799	788	813	794
May ..	838	852	935	840	840	841	794	817	806	793	815	795
June ..	834	847	932	833	837	837	797	816	809	796	813	798
July ..	835	848	928	837	840	837	813	836	817	810	811	813
August ..	846	859	934	839	846	849	837	857	837	827	825	837
September ..	855	868	963	848	839	858	835	852	836	837	829	836
October ..	861	870	972	851	834	864	834	870	848	838	835	836
November ..	863	869	977	855	838	865	833	872	856	833	844	835
December ..	875	885	989	869	860	878	828	869	848	825	849	830
1937.												
January ..	878	887	978	860	860	880	829	862	857	820	839	830
February ..	872	887	977	857	857	875	815	853	840	817	832	817
March ..	865	882	980	854	848	868	808	845	838	810	824	810

## HOUSING—(WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS).

1932 ..	894	799	622	841	781	877	816	627	643	738	804	799
1933 ..	864	779	630	812	781	850	801	636	641	721	795	785
1934 ..	869	789	642	820	780	857	808	652	658	741	803	790
1935 ..	891	839	644	860	777	881	850	666	688	812	843	838
1936 ..	<b>930</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>869</b>
1936 Mar. Qtr.	918	862	648	882	812	907	880	663	715	838	837	867
June ..	929	868	651	886	812	918	881	667	715	851	836	868
Sept. ..	927	843	655	873	816	914	874	701	683	876	827	863
Dec. ..	945	855	657	873	817	931	892	701	693	878	843	879
1937 Mar. Qtr.	949	818	657	873	817	932	898	698	713	845	842	884

## FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING.

1932 ..	867	823	835	834	805	862	778	717	730	763	802	773
1933 ..	822	791	789	794	778	818	742	696	698	731	761	738
1934 ..	840	818	818	817	794	838	769	730	738	753	789	766
1935 ..	858	853	832	835	808	857	808	760	766	802	826	805
1936 ..	<b>878</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>831</b>
1936 Mar. Qtr.	871	864	830	850	828	869	817	757	769	796	821	813
June ..	870	856	833	853	829	868	825	764	773	813	821	821
Sept. ..	874	846	835	849	825	870	844	795	778	813	824	840
Dec. ..	895	865	851	862	832	891	853	802	787	848	841	849
1937 Mar. Qtr.	900	857	851	861	840	895	847	791	792	825	834	843

(a) See explanatory note at top of table on page 18.

## Retail Prices Index-Numbers. ("B" Series.)—continued.

(Base (a) : Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, 1923-27 = 1,000.)

Period.	QUEENSLAND—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambler.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
1932 ..	738	729	808	876	770	749	761	848	818	772	816	767
1933 ..	699	678	749	802	727	706	731	802	750	740	773	735
1934 ..	727	694	766	807	732	730	707	840	795	745	796	770
1935 ..	763	732	803	849	754	765	786	866	813	777	812	784
1936 ..	791	761	846	880	781	795	798	874	864	804	838	803
1936 Mar. Qtr.	783	752	850	892	789	788	772	852	810	781	802	777
June ..	771	744	836	874	763	776	799	864	856	799	831	803
Sept. ..	788	752	834	863	763	790	815	885	886	820	863	820
Dec. ..	821	796	864	892	809	824	804	893	893	816	856	811
1937 Mar. Qtr.	840	818	866	898b	869c	845	811	903	898	832	857	818
1936.												
January ..	783	755	856	896	799	780	770	856	807	782	801	774
February ..	790	756	850	888	801	794	781	855	815	781	807	785
March ..	776	745	843	893	766	781	766	845	834	780	797	771
April ..	777	748	840	877	765	782	793	859	844	793	808	797
May ..	768	741	841	875	766	774	801	867	856	795	814	805
June ..	767	743	828	866	757	772	803	868	868	809	840	808
July ..	776	747	829	866	761	780	812	878	871	808	865	817
August ..	779	750	826	858	760	782	817	895	889	822	872	822
September ..	783	761	835	864	769	787	812	888	887	821	867	818
October ..	805	774	849	879	772	807	795	881	883	807	856	802
November ..	820	800	864	880	820	823	804	890	896	815	851	811
December ..	838	815	879	907	835	841	813	908	901	826	861	820
1937.												
January ..	850	837	884	903b	883c	863	816	898	906	835	852	822
February ..	838	815	858	896b	863c	842	810	910	898	829	860	817
March ..	822	804	857	896b	861c	830	808	902	891	831	860	814

## HOUSING—(WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS).

1932 ..	641	649	582	542	617	633	691	378	624	610	700	675
1933 ..	681	708	567	517	610	666	694	379	601	610	710	676
1934 ..	691	732	595	515	625	681	700	388	598	623	653	684
1935 ..	720	746	596	530	645	707	736	393	625	626	663	710
1936 ..	766	798	608	510	622	748	795	381	629	648	721	772
1936 Mar. Qtr.	727	758	599	538	645	714	756	397	622	627	696	737
June ..	730	795	599	538	643	727	768	393	626	627	714	748
Sept. ..	788	817	634	485	595	769	849	395	629	668	737	822
Dec. ..	809	821	599	480	606	783	805	399	638	669	737	782
1937 Mar. Qtr.	817	834	726	848b	576c	806	814	399	638	691	737	791

## FOOD, GROCERIES AND HOUSING.

1932 ..	704	699	728	758	716	708	736	681	749	714	774	734
1933 ..	690	684	684	700	684	689	716	651	695	693	748	713
1934 ..	713	705	705	703	694	712	742	680	725	701	746	739
1935 ..	747	737	730	736	716	745	764	694	746	723	759	791
1936 ..	781	774	757	741	721	777	796	689	775	745	793	761
1936 Mar. Qtr.	763	754	761	766	738	762	766	691	749	726	764	763
June ..	760	762	752	754	720	758	788	697	774	738	789	784
Sept. ..	787	776	754	714	696	789	826	680	784	759	812	810
Dec. ..	814	804	759	729	728	806	802	687	792	757	808	798
1937 Mar. Qtr.	829	823	809	876b	753c	828	810	693	795	775	809	806

(a) See note at top of page 18.

(b) Townsville.

(c) Rundaberg.



## Retail Prices Index-Numbers. ("B" Series.)—continued.

(Base (a): Weighted average of Six Capital Cities, 1923-27 = 1,000.)

Period.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.						Weighted Average, 6 Capital Cities.	Weighted Average, 30 Towns, Australia.
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Tasmania.		
FOOD AND GROCERIES.														
1932 ..	804	974	854	831	862	824	797	779	830	822	904	798	796	801
1933 ..	757	930	807	793	760	777	757	736	764	766	873	756	751	754
1934 ..	807	987	849	846	817	823	786	765	793	795	899	784	783	786
1935 ..	821	977	852	850	846	831	792	789	830	808	905	797	806	810
1936 ..	853	998	898	866	910	866	827	806	847	831	898	824	825	828
1936 Mar. Qtr.	811	972	847	841	840	825	793	784	823	808	895	796	808	812
June ..	853	998	893	872	889	866	797	781	826	801	887	796	814	816
Sept. ..	882	1,015	939	880	949	891	845	813	845	831	887	836	833	835
Dec. ..	867	1,008	911	871	961	880	872	847	894	882	923	868	845	848
1937 Mar. Qtr.	868	1,010	915	881	973	881	864	846	891	880	922	862	845	849
1936.														
January ..	810	971	845	836	834	823	784	783	820	807	894	790	809	812
February ..	813	971	849	844	844	827	797	784	816	808	897	798	812	815
March ..	811	975	849	844	842	825	799	785	833	810	894	800	804	807
April ..	824	987	855	860	858	838	811	790	836	816	902	809	812	815
May ..	844	992	879	869	905	857	787	776	820	791	881	788	813	816
June ..	802	1,014	943	887	903	902	793	776	823	797	879	792	816	818
July ..	883	1,019	945	888	943	895	811	784	828	800	877	805	822	825
August ..	887	1,020	941	897	953	899	846	804	852	818	889	831	837	839
September ..	878	1,020	929	889	953	891	863	822	865	880	895	852	839	842
October ..	864	1,003	909	866	949	877	871	837	892	875	907	862	841	844
November ..	863	1,006	910	873	960	876	874	844	883	873	920	866	843	847
December ..	875	1,015	914	872	973	888	873	861	907	897	940	874	850	854
1937.														
January ..	867	1,014	913	880	977	881	870	857	895	891	930	870	853	857
February ..	863	1,009	907	880	973	877	870	842	892	878	919	864	844	848
March ..	873	1,007	921	884	960	886	851	839	886	872	917	852	837	842
HOUSING—(WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS).														
1932 ..	810	743	805	756	979	805	868	760	702	694	673	816	817	800
1933 ..	795	816	786	772	941	800	860	770	678	678	699	813	804	788
1934 ..	794	901	781	775	925	805	865	769	657	682	706	814	810	798
1935 ..	792	1,050	767	810	940	813	890	778	698	736	730	836	839	828
1936 ..	844	1,174	794	886	1,010	872	908	811	750	726	755	858	879	866
1936 Mar. Qtr.	815	1,077	761	836	966	837	902	784	713	740	747	845	864	852
June ..	821	1,092	762	838	966	843	909	782	747	740	730	849	872	859
Sept. ..	888	1,260	826	935	1,053	918	931	810	768	704	771	881	886	873
Dec. ..	853	1,265	827	936	1,053	888	888	839	773	718	771	856	893	880
1937 Mar. Qtr.	857	1,305	831	958	1,053	895	893	822	773	721	771	854	899	885
FOOD, GROCERIES AND HOUSING.														
1932 ..	805	892	836	804	902	817	822	772	784	777	822	804	803	800
1933 ..	768	890	798	782	821	782	792	746	732	733	809	774	768	765
1934 ..	802	955	825	820	855	816	814	766	745	754	830	794	792	790
1935 ..	810	1,003	822	836	879	826	827	785	785	783	843	811	818	816
1936 ..	849	1,064	858	873	945	867	856	807	810	790	844	835	844	841
1936 Mar. Qtr.	813	1,009	817	839	885	829	832	784	784	784	843	813	828	826
June ..	842	1,031	846	860	916	858	837	781	798	779	831	815	834	831
Sept. ..	882	1,108	893	899	985	901	877	822	813	780	840	852	852	848
Dec. ..	860	1,106	876	894	994	881	876	842	845	816	862	861	862	859
1937 Mar. Qtr.	864	1,123	880	909	1,002	884	873	835	843	816	861	857	864	861

(a) See note at top of table on page 18.

In so far as they relate to the capital cities the index-numbers in these tables are comparable in every respect with those given on page 18 for the respective groups, and where they relate to the same period the numbers are identical in both tables.

The index-numbers in the separate parts of the tables cannot be directly compared with one another in order to show the relative cost of housing and food and groceries, since the weighted average cost during the five-yearly period, 1923-1927, is in each part made equal to 1,000.

9. **Population Weights.**—Weighted averages for any combination of towns or States may be calculated approximately by multiplying the index-numbers\* of the towns or States included by their population weights, and dividing the sum of the products by the sum of the multipliers. The population weights used in the computations of these weighted averages for 1934 and succeeding years are as follows :—

Population Weights Used for Different Towns.

New South Wales.		Victoria.		Queensland.		South Australia.		Western Australia.		Tasmania.	
Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.
Sydney ..	1235	Melbourne	992	Brisbane	300	Adelaide	313	Perth, etc.	208	Hobart	60
Newcastle	105	Ballarat ..	38	T'woomba	26	Kadina, etc.	11	Kalg'lie, etc.	17	Launceston	33
Broken Hill	27	Bendigo ..	29	Rockham'n	29	Pt. Pirie	12	Northam	5	Burnie ..	4
Goulburn	15	Geelong ..	39	Chrs. Twrs.	7	Mt. Gamb'r	5	Bunbury	5	Devonport	5
Bathurst	10	W'hambool	9	Warwick	7	Peterbor'gh	3	Geraldton	5	Queenst'wn	4
Total ..	1392	Total ..	1107	Total ..	369	Total ..	344	Total ..	240	Total ..	106

The weights used are based on the 1933 Census results, and represent to the nearest 1,000 the actual populations at that date.

The new weights given above produce results which differ only very slightly from those obtained from the weights previously in use. The latter were based upon the 1921 Census results, and were last published in Labour Report, No. 23.

10. **Retail Prices Index-Numbers in Terms of Currency.**—In each section of the next table the average cost for the six capital cities during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 has been taken as base = 20s. The figures measure the variations in the cost of—(a) food and groceries, (b) house rent, and (c) food, groceries, and house rent combined, from year to year in each city separately.

\* The official index-numbers are calculated by similarly operating on the "aggregates" of the towns concerned, which may produce slightly different results from the above.

Retail Prices—Amounts necessary on the Average in each Year specified to purchase in each Capital City what would have cost on the average £1 during the period 1923-1927 in the Six Capital Cities as a whole.

("B" Series.)

Year.	Sydney.	Melb'ne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Cities.
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FOOD AND GROCERIES.

		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1907	..	10 6	10 4	10 7	10 8	13 5	11 4	10 8
1911	..	11 1	10 6	11 5	11 5	15 1	11 10	11 2
1921	..	21 3	21 3	20 3	21 4	22 4	22 8	21 3
1927	..	20 8	19 5	18 10	20 7	20 1	20 0	20 0
1932	..	17 1	15 2	14 9	15 3	16 1	15 11	15 11
1933	..	16 0	14 3	14 0	14 7	15 2	15 2	15 0
1934	..	16 6	15 0	14 7	15 4	16 2	15 9	15 8
1935	..	16 10	15 8	15 3	15 7	16 5	15 10	16 1
1936	..	17 0	16 2	15 10	16 0	17 1	16 6	16 6
1936	Mar. Qtr.	16 11	15 8	15 8	15 5	16 3	15 10	16 2
"	June "	16 9	15 11	15 5	16 0	17 1	15 11	16 3
"	Sept. "	16 11	16 11	15 9	16 4	17 8	16 11	16 8
"	Dec. "	17 4	16 7	16 5	16 1	17 4	17 5	16 11
1937	Mar. "	17 5	16 4	16 10	16 3	17 4	17 3	16 11

HOUSING (4 AND 5 ROOMS).

1907	..	11 10	9 1	5 8	10 2	9 2	8 1	9 11
1911	..	14 0	11 5	7 6	14 1	10 6	9 0	12 3
1921	..	19 9	16 5	12 7	16 2	14 9	17 7	17 3
1927	..	22 2	20 11	16 8	18 10	18 5	19 4	20 7
1932	..	17 11	16 4	12 10	13 10	16 2	17 4	16 4
1933	..	17 3	16 0	13 7	13 11	15 11	17 2	16 1
1934	..	17 5	16 2	13 10	14 0	15 11	17 4	16 2
1935	..	17 10	17 0	14 5	14 9	15 10	17 10	16 9
1936	..	18 7	17 8	15 4	15 11	16 11	18 2	17 7
1936	Mar. Qtr.	18 4	17 7	14 7	15 1	16 4	18 1	17 3
"	June "	18 7	17 7	14 9	15 4	16 5	18 2	17 5
"	Sept. "	18 7	17 6	15 9	16 11	17 9	18 7	17 9
"	Dec. "	18 11	17 10	16 2	16 2	17 1	17 9	17 10
1937	Mar. "	19 0	18 0	16 4	16 3	17 2	17 10	18 0

FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING.

1907	..	11 0	9 11	8 10	10 6	11 11	10 2	10 5
1911	..	12 1	10 9	10 0	12 4	13 5	10 10	11 7
1921	..	20 9	19 6	17 6	19 6	19 8	20 11	19 10
1927	..	21 2	19 11	18 0	20 0	19 6	19 9	20 3
1932	..	17 4	15 7	14 1	14 9	16 1	16 5	16 1
1933	..	16 5	14 10	13 10	14 4	15 4	15 10	15 4
1934	..	16 10	15 5	14 3	14 10	16 1	16 3	15 10
1935	..	17 2	16 2	14 11	15 3	16 2	16 7	16 4
1936	..	17 7	16 8	15 7	15 11	17 0	17 1	16 11
1936	Mar. Qtr.	17 5	16 4	15 3	15 4	16 3	16 8	16 7
"	June "	17 5	16 6	15 2	15 9	16 10	16 9	16 8
"	Sept. "	17 6	16 11	15 9	16 6	17 8	17 7	17 1
"	Dec. "	17 11	17 1	16 3	16 1	17 2	17 6	17 3
1937	Mar. "	18 0	16 11	16 7	16 2	17 3	17 6	17 3

II. **Price Details, 1936.**—The summarized results of price-movements are published quarterly, and the average retail prices of food and groceries for each month are published in the Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics and in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics. In Section II. of the Appendix to this Report, the average retail price of each item of the food and groceries group during 1936 is given for the 30 towns included in the investigation. Information with regard to house rents is published quarterly in the Summary, and annually in the Labour Reports. In appendices to Labour Report No. I, particulars were given of retail prices and house rents in the capital cities for the years 1901 to 1911.

### § 3. Food, Housing, Clothing and Miscellaneous. ("C" Series.)

I. **General.**—The following section includes the results of investigations into retail price variations of all items ordinarily entering into household expenditure, divided into four main groups :—Food and groceries ; housing ; clothing ; and miscellaneous requirements. This series of index-numbers has been designated the "All Items" ("C" Series) index. It became more important because of its adoption by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court from 1st May, 1934, for the adjustment of wages controlled by that Court. It is used at present, as the basis of the "Court" series of index-numbers, adopted from July, 1937, by the same Court.

The tabulation of this series was undertaken by the Bureau following a recommendation of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage, which was appointed in 1919 to inquire into and report upon the following matters :—

- (i) The actual cost of living at the present time, according to reasonable standards of comfort, including all matters comprised in the ordinary expenditure of a household, for a man with a wife and three children under fourteen years of age, and the several items and amounts which make up that cost.
- (ii) The actual corresponding cost of living during each of the last five years.
- (iii) How the basic wage may be automatically adjusted to the rise and fall from time to time of the purchasing-power of money.

The Commission issued two reports—the first in November, 1920, and the second in April, 1921. These reports show that, according to the standard assumed by the Commission, the cost of living as at the 1st November, 1920, for a family consisting of man, wife, and three children under fourteen years of age, was as follows :—

Royal Commission on Basic Wage—Cost of Living, 1st November, 1920.

Particulars.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rent ..	1 2 0	1 0 6	0 17 0	0 19 6	0 19 0	0 19 0
Food ..	2 6 9	2 6 2	2 3 1	2 7 2	2 4 11	2 8 11
Clothing ..	1 7 0	1 9 0	1 6 0	1 8 3	1 7 9	1 9 2
Miscellaneous	1 1 4	1 0 10	1 0 1	1 1 2	1 2 3	0 19 10
Total (a) ..	5 17 1	5 16 6	5 6 2	5 16 1	5 13 11	5 16 11

(a) Weighted Average Six Capitals—£5 15s. 8d.



The corresponding cost of the commodities and services included (which are fully set out in the first Report) for the years 1914 to 1920 was as follows:—

**Royal Commission on Basic Wage—Cost of Commodities, etc., 1914 to 1920.**

Years.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1914 ..	3 12 11	3 7 9	3 4 0	3 11 2	3 12 9	3 6 9
1915 ..	4 1 6	3 16 9	3 11 3	3 19 0	3 17 1	3 15 1
1916 ..	4 4 6	3 17 5	3 13 10	3 19 7	4 1 2	3 15 6
1917 ..	4 9 8	4 2 2	3 19 3	4 3 2	4 4 2	4 4 10
1918 ..	4 14 8	4 8 10	4 6 0	4 10 11	4 9 2	4 8 6
1919 ..	5 5 3	4 18 5	4 15 10	5 2 6	5 0 9	5 0 4
1920 ..	5 17 1	5 16 6	5 6 2	5 16 1	5 13 11	5 16 11

In answer to the third clause of the inquiry, the Commission recommended that "a Bureau of Labour should be organized from existing members of the Public Service, which should ascertain from time to time the rise and fall in the purchasing-power of money in relation to the reasonable standard of comfort for the typical family (i.e., such a family as is described in Clause 1)." After consulting the Commonwealth Statistician as to methods of collection and tabulation, the Government decided that the recommendation would be met by widening the scope of inquiries of this nature already made by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.

The results of the investigations by the Bureau into the variations in the cost of living since 1920 according to this standard are given hereafter.

**2. Methods and Regimen Adopted.**—The Commission was concerned principally with ascertaining variations in the cost of an assumed regimen, which is described in the Report as the "Indicator List". It appeared, however, that the usefulness of the investigations of this Bureau would have been somewhat impaired had they been limited in the manner suggested by the Commission. It was decided, therefore, to apply to a more detailed inquiry the methods of index-number construction already used in the investigations into variations in the cost of food, groceries and housing.

The ordinary expenditure of a household has been grouped under four heads—(i) Food and groceries; (ii) housing; (iii) clothing; and (iv) other miscellaneous requirements.

It was decided to adopt for food, groceries and housing the commodities, methods and weighting already in use, which conformed very closely with those given in the "Indicator Lists" of the Commission. With regard to housing, the Commission adopted a certain type of 5-roomed house as its standard in determining the amount allowed for house rent. The figures used by this Bureau cover 4 and 5-roomed houses, and are not confined to any particular type, but they fairly represent variations in the rent for the type of house described by the Commission.

Previous inquiries by this Bureau had been confined to food, groceries and housing. It became necessary, therefore, to investigate the prices of clothing and miscellaneous items. The relative "weights" allotted to each item were based substantially on those given in the "Indicator list" of the Basic Wage Commission.

With regard to miscellaneous requirements, inquiries were made regarding prices of fuel and light, household utensils, drapery, crockery and other items in the "Indicator lists", and index-numbers were computed in the same manner as for clothing.



The item "groceries (not food)" was omitted from miscellaneous requirements, though it was treated as such by the Commission, as the index-numbers for food and groceries already published by the Bureau covered the articles included under this heading.

The regimen used in the original tabulation by the Bureau has been altered on several occasions to accord with varying usages. The following is a list of the clothing and miscellaneous items adopted from the September quarter of 1936, in accordance with the resolutions of a Conference of Statisticians which met in Canberra in April, 1936 (particulars of which will be found in Appendix XI). The regimen for food and housing (4 and 5 rooms) is the same as that appearing on page 14 of this Report. The grafting of the new regimen to the old followed the lines adopted in the case of food and groceries, particulars of which will be found on page 13.

### The Regimen for Clothing and Miscellaneous Items.

#### GROUP III.—CLOTHING.

No.	Item.	Mass Unit (per capita). *	No.	Item.	Mass Unit (per capita). *
SECTION E.—CLOTHING—MAN.			SECTION F.—CLOTHING—WOMAN—continued.		
1	Suit, ready-made, Worsted (Australian)	0.67	40	Apron, Cotton .. .. .	6.00
2	Trousers, working, Cotton Tweed (Australian)	2.00	41	Cardigan, All Wool .. .. .	0.50
3	Overcoat, ready-made, Tweed (Australian)	0.25	42	Shoes (for best wear), Glace Kid ..	1.50
4	Hat, Fur Felt (Australian) ..	1.00	43	Shoes (for ordinary wear), Box Calf	1.50
5	Shirt, Fashion, with two collars ..	1.67	SECTION G.—CLOTHING—BOY (10½ YEARS).		
6	Shirt, working—Drill .. .. .	4.00	44	Suit, ready-made, Tweed (Australian)	1.00
7	Collar, semi-soft, white .. .. .	6.00	45	Pants, ready-made, Tweed (Australian)	3.00
8	Singlet, Wool and Cotton (short sleeves)	1.00	46	Overcoat, ready-made, Tweed (Australian)	0.33
9	Singlet, Cotton (athletic) .. .. .	1.00	47	Cap, Skull, Cloth .. .. .	1.50
10	Underpants, Wool and Cotton (full length)	1.00	48	Shirts, Sports .. .. .	5.00
11	Underpants, Cotton "Shorts" (plain)	1.00	49	Singlet, Wool and Cotton (short sleeves)	1.00
12	Sox, All Wool (fancy) .. .. .	2.00	50	Singlet, Cotton (athletic) .. .. .	1.00
13	Sox, Wool and Cotton (fancy) ..	4.00	51	Braces .. .. .	1.00
14	Braces .. .. .	1.33	52	Stockings, Golf, All Wool .. .. .	4.00
15	Handkerchief, Cotton .. .. .	6.00	53	Pyjamas, Winceyette .. .. .	1.50
16	Pyjamas, Winceyette .. .. .	1.50	54	Pullover, All Wool .. .. .	0.50
17	Pullover, All Wool .. .. .	1.00	55	Shoes (for best wear), Box Yearling	1.00
18	Shoes (for best wear), Box Calf ..	0.50	56	Boots (school), Box Yearling ..	2.00
19	Boots, working, Box Hide .. ..	1.50	SECTION H.—CLOTHING—GIRL (7 YEARS).		
SECTION F.—CLOTHING—WOMAN.			58	Dress, Wool-de-chine .. .. .	1.00
20	Costume, ready-made, Tweed (Australian)	0.50	59	Dress, Cotton .. .. .	3.00
21	Skirt, ready-made, Tweed (Australian)	1.25	60	Top Coat, Tweed (Australian) ..	0.33
22	Hat, Fur Felt (Australian) .. ..	0.75	61	Hat, Wool Felt (Australian) ..	1.00
23	Hat, Straw .. .. .	1.50	62	Hat, Straw .. .. .	2.00
24	Frock, ready-made, Cotton .. ..	1.50	63	Petticoat, Art Silk .. .. .	1.00
25	Frock, ready-made, Art Silk .. ..	1.50	64	Singlet, Silk and Wool .. .. .	0.50
26	Brassiere, Cotton Brocade .. ..	4.50	65	Singlet, Art Silk .. .. .	0.50
27	Undervest, Wool and Art Silk ..	1.50	66	Bloomers, Cotton, fleecy-lined ..	2.00
28	Undervest, Art Silk .. .. .	1.50	67	Bloomers, Art Silk .. .. .	2.00
29	Bloomers, Art Silk .. .. .	4.50	68	Stockings, Cashmere .. .. .	4.00
30	Princess Slip, Art Silk .. .. .	1.00	69	Pyjamas, Winceyette .. .. .	0.33
31	Stockings, Silk .. .. .	6.00	70	Pyjamas, Art Silk .. .. .	0.33
32	Stockings, Lisle .. .. .	3.00	71	Pullover, All Wool .. .. .	0.50
33	Gloves, Fabric .. .. .	2.25	72	Shoes (for best wear), Patent Leather	0.67
34	Gloves, Nappa .. .. .	0.75	73	Shoes (school), Box Yearling ..	1.50
35	Nightdress, Art Silk .. .. .	1.50	74		
36	Pyjamas, Winceyette .. .. .	1.50	75		
37	Dressing Gown, Art Silk .. ..	0.50			

\* The total cost of each group is multiplied by a group "weight" representing the proportion of the population covered by the group.

The Regimen for Clothing and Miscellaneous Items—*continued.*GROUP III.—CLOTHING.—*continued.*

No.	Item.	Mass Unit (per capita). *	No.	Item.	Mass Unit (per capita). *
SECTION J.—CLOTHING—BOY (3½ YEARS).			SECTION J.—CLOTHING—BOY (3½ YEARS)— <i>continued.</i>		
76	Blouse Coat .. .. .	3.00	82	Sox, Art Silk and Lisle .. ..	4.00
77	Pants, ready-made, Tweed (Australian) .. .. .	3.00	83	Pyjamas, Winceyette .. ..	2.00
78	Overcoat, ready-made, Tweed (Australian) .. .. .	0.33	84	Pullover, All Wool .. ..	0.50
79	Hat, Cloth .. .. .	1.33	85	Shoes (for best wear), Patent Leather .. ..	1.00
80	Singlet, Wool and Cotton .. ..	1.00	86	Shoes (for ordinary wear), Tan Yearling .. ..	2.00
81	Singlet, Cotton (athletic) .. ..	1.00			

## GROUP IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Item.	Mass Unit (per household). *	No.	Item.	Mass Unit (per household). *
SECTION K.—HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY.			SECTION L.—HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS— <i>continued.</i>		
1	Blankets, D.B. (pair) .. ..	0.07	26	Knife, Table (stainless) .. ..	0.10
2	Blankets, S.B. (pair) .. ..	0.14	27	Spoon, Tea (stainless) .. ..	0.05
3	Quilt, D.B. Marcella .. ..	0.25	28	Spoon, Dessert (stainless) .. ..	0.08
4	.. .. .	..	29	Fork, Table (stainless) .. ..	0.10
5	Sheets, D.B. (pair) .. ..	0.50	30	Globe, Electric Light (gas-filled) .. ..	2.00
6	Sheets, S.B. (pair) .. ..	1.00	31	Iron, Electric (full size) .. ..	0.10
7	Pillow Slip, Cotton .. ..	5.00	SECTION M.—FUEL AND LIGHT.		
8	Towel .. .. .	3.00	32	Firewood (blocks) (cwt.) (a) .. ..	40
9	Table Cloth .. .. .	0.20	33	Gas, cooking (units) (a) .. ..	1,518
10	Tea Towel (yard) .. ..	4.00	34	Electric lighting (units) .. ..	130
SECTION L.—HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS.			35	Electric power (units) (a) .. ..	130
11	Cup and Saucer (Stone China) .. ..	2.00	SECTION N.—OTHER MISCELLANEOUS.		
12	Plate, Dinner (Stone China) .. ..	2.00	36	Union Dues .. ..	d.
13	Jug, Quart (Brownware) .. ..	1.00	37	Lodge Dues .. ..	(b)
14	Teapot, Brownware (2-pint) .. ..	0.25	38	Medicine .. ..	} 24
15	Basin, Pudding (Enamel), 6-inch .. ..	1.00	39	Newspapers .. ..	
16	Tumbler (9-oz.) .. .. .	1.00	40	Recreation .. ..	24
17	Kettle, Enamel (6-pint) .. ..	0.20	41	Smoking .. ..	(b)
18	Kettle, Aluminium (6-pint) .. ..	0.20	42	Fares .. ..	(b)
19	Saucepan, Aluminium (3-pint) .. ..	0.40	43	School requisites .. ..	3
20	Bucket, Galvanized (12-inch) .. ..	0.20			
21	Dipper, Galvanized (2-quart) .. ..	0.20			
22	Broom, Millet .. .. .	0.50			
23	Broom, Hair, complete (11-inch) .. ..	0.33			
24	Brush, Scrubbing (10-inch) .. ..	1.50			
25	Mop, Polishing, complete .. ..	0.20			

(a) Standard mass-units. In certain country towns where gas and/or electricity are not used the mass-units differ from the standard.

(b) A definite basic amount per week is provided for each of these items, and varied in accordance with Resolution 20 of the Conference of Statisticians, 1936.

\* The total cost of each group is multiplied by a group "weight", representing the proportion of the population covered by the group.

The five sections into which the clothing group is divided are somewhat arbitrary, but they are those adopted by the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage. The sections for men and women are now regarded as being applicable to persons aged seventeen years and upwards. The section for a boy aged ten and a half years is taken as representative of both sexes from ten to sixteen years; the section for a girl aged seven as representative of the cost of boys and girls from five to nine years; and the section for the boy aged three and a half years is taken as representative of the cost of children aged four years and under.

3. **Base.**—The new series of index-numbers, covering all items of household expenditure, were computed in the first instance from price data relating to the month of November, 1914 as base. This base was adopted owing to the difficulty of securing information regarding prices of clothing and miscellaneous items for earlier periods. While the index-numbers for 1914 in the following tables relate to the month of November, they may be accepted as typical of conditions immediately preceding the war. As a base for comparing different places, the weighted average cost for the six capital cities was taken, and the aggregate cost of the regimen in November, 1914, made equal to 1,000. The index-numbers were computed to this base up to and including the December quarter, 1929. In accordance with the decision of a Conference of Statisticians that a post-war period should be adopted as base, an alteration was made as from 1st January, 1930. The index-numbers in the following tables have been computed to a post-war base, viz., the weighted average cost in the six capital cities during the five-yearly period 1923–1927—the average annual aggregate cost of the regimen in this period being made equal to 1,000. This new series may be converted to the 1914 base by multiplying the index-numbers in the various sections by the following factors:—Food—1.5601; housing—1.5408; food and housing—1.5528; clothing—1.3263; miscellaneous—1.3351; all items—1.4556. To convert the 1914 base index-numbers to the 1923–27 base the former should be multiplied by the following factors:—Food—0.64116; housing—0.64872; food and housing—0.64384; clothing—0.75412; miscellaneous—0.74891; all items—0.68715.

4. **Variations—Thirty Towns.**—The investigations were carried out in the five principal towns in each State for the months of November, 1921, May, August, and November, 1922, and quarterly thereafter. It was considered unnecessary to obtain information for previous years regarding prices of clothing and miscellaneous requirements in towns other than the capitals; while, so far as the capitals were concerned, details were already available in the Report of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage. Information of this nature is at present collected quarterly for all the towns, and quarterly index-numbers are regularly published.

5. **Retail Prices—Thirty Towns—Nov. 1914 to March Quarter 1937.**—The following tables give index-numbers for (i) food and groceries; (ii) housing; (iii) food, groceries and housing combined; (iv) clothing; (v) miscellaneous requirements; and (vi) food and groceries, housing, clothing, and miscellaneous requirements combined.

**Food and Groceries.—Retail Price Index-Numbers. ("C" Series.)**  
*(Base: Weighted average of Six Capital Cities, 1923-27 = 1,000.)*

Period.	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 (a)	638	..	..	..	..	..	616	9-8	11	..	9-8	..
" 1921 ..	964	977	972	950	935	964	923	9-8	919	9-41	9-48	9-24
Year 1931 ..	876	868	1,011	843	857	879	791	815	825	784	810	793
" 1932 ..	852	836	953	829	818	853	758	767	779	778	801	760
" 1933 ..	800	799	880	785	779	803	713	732	733	738	746	715
" 1934 ..	825	834	917	815	802	827	748	774	783	760	753	751
" 1935 ..	840	860	935	822	824	843	784	812	809	797	816	786
" 1936 ..	848	860	949	841	838	851	809	839	824	806	823	810
1936 Mar. Qtr.	845	865	930	833	837	848	782	868	798	773	812	783
" June "	837	849	933	835	838	840	794	817	792	814	814	795
" Sept. "	843	850	953	837	833	846	828	859	812	825	829	829
" Dec. "	866	875	979	858	844	869	831	870	851	832	843	833
1937 Mar. Qtr.	872	885	978	857	858	875	817	853	845	815	832	819
Period.	QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 (a)	614	..	..	..	..	..	683	..	9-68	..	9-23	..
" 1921 ..	955	895	949	981	936	950	944	9-5	9-68	9-23	9-7	9-43
Year 1931 ..	778	764	843	902	798	788	789	869	853	774	864	795
" 1932 ..	738	729	808	876	770	749	701	848	818	772	816	767
" 1933 ..	690	678	749	802	727	766	731	802	750	740	773	735
" 1934 ..	727	694	766	807	732	730	767	860	795	745	796	780
" 1935 ..	763	732	803	849	734	765	780	880	813	777	784	784
" 1936 ..	791	761	846	880	781	795	798	874	864	804	838	803
1936 Mar. Qtr.	783	742	850	892	789	788	772	852	819	781	862	777
" June "	771	744	836	874	793	776	790	864	856	799	831	803
" Sept. "	781	752	834	863	763	790	815	848	885	820	863	820
" Dec. "	828	796	864	892	809	824	804	893	893	816	856	811
1937 Mar. Qtr.	840	818	866	898	869	845	811	903	898	832	857	818
Period.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Perth and Fremantle.	Kalgoorlie and Boulder.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Six Capital Cities.
Nov. 1914 (a)	746	..	..	..	..	..	687	..	..	..	..	641
" 1921 ..	1,005	1,120	1,054	1,049	1,031	1,033	1,027	9-8	1,108	9-96	1,077	950
Year 1931 ..	836	994	883	886	918	856	816	812	844	827	934	826
" 1932 ..	864	974	854	831	862	824	797	779	830	822	904	798
" 1933 ..	757	936	807	793	760	777	757	736	764	766	873	756
" 1934 ..	867	987	849	846	817	823	766	785	793	795	899	784
" 1935 ..	821	977	852	850	846	834	786	789	830	808	905	797
" 1936 ..	853	998	898	866	910	866	827	860	847	831	898	824
1936 Mar. Qtr.	811	972	847	841	840	825	793	784	823	808	895	796
" June "	883	994	893	872	862	866	797	779	826	801	887	798
" Sept. "	882	1,018	930	886	849	894	845	813	845	831	887	836
" Dec. "	867	1,068	911	871	961	880	872	847	894	882	923	868
1937 Mar. Qtr.	868	1,010	915	881	973	881	864	846	891	880	922	862
												845
												849

(a) For index-numbers for Capital Cities, years 1915 to 1920, see page 36. (b) Townsville. (c) Bundaberg.

**Housing (4 and 5 rooms)—Retail Prices Index-Numbers. ("C" Series.)**

(Base: Weighted average of Six Capital Cities, 1923-27 = 1,000.)

N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.													VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.													
Period.	Sydney.												Melbourne.													
	Newcastle.												Ballarat.													
	Broken Hill.												Bendigo.													
	Goulburn.												Geelong.													
	Bathurst.												Warrnambool.													
	Weighted Average, N.S.W.												Weighted Average, Victoria.													
Nov. 1914 (a)	758	885	559	881	596	966	608	445	479	527	668	685	789													
" 1921 ..	1,000	895	700	953	802	1,005	867	620	653	815	823	847	799													
Year 1931 ..	1,026	895	700	953	802	1,005	867	620	653	815	823	847	799													
" 1932 ..	864	799	630	812	781	850	816	627	643	788	804	799	783													
" 1933 ..	864	779	630	812	781	850	801	636	641	721	795	783	785													
" 1934 ..	869	789	642	820	780	857	808	652	658	741	803	795	786													
" 1935 ..	891	839	630	820	787	881	850	666	688	812	843	838	838													
" 1936 ..	930	857	653	879	814	918	882	683	702	861	836	869	869													
1936 Mar. Qtr.	918	862	618	882	812	907	880	663	715	838	837	867	867													
" June "	929	868	651	886	812	918	881	667	715	851	836	868	868													
" Sept. "	927	843	655	873	816	914	874	701	683	826	827	863	879													
" Dec. "	945	855	657	873	817	931	892	701	693	878	843	879	879													
1937 Mar. Qtr.	949	818	657	873	817	932	898	698	713	845	842	884	884													
Period.	QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.												SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.													
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.														
Nov. 1914 (a)	463	547	470	528	535	594	611	566	603	492	566	781														
" 1921 ..	629	547	470	528	535	594	611	566	603	492	566	781														
Year 1931 ..	680	658	624	628	617	668	755	422	675	586	715	734														
" 1932 ..	641	649	582	542	618	633	691	388	624	610	700	675														
" 1933 ..	681	708	567	517	610	666	694	379	601	610	710	676														
" 1934 ..	691	732	595	515	625	681	700	388	598	653	653	684														
Year 1935 ..	720	720	596	530	645	707	736	393	625	636	663	719														
" 1936 ..	766	798	608	510	622	748	795	381	629	618	721	772														
1936 Mar. Qtr.	727	758	599	538	645	714	756	397	622	627	696	737														
" June "	730	795	599	538	643	727	768	393	626	627	714	748														
" Sept. "	788	817	634	485	595	769	849	395	629	668	737	822														
" Dec. "	809	821	599	480	606	783	805	399	638	699	737	782														
1937 Mar. Qtr.	817	834	726	848	576	806	814	399	638	691	737	791														
Period.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.												TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.													
	Perth and Fremantle.	Kalgoorlie and Boulder.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Av'ge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Av'ge, Tas.	Weighted Average, Six Capital Cities.	Weighted Average, 30 Towns, Australia.												
Nov. 1914 (a)	586	578	616	649	779	709	535	676	294	150	495	729	649	823												
" 1921 ..	754	578	616	649	779	709	535	676	294	150	495	729	877	823												
Year 1931 ..	881	657	851	777	1,035	858	801	778	712	726	598	840	901	878												
" 1932 ..	810	743	805	756	979	805	868	760	702	694	673	816	817	800												
" 1933 ..	795	816	786	772	941	800	868	770	678	699	813	814	804	788												
" 1934 ..	794	901	781	775	925	805	865	709	657	682	706	814	810	798												
" 1935 ..	844	1,050	767	810	940	813	880	728	698	736	730	836	839	828												
" 1936 ..	844	1,174	794	886	1,010	872	908	811	730	726	735	838	879	866												
1936 Mar. Qtr.	815	1,077	761	836	966	837	902	784	713	740	747	845	864	852												
" June "	821	1,092	762	838	966	843	909	782	717	740	730	849	872	859												
" Sept. "	888	1,260	826	933	1,053	918	931	840	768	704	721	881	886	878												
" Dec. "	853	1,265	827	936	1,053	888	888	839	773	718	771	856	893	880												
1937 Mar. Qtr.	857	1,305	831	958	1,053	895	893	822	773	721	771	854	899	885												

(a) For Index-numbers for Capital Cities, years 1915 to 1920, see page 36.

(b) Townsville.

(c) Dunedun.





## Clothing.—Retail Price Index-Numbers. ("C" Series.)

(Base: Weighted average of Six Capital Cities, 1923-27 = 1,000.)

Period.	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrambol.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 (a)	755	..	..	..	..	..	780	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	1,255	1,327	1,269	1,374	1,261	1,264	1,271	1,599	1,573	1,463	1,612	1,326
Year 1931 ..	835	903	727	1,042	829	840	848	906	952	841	990	855
" 1932 ..	769	841	722	983	798	777	819	851	931	804	935	825
" 1933 ..	743	820	711	948	796	751	811	839	936	794	928	817
" 1934 ..	746	811	696	935	797	753	802	840	929	784	921	807
" 1935 ..	746	810	680	922	790	751	794	856	884	843	912	802
" 1936 ..	778	809	753	878	811	782	791	845	816	834	863	795
1936 Mar. Qtr.	756	830	692	930	819	763	789	855	820	862	908	796
" June "	758	837	695	938	821	765	790	862	820	880	910	797
" Sept. "	793	780	811	826	799	793	791	839	812	801	818	794
" Dec. "	806	787	813	817	804	805	792	824	811	793	816	794
1937 Mar. Qtr.	809	788	813	822	805	807	787	822	809	794	816	790

Period.	QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 (a)	657	..	..	..	..	..	756	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	1,125	1,408	1,452	1,568	1,519	1,235	1,195	1,435	1,480	1,697	1,180	1,238
Year 1931 ..	847	990	849	774	935	858	876	931	861	1,054	1,015	882
" 1932 ..	813	921	835	759	850	822	834	877	792	969	956	838
" 1933 ..	791	912	832	764	844	804	830	849	796	961	951	833
" 1934 ..	786	897	815	750	840	796	846	828	794	944	904	871
" 1935 ..	772	818	824	761	791	779	853	810	803	937	927	852
" 1936 ..	777	779	831	794	767	782	833	803	819	890	851	832
1936 Mar. Qtr.	774	764	839	779	747	778	867	805	811	947	891	865
" June "	777	761	839	782	746	780	875	813	839	955	892	872
" Sept. "	780	800	828	807	791	786	796	803	839	848	815	798
" Dec. "	777	791	816	806	782	782	792	791	799	811	806	793
1937 Mar. Qtr.	780	793	817	805b	791c	786	801	790	801	813	809	801

Period.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Perth and Fremantle.	Kalgoorlie and Boulder.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Av'ge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Six Capital Cities.
Nov. 1914 (a)	698	..	..	..	..	..	825	..	..	..	..	754
" 1921 ..	1,232	1,376	1,382	1,454	1,320	1,277	1,427	1,670	1,525	1,495	1,504	1,246
Year 1931 ..	911	1,079	875	944	909	928	950	1,015	937	924	1,108	853
" 1932 ..	843	1,045	825	901	858	866	886	964	867	840	1,067	804
" 1933 ..	819	1,033	791	874	834	843	881	962	847	831	1,061	787
" 1934 ..	817	1,035	767	864	821	834	882	958	839	844	1,048	785
" 1935 ..	825	1,056	775	911	839	843	903	938	813	827	987	783
" 1936 ..	815	959	802	878	851	827	857	873	807	826	875	792
1936 Mar. Qtr.	832	1,080	785	931	864	852	916	945	808	834	953	788
" June "	835	1,080	786	930	865	854	921	946	811	848	941	790
" Sept. "	803	849	830	838	856	809	799	814	808	808	800	792
" Dec. "	790	825	805	814	819	794	790	786	801	811	804	796
1937 Mar. Qtr.	793	823	809	816	820	796	796	795	802	814	808	797

(a) For index-numbers for Capital Cities, years 1915 to 1920, see page 36.

(b) Townsville.

(c) Bundaberg.

## Miscellaneous.—Retail Price Index-Numbers. ("C" Series.)

(Base: Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, 1923-27 = 1,000.)

N. S. W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.													VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.												
Period.	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.													
Nov. 1914 (a)	766	..	..	..	..	..	728	..	..	..	880	1,015													
" 1921 ..	1,009	995	1,102	951	989	1,011	1,021	956	1,012	1,033	880	1,015													
Year 1931 ..	1,013	908	1,025	902	998	1,003	939	893	915	898	845	934													
" 1932 ..	990	901	984	883	898	986	929	882	910	895	832	921													
" 1933 ..	988	913	985	871	879	979	916	874	904	885	827	912													
" 1934 ..	975	921	988	867	864	969	914	877	908	880	825	911													
" 1935 ..	976	927	904	887	867	970	922	880	922	873	851	918													
" 1936 ..	949	900	1,007	887	881	945	947	958	977	947	922	948													
1936 Mar. Qtr.	977	907	949	866	866	966	919	880	929	868	864	916													
" June "	975	910	973	866	885	968	916	906	925	889	872	914													
" Sept. "	909	888	1,051	909	894	910	902	1,013	1,047	1,041	1,001	997													
" Dec. "	934	895	1,053	906	904	933	961	1,002	1,006	988	951	965													
1937 Mar. Qtr.	933	892	1,055	897	901	932	968	990	1,008	992	951	971													
QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.													SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.												
Period.	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.													
Nov. 1914 (a)	728	..	..	..	988	958	770	..	..	..	1,032	1,000													
" 1921 ..	944	933	1,002	1,009	988	958	1,033	1,065	1,065	1,032	1,000	1,036													
Year 1931 ..	923	932	892	974	898	922	997	969	953	962	964	993													
" 1932 ..	907	932	884	969	898	908	987	948	939	966	957	983													
" 1933 ..	900	927	887	973	897	901	983	944	944	957	956	980													
" 1934 ..	904	909	877	1,015	920	905	926	937	944	949	958	973													
" 1935 ..	917	920	920	1,067	993	922	993	978	936	970	1,003	991													
1936 Mar. Qtr.	886	903	878	1,038	944	891	961	948	901	924	971	958													
" June "	886	895	876	1,030	943	890	961	910	901	921	971	959													
" Sept. "	956	916	958	1,082	1,050	959	1,034	1,018	954	1,023	1,057	1,031													
" Dec. "	940	973	968	1,110	1,034	949	1,017	984	989	1,013	1,012	1,015													
1937 Mar. Qtr.	937	972	968	996	1,066	948	1,018	978	989	1,011	1,010	1,016													
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.													TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.												
Period.	Perth and Fremantle.	Kalgoorlie and Boulder.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Av'ge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Av'ge, Tas.	Weighted Average, Six Capital Cities.	Weighted Average, 30 Towns, Australia.											
Nov. 1914 (a)	780	..	..	..	..	..	699	932	985	941	960	959	749	1,009											
" 1921 ..	1,029	1,030	1,016	977	1,102	1,039	932	985	941	960	959	952	1,010	1,009											
Year 1931 ..	966	967	905	896	976	963	873	893	842	848	805	874	973	985											
" 1932 ..	954	967	899	895	970	953	866	863	820	832	804	860	958	950											
" 1933 ..	945	963	892	894	966	945	856	864	825	827	803	856	950	944											
" 1934 ..	942	961	902	894	966	942	855	864	793	831	824	855	944	939											
" 1935 ..	927	975	925	909	972	931	853	864	793	831	824	855	944	939											
" 1936 ..	932	960	946	966	1,002	937	885	908	839	859	841	887	947	946											
1936 Mar. Qtr.	912	979	928	907	967	918	845	864	809	832	826	848	941	936											
" June "	912	979	929	906	976	918	847	864	808	832	825	850	940	935											
" Sept. "	958	1,017	975	911	1,014	963	907	944	876	883	856	914	956	958											
" Dec. "	945	984	953	901	1,049	949	934	960	864	888	855	935	952	954											
1937 Mar. Qtr.	944	978	953	902	1,049	948	934	946	863	879	855	930	954	955											

(a) For index-numbers for Capital Cities, years 1913 to 1920, see page 36. (b) Townsville. (c) Bundaberg.





## All Items of Household Expenditure.

## "C" SERIES INDEX.

Six Capital Cities, 1915-1920.—Index-Numbers showing variations in the prices of Food and Groceries, Housing (4 and 5 rooms), Clothing and Miscellaneous Household Requirements.

(Base: Weighted average of Six Capital Cities, 1923-27 = 1,000.)

Period.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Six Capitals. (a)
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## FOOD AND GROCERIES.

Nov. 1915 ..	844	835	860	858	819	858	842
" 1916 ..	833	791	748	835	854	807	812
" 1917 ..	877	798	825	805	828	949	836
" 1918 ..	877	843	882	862	816	918	861
" 1919 ..	1,073	975	1,069	1,012	987	1,041	1,026
" 1920 ..	1,225	1,220	1,117	1,225	1,113	1,293	1,209

## HOUSING (4 AND 5 ROOMS).

Nov. 1915 ..	780	611	472	574	581	571	659
" 1916 ..	791	625	467	573	592	574	665
" 1917 ..	797	657	492	606	602	586	685
" 1918 ..	832	699	526	656	619	614	722
" 1919 ..	866	744	604	707	650	746	768
" 1920 ..	980	807	634	783	718	904	851

## FOOD, GROCERIES AND HOUSING.

Nov. 1915 ..	825	756	722	758	734	756	777
" 1916 ..	818	732	648	742	761	724	760
" 1917 ..	848	748	707	734	748	820	782
" 1918 ..	861	792	756	789	746	810	812
" 1919 ..	1,000	893	904	904	867	936	934
" 1920 ..	1,138	1,074	945	1,068	973	1,155	1,082

## CLOTHING.

Nov. 1915 ..	805	797	690	821	760	833	792
" 1916 ..	903	870	779	919	849	940	881
" 1917 ..	1,009	976	899	1,049	980	1,041	992
" 1918 ..	1,102	1,103	1,025	1,066	1,135	1,200	1,097
" 1919 ..	1,237	1,213	1,192	1,303	1,277	1,344	1,238
" 1920 ..	1,323	1,422	1,274	1,384	1,359	1,430	1,365

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Nov. 1915 ..	798	770	756	803	822	770	786
" 1916 ..	808	784	766	832	869	780	802
" 1917 ..	889	879	836	883	926	865	882
" 1918 ..	988	950	931	988	1,035	945	972
" 1919 ..	1,059	1,016	968	1,035	1,120	1,006	1,036
" 1920 ..	1,209	1,181	1,139	1,200	1,262	1,124	1,194

## ALL ITEMS OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE.

Nov. 1915 ..	816	768	721	780	755	776	782
" 1916 ..	836	773	698	798	800	783	795
" 1917 ..	892	823	773	832	832	879	847
" 1918 ..	938	890	848	887	885	923	905
" 1919 ..	1,065	988	981	1,018	1,005	1,042	1,022
" 1920 ..	1,193	1,172	1,054	1,164	1,111	1,213	1,166

(a) Weighted average of each group = 1,000.



## All Items of Household Expenditure.

## "C" SERIES INDEX.

## Relative Cost of Each Group of Items.

(Base: Weighted average Cost of All Groups in each Town=1,000.)

Town.	1935.					1936.				
	Food and Groceries.	Housing (4 and 5 Rooms).	Clothing.	Miscellaneous.	Total Household Expenditure.	Food and Groceries.	Housing (4 and 5 Rooms).	Clothing.	Miscellaneous.	Total Household Expenditure.
<b>New South Wales—</b>										
Sydney .. ..	381	222	201	196	1,000	366	238	202	194	1,000
Newcastle .. ..	389	208	218	185	1,000	376	223	213	188	1,000
Broken Hill .. ..	441	167	192	200	1,000	417	172	199	212	1,000
Goulburn .. ..	369	212	247	172	1,000	363	226	229	182	1,000
Bathurst .. ..	392	202	224	182	1,000	376	217	220	187	1,000
Weighted Average, 5 Towns	383	219	203	195	1,000	366	236	204	194	1,000
<b>Victoria—</b>										
Melbourne .. ..	368	220	222	190	1,000	358	231	211	200	1,000
Ballarat .. ..	391	177	245	187	1,000	379	184	230	207	1,000
Bendigo .. ..	382	178	249	191	1,000	374	190	224	212	1,000
Geelong .. ..	374	210	235	181	1,000	355	225	222	198	1,000
Warrnambool .. ..	372	211	247	170	1,000	360	219	228	193	1,000
Weighted Average, 5 Towns	369	216	225	190	1,000	358	229	212	201	1,000
<b>Queensland—</b>										
Brisbane .. ..	378	196	228	198	1,000	367	211	218	204	1,000
Toowoomba .. ..	361	203	239	197	1,000	354	221	218	207	1,000
Rockhampton .. ..	399	164	245	192	1,000	394	168	234	204	1,000
Charters Towers .. ..	416	143	222	219	1,000	406	140	220	234	1,000
Warwick .. ..	380	178	237	205	1,000	375	177	221	227	1,000
Weighted Average, 5 Towns	379	192	231	198	1,000	370	207	219	204	1,000
<b>South Australia—</b>										
Adelaide .. ..	368	191	239	202	1,000	355	210	224	211	1,000
Kadina, etc. .. ..	435	110	245	210	1,000	426	110	237	227	1,000
Port Pirie .. ..	398	169	234	199	1,000	396	172	226	206	1,000
Mount Gambier .. ..	371	164	267	198	1,000	367	176	246	211	1,000
Peterborough .. ..	377	169	256	198	1,000	371	190	228	211	1,000
Weighted Average, 5 Towns	371	187	240	202	1,000	359	205	225	211	1,000
<b>Western Australia—</b>										
Perth, etc. .. ..	380	203	228	189	1,000	371	220	215	194	1,000
Kalgoorlie, etc. .. ..	374	221	141	164	1,000	363	254	211	172	1,000
Northam .. ..	398	197	215	190	1,000	390	205	210	195	1,000
Bunbury .. ..	379	199	243	179	1,000	367	224	225	184	1,000
Geraldton .. ..	369	226	218	187	1,000	363	240	206	191	1,000
Weighted Average, 5 Towns	380	204	228	188	1,000	371	223	215	191	1,000
<b>Tasmania—</b>										
Hobart .. ..	360	223	245	172	1,000	357	235	224	184	1,000
Launceston .. ..	366	199	259	176	1,000	358	214	235	193	1,000
Burnie .. ..	406	187	237	170	1,000	388	204	225	183	1,000
Devonport .. ..	391	195	237	177	1,000	383	199	229	189	1,000
Queenstown .. ..	400	178	260	162	1,000	394	198	232	176	1,000
Weighted Average, 5 Towns	366	212	250	172	1,000	361	225	228	186	1,000
Weighted Average for 30 Towns	377	212	218	193	1,000	364	226	212	198	1,000
<b>Weighted Average 6 Capital Cities .. ..</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>1,000</b>
Townsville (Q.) (a) ..	393	196	229	182	1,000	382	209	214	195	1,000
Port Augusta (S.A.) (a) ..	414	159	230	197	1,000	408	165	222	205	1,000

(a) Not included in above Weighted Averages.

## § 4. Retail Price Index-Numbers, 200 Towns.

1. **General.**—To supplement the information collected monthly for the 30 towns specified in the preceding sections, a special investigation into prices in 70 additional towns was undertaken in November, 1913. This investigation was repeated in November, 1914, and again in November, 1915, when the number of additional towns was increased to 120. In November, 1923, the number was further increased to 170. Information in regard to prices obtained in November each year relates, at present, therefore, to 200 towns. The results of the first investigation were published in Labour Bulletin No. 5 (pages 26 to 33), and details respecting succeeding investigations are incorporated in the Labour Bulletins and Reports issued subsequently by this Bureau.

2. **Results—1934 to 1936.**—The base of the index-numbers in the following table is the cost of food and housing (all houses) in the six capitals in 1911. This is to some extent arbitrary, inasmuch as the standard of housing in the base itself differs from that used in the index-numbers, but the latter are comparable throughout.

Column A shows the relative cost of food in the various towns; column B the relative cost of food and rent of 4-roomed houses; and column C the relative cost of food and rent of 5-roomed houses. The difference between columns B and A, and C and A, represents in each case the relative rents of 4-roomed and 5-roomed houses for each town. In comparing rents for various towns, therefore, these differences must first be ascertained, in order to make the necessary allowance for the differences due to food as between towns.

## Retail Price Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns.

(Base: Weighted average Cost of Food, Groceries, and Rent of All Houses in Six Capital Cities, 1911 = 1,000.)

state and Town.	1934. November.			1935. November.			1936. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.
New South Wales—	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Albury .. ..	836	1,280	1,364	846	1,311	1,408	902	1,379	1,485
Armidale .. ..	817	1,169	1,247	865	1,220	1,273	854	1,212	1,304
Ballina .. ..	846	1,175	1,280	855	1,223	1,315	898	1,250	1,374
Bathurst .. ..	852	1,217	1,270	887	1,229	1,310	882	1,277	1,342
Bega .. ..	866	1,217	1,281	896	1,258	1,320	909	1,303	1,435
Berry .. ..	906	1,222	1,301	920	1,315	1,407	919	1,314	1,379
Blackheath .. ..	896	1,265	1,295	929	1,310	1,335	968	1,353	1,444
Bourke .. ..	892	1,221	1,352	920	1,249	1,328	949	1,343	1,468
Boural .. ..	876	1,229	1,337	893	1,258	1,392	907	1,275	1,468
Broken Hill .. ..	973	1,313	1,418	978	1,311	1,418	1,028	1,352	1,505
Casino .. ..	832	1,240	1,359	900	1,352	1,471	918	1,457	1,547
Cessnock .. ..	834	1,103	1,146	890	1,171	1,258	894	1,215	1,285
Cobar .. ..	1,028	1,217	1,278	1,066	1,307	1,329	1,086	1,358	1,391
Cooma .. ..	881	1,204	1,342	943	1,292	1,436	926	1,259	1,354
Coonamble .. ..	927	1,254	1,328	966	1,313	1,401	1,012	1,352	1,465

## Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.—continued.

State and Town.	1934. November.			1935. November.			1936. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.
<b>New South Wales—contd.</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
Cootamundra ..	831	1,246	1,366	868	1,301	1,419	895	1,398	1,516
Corrimal ..	801	1,253	1,321	878	1,270	1,339	922	1,306	1,397
Cowra ..	851	1,313	1,408	889	1,344	1,448	905	1,361	1,532
Cronulla ..	877	1,286	1,418	905	1,350	1,456	922	1,382	1,467
Deniliquin ..	910	1,256	1,401	930	1,282	1,433	955	1,310	1,485
Dubbo ..	812	1,311	1,372	887	1,392	1,468	893	1,353	1,481
Forbes ..	866	1,289	1,494	930	1,375	1,576	908	1,342	1,533
Gilgandra ..	891	1,220	1,253	919	1,325	1,397	910	1,357	1,436
Glen Innes ..	807	1,162	1,288	850	1,230	1,366	857	1,265	1,407
Goulburn ..	868	1,306	1,345	891	1,351	1,377	900	1,353	1,399
Grafton ..	823	1,281	1,440	867	1,392	1,553	899	1,420	1,604
Grenfell ..	849	1,293	1,411	874	1,350	1,471	882	1,382	1,531
Griffith ..	956	1,697	1,884	961	1,715	1,816	990	1,765	1,872
Gulgong ..	823	1,100	1,152	865	1,191	1,266	900	1,236	1,319
Gunnedah ..	816	1,177	1,343	873	1,234	1,410	887	1,336	1,458
Hay ..	945	1,293	1,460	951	1,334	1,524	980	1,409	1,574
Inverell ..	851	1,306	1,382	893	1,383	1,501	844	1,365	1,513
Junee ..	861	1,371	1,499	872	1,382	1,510	922	1,398	1,572
Katumba ..	877	1,421	1,525	913	1,462	1,566	932	1,478	1,581
Kempsey ..	853	1,238	1,357	845	1,253	1,342	854	1,257	1,378
Kiama ..	935	1,225	1,421	935	1,231	1,461	952	1,281	1,478
Kurri Kurri ..	861	1,107	1,192	851	1,114	1,180	884	1,147	1,213
Leeton ..	803	1,480	1,620	932	1,501	1,722	941	1,509	1,764
Lismore ..	823	1,300	1,455	878	1,411	1,531	933	1,458	1,648
Lithgow ..	899	1,216	1,224	904	1,178	1,218	852	1,127	1,178
Maitland ..	830	1,128	1,193	877	1,191	1,257	876	1,223	1,335
Moree ..	925	1,476	1,579	933	1,504	1,621	952	1,546	1,667
Moss Vale ..	856	1,246	1,330	889	1,325	1,418	894	1,347	1,476
Mudgee ..	814	1,273	1,339	863	1,356	1,396	884	1,346	1,430
Narrabri ..	885	1,321	1,364	924	1,368	1,409	942	1,426	1,521
Narrandera ..	893	1,406	1,499	900	1,446	1,541	946	1,535	1,653
Newcastle ..	804	1,284	1,397	927	1,356	1,467	915	1,344	1,460
Nowra ..	885	1,319	1,420	940	1,431	1,545	947	1,467	1,567
Orange ..	814	1,219	1,361	861	1,283	1,403	856	1,299	1,442
Parkes ..	847	1,220	1,350	888	1,227	1,373	905	1,307	1,470
Penrith ..	829	1,132	1,209	849	1,204	1,277	862	1,220	1,322
Port Kembla ..	901	1,276	1,374	912	1,356	1,412	956	1,426	1,468
Portland ..	885	1,148	1,214	908	1,171	1,247	903	1,133	1,175
Queanbeyan ..	895	1,205	1,275	931	1,269	1,387	953	1,393	1,406
Quirindi ..	900	1,242	1,351	910	1,253	1,358	912	1,259	1,411
Richmond ..	884	1,298	1,344	870	1,298	1,363	860	1,353	1,450
Scone ..	852	1,293	1,389	881	1,302	1,414	906	1,347	1,436
Singleton ..	821	1,174	1,224	870	1,275	1,294	856	1,244	1,321
Sydney ..	880	1,316	1,413	896	1,340	1,444	909	1,365	1,473
Tamworth ..	826	1,188	1,303	849	1,296	1,390	848	1,418	1,495
Taree ..	827	1,296	1,432	893	1,397	1,507	909	1,418	1,520
Temora ..	845	1,328	1,416	846	1,394	1,480	867	1,514	1,597
Tenterfield ..	813	1,177	1,237	875	1,287	1,334	911	1,328	1,423
Tumut ..	853	1,324	1,422	876	1,348	1,457	882	1,365	1,468
Umarra ..	872	1,267	1,398	897	1,292	1,423	939	1,334	1,531
Wagga Wagga ..	839	1,342	1,500	880	1,404	1,557	895	1,414	1,570
Walcha ..	880	1,238	1,294	976	1,344	1,423	890	1,265	1,311
Wellington ..	875	1,237	1,283	861	1,225	1,297	872	1,234	1,306
Weston ..	834	1,126	1,179	861	1,153	1,205	879	1,171	1,223
Windsor ..	830	1,274	1,356	895	1,372	1,421	896	1,390	1,456

## Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.—continued.

State and Town.	1934. November.			1935. November.			1936. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.
<b>New South Wales—contd.</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
Wollongong .. ..	850	1,307	1,419	873	1,354	1,480	898	1,462	1,650
Wyalong .. ..	858	1,187	1,253	907	1,236	1,302	916	1,245	1,311
Yass .. ..	856	1,250	1,292	895	1,323	1,390	881	1,421	1,507
Young .. ..	898	1,310	1,367	900	1,317	1,378	888	1,348	1,447
Weighted Average for State (74 Towns) ..	878	1,303	1,401	898	1,334	1,437	909	1,359	1,469
<b>Victoria—</b>									
Ararat .. ..	872	1,202	1,333	901	1,247	1,361	966	1,302	1,460
Bacchus Marsh .. ..	830	1,175	1,247	863	1,206	1,265	906	1,233	1,325
Bairnsdale .. ..	891	1,161	1,339	908	1,237	1,369	926	1,270	1,416
Ballarat .. ..	818	1,129	1,264	861	1,173	1,316	919	1,264	1,398
Beechworth .. ..	856	1,152	1,191	872	1,168	1,234	932	1,228	1,300
Benalla .. ..	874	1,200	1,384	895	1,232	1,431	927	1,273	1,461
Bendigo .. ..	836	1,154	1,274	855	1,202	1,313	902	1,280	1,349
Camperdown .. ..	857	1,236	1,382	894	1,258	1,418	908	1,268	1,419
Casterton .. ..	879	1,261	1,340	890	1,272	1,351	935	1,330	1,409
Castlemaine .. ..	816	1,104	1,198	872	1,208	1,289	890	1,219	1,326
Colac .. ..	856	1,274	1,371	861	1,296	1,407	887	1,345	1,471
Creswick .. ..	831	989	1,041	882	1,040	1,093	904	1,036	1,088
Daylesford .. ..	831	1,041	1,118	856	1,067	1,144	888	1,125	1,199
Dunolly .. ..	836	1,047	1,083	880	1,087	1,117	936	1,160	1,232
Echuca .. ..	826	1,135	1,283	868	1,184	1,316	890	1,217	1,382
Euroa .. ..	846	1,142	1,251	890	1,219	1,324	921	1,269	1,394
Geelong .. ..	798	1,172	1,332	838	1,237	1,430	877	1,297	1,486
Hamilton .. ..	847	1,218	1,304	900	1,272	1,368	960	1,335	1,463
Healesville .. ..	861	1,124	1,210	875	1,151	1,236	939	1,207	1,334
Horsham .. ..	843	1,231	1,301	919	1,380	1,446	975	1,502	1,669
Kerang .. ..	862	1,250	1,298	915	1,303	1,343	942	1,324	1,419
Koroit .. ..	838	1,114	1,167	872	1,135	1,201	880	1,144	1,218
Korumburra .. ..	823	1,142	1,274	824	1,170	1,318	879	1,224	1,346
Kyneton .. ..	797	1,088	1,227	827	1,131	1,248	896	1,186	1,357
Lilydale .. ..	858	1,180	1,252	890	1,219	1,284	931	1,309	1,342
Maffra .. ..	826	1,150	1,247	869	1,198	1,296	949	1,278	1,410
Maldon .. ..	871	1,003	1,068	893	1,054	1,114	922	1,100	1,168
Maryborough .. ..	826	1,087	1,206	855	1,122	1,230	935	1,223	1,375
Melbourne .. ..	798	1,207	1,340	839	1,268	1,398	877	1,341	1,495
Mildura .. ..	917	1,483	1,650	950	1,550	1,714	988	1,576	1,739
Morwell .. ..	865	1,287	1,379	887	1,308	1,400	904	1,301	1,383
Nhill .. ..	898	1,214	1,326	962	1,291	1,405	1,007	1,312	1,466
Orbost .. ..	857	1,149	1,305	916	1,245	1,376	960	1,261	1,397
Portland .. ..	847	1,136	1,209	908	1,213	1,289	900	1,249	1,370
Port Fairy .. ..	824	1,127	1,252	863	1,163	1,258	908	1,263	1,307
St. Arnaud .. ..	897	1,223	1,348	921	1,290	1,398	980	1,380	1,499
Salé .. ..	826	1,217	1,302	871	1,273	1,379	942	1,331	1,492
Seymour .. ..	893	1,216	1,324	926	1,249	1,357	940	1,333	1,451
Shepparton .. ..	847	1,238	1,390	863	1,313	1,432	910	1,382	1,511
Stawell .. ..	907	1,157	1,270	959	1,252	1,348	999	1,310	1,436
Swan Hill .. ..	877	1,387	1,568	920	1,446	1,644	967	1,494	1,669
Terang .. ..	863	1,218	1,368	921	1,200	1,428	908	1,208	1,430
Traralgon .. ..	828	1,187	1,348	859	1,216	1,366	883	1,206	1,357
Wangaratta .. ..	828	1,293	1,401	871	1,356	1,432	926	1,444	1,529
Warracknabeal .. ..	830	1,157	1,258	871	1,200	1,283	904	1,262	1,389
Warragul .. ..	799	1,344	1,501	826	1,350	1,502	871	1,381	1,507
Warrnambool .. ..	831	1,232	1,397	864	1,274	1,430	880	1,318	1,439
Wonthaggi .. ..	836	1,165	1,262	847	1,117	1,219	942	1,264	1,324
Weighted Average for State (48 Towns) ..	805	1,203	1,334	846	1,261	1,391	885	1,332	1,458



## Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.—continued.

State and Town.	1934. November.			1935. November.			1936. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
<b>Queensland—</b>									
Ayr .. .. .	862	1,314	1,446	869	1,321	1,474	886	1,328	1,472
Barcardine .. ..	928	1,303	1,327	988	1,352	1,400	1,010	1,372	1,414
Bowen .. .. .	935	1,284	1,363	932	1,287	1,370	950	1,309	1,422
Brisbane .. .. .	765	1,112	1,196	822	1,175	1,275	863	1,249	1,347
Bundaberg .. ..	793	1,052	1,118	845	1,122	1,188	920	1,197	1,313
Cairns .. .. .	881	1,424	1,598	934	1,487	1,605	963	1,524	1,728
Charleville .. ..	928	1,339	1,511	1,000	1,438	1,614	1,042	1,531	1,748
Charters Towers ..	845	1,086	1,170	923	1,180	1,255	936	1,166	1,222
Chillagoe .. .. .	961	1,159	1,211	948	1,145	1,198	963	1,161	1,226
Cloncurry .. .. .	979	1,348	1,461	1,085	1,479	1,568	1,081	1,502	1,599
Cooktown .. .. .	968	1,113	1,166	1,015	1,159	1,212	1,038	1,209	1,262
Cunnamulla .. ..	941	1,336	1,468	977	1,371	1,503	988	1,415	1,547
Dalby .. .. .	800	1,169	1,261	850	1,251	1,346	916	1,331	1,399
Gayndah .. .. .	834	1,110	1,215	896	1,192	1,317	955	1,232	1,377
Gladstone .. .. .	812	1,155	1,260	871	1,227	1,336	917	1,299	1,382
Goondiwindi .. ..	864	1,290	1,399	936	1,384	1,463	962	1,357	1,489
Gympie .. .. .	814	1,139	1,268	903	1,223	1,350	894	1,216	1,351
Hughenden .. .. .	938	1,346	1,431	968	1,375	1,461	980	1,390	1,506
Innisfail .. .. .	955	1,491	1,624	993	1,532	1,674	1,025	1,560	1,717
Ipswich .. .. .	785	1,002	1,120	826	1,041	1,177	863	1,113	1,278
Longreach .. .. .	970	1,314	1,452	1,030	1,378	1,527	1,043	1,370	1,525
Mackay .. .. .	850	1,267	1,416	918	1,379	1,554	946	1,428	1,604
Maryborough .. ..	761	1,090	1,200	836	1,165	1,275	872	1,217	1,322
Mount Morgan ..	875	1,059	1,072	900	1,085	1,098	939	1,162	1,235
Nambour .. .. .	808	1,098	1,177	878	1,177	1,261	889	1,171	1,269
Rockhampton .. ..	805	1,113	1,165	883	1,198	1,245	910	1,223	1,271
Roma .. .. .	866	1,116	1,208	924	1,226	1,292	932	1,247	1,368
Stanthorpe .. .. .	816	1,172	1,237	845	1,201	1,247	860	1,176	1,268
Toowoomba .. .. .	732	1,111	1,169	791	1,166	1,253	843	1,289	1,315
Townsville .. .. .	860	1,257	1,364	934	1,333	1,430	952	1,393	1,478
Warwick .. .. .	759	1,057	1,171	834	1,134	1,246	864	1,162	1,222
Winton .. .. .	968	1,244	1,395	981	1,270	1,402	1,002	1,350	1,502
Weighted Average for State (32 Towns) ..	787	1,127	1,214	849	1,201	1,300	886	1,264	1,364
<b>South Australia—</b>									
Adelaide .. .. .	815	1,159	1,290	826	1,193	1,313	847	1,242	1,371
Freeling .. .. .	809	1,072	1,138	847	1,110	1,176	867	1,130	1,196
Gawler .. .. .	818	1,073	1,182	813	1,095	1,181	858	1,107	1,247
Kadina, etc. .. ..	894	1,076	1,159	914	1,097	1,184	938	1,118	1,204
Kapunda .. .. .	803	981	1,079	835	1,046	1,116	855	1,066	1,138
Koorunga .. .. .	832	1,128	1,244	914	1,221	1,348	926	1,228	1,375
Millicent .. .. .	849	1,162	1,244	847	1,187	1,264	864	1,207	1,279
Mount Gambier ..	791	1,065	1,204	845	1,142	1,252	858	1,155	1,268
Murray Bridge ..	771	1,004	1,123	803	1,035	1,137	817	1,026	1,193
Peterborough .. ..	848	1,212	1,289	860	1,225	1,302	896	1,258	1,359
Port Augusta .. ..	910	1,202	1,326	939	1,234	1,359	975	1,270	1,405
Port Pirie .. .. .	856	1,162	1,275	854	1,166	1,279	944	1,265	1,370
Quorn .. .. .	844	1,160	1,229	893	1,222	1,275	886	1,180	1,314
Renmark .. .. .	956	1,334	1,396	999	1,373	1,447	968	1,402	1,490
Victor Harbour ..	833	1,162	1,281	859	1,260	1,346	884	1,299	1,434
Weighted Average for State (15 Towns) ..	820	1,154	1,280	833	1,188	1,305	856	1,236	1,361
<b>Western Australia—</b>									
Albany .. .. .	917	1,238	1,354	930	1,259	1,391	944	1,351	1,444
Beverley .. .. .	920	1,336	1,413	937	1,354	1,431	967	1,394	1,493
Bridgetown .. .. .	967	1,278	1,395	980	1,335	1,440	1,006	1,414	1,499
Broome .. .. .	1,217	1,677	1,875	1,203	1,663	1,861	1,243	1,644	1,793
Bunbury .. .. .	889	1,294	1,399	890	1,309	1,424	919	1,386	1,475



## Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.—continued.

State and Town.	1934. November.			1935. November.			1936. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.
<b>Western Australia—contd.</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
Caruarvon ..	1,062	1,491	1,621	1,087	1,500	1,646	1,140	1,633	1,745
Collie ..	908	1,247	1,329	900	1,285	1,361	949	1,271	1,373
Geraldton ..	880	1,361	1,497	885	1,368	1,526	1,011	1,521	1,649
Greenbushes ..	973	1,121	1,100	996	1,128	1,174	1,011	1,143	1,182
Kalgoorlie and Boulder	1,047	1,570	1,659	1,033	1,579	1,702	1,059	1,624	1,801
Katanning ..	889	1,193	1,305	873	1,202	1,314	931	1,286	1,386
Leonora and Gwalia ..	1,147	1,405	1,464	1,152	1,481	1,546	1,200	1,529	1,595
Meekatharra ..	1,103	1,585	1,739	1,146	1,606	1,760	1,204	1,664	1,818
Narrogin ..	919	1,367	1,521	909	1,403	1,448	959	1,440	1,499
Northam ..	890	1,295	1,359	895	1,301	1,401	958	1,372	1,451
Perth and Fremantle ..	856	1,254	1,344	857	1,259	1,353	909	1,332	1,419
Wagin ..	800	1,145	1,222	901	1,191	1,267	973	1,248	1,326
York ..	844	1,180	1,233	905	1,240	1,293	893	1,235	1,288
Weighted Average for State (18 Towns) ..	878	1,281	1,374	879	1,289	1,387	929	1,360	1,453
<b>Tasmania—</b>									
Beaconsfield ..	843	988	1,054	861	1,058	1,124	886	1,083	1,149
Burnie ..	864	1,222	1,318	881	1,252	1,339	930	1,314	1,426
Campbelltown ..	858	1,100	1,154	905	1,156	1,274	925	1,136	1,221
Deloraine ..	830	1,159	1,185	829	1,158	1,184	837	1,179	1,232
Devonport ..	879	1,296	1,354	868	1,291	1,355	919	1,342	1,371
Franklin ..	936	1,173	1,232	943	1,180	1,259	914	1,177	1,216
Hobart ..	856	1,300	1,435	839	1,288	1,419	920	1,390	1,504
Launceston ..	827	1,219	1,343	835	1,236	1,343	880	1,209	1,412
New Norfolk ..	866	1,182	1,234	874	1,242	1,295	958	1,326	1,379
Queensdown ..	961	1,356	1,415	948	1,347	1,415	969	1,388	1,400
Scottsdale ..	811	1,047	1,159	822	1,070	1,193	858	1,121	1,265
Ulverstone ..	858	1,126	1,220	856	1,163	1,237	935	1,264	1,303
Zealand ..	1,017	1,214	1,247	993	1,190	1,223	1,033	1,230	1,263
Weighted Average for State (13 Towns) ..	855	1,261	1,379	848	1,262	1,373	913	1,342	1,443
<b>Territories (a)—</b>									
Canberra ..	964	1,530	1,638	980	1,574	1,656	999	1,582	1,667
<b>Weighted Averages—</b>									
Australia (200 Towns) ..	840	1,236	1,345	858	1,279	1,390	896	1,328	1,442
Thirty Towns ..	837	1,239	1,349	863	1,278	1,391	892	1,329	1,442
Six Capitals ..	834	1,241	1,352	860	1,280	1,393	888	1,332	1,445

(a) Not included in Weighted Averages.

3. Comparison of Capitals and other Towns.—Three sets of index-numbers for food and housing have been given in the preceding pages, for the six capitals, for the 30 towns, and for the 200 towns. The first two are based on monthly prices of food and quarterly rents, and the third on prices and rents in the month of November. The three series, reduced to a common base (November, 1913 = 1,000), are given for the years 1921 to 1936 in the next table. This shows that, since 1913, food prices have increased slightly more in the capitals than in the larger groups of towns, while the increase in housing has been generally greater outside the capitals.

## Retail Prices Index-Numbers—November—Australia.

Particulars.	1913.	1921.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
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## FOOD AND GROCERIES.

All Towns (200) ..	1,000	1,578	1,349	1,267	1,241	1,312	1,356	1,400
Five Towns in each State ..	1,000	1,577	1,343	1,264	1,240	1,314	1,355	1,400
Capital Cities only ..	1,000	1,588	1,351	1,270	1,248	1,324	1,365	1,410

## RENT OF 5-ROOMED HOUSES.

All Towns (200) ..	1,000	1,268	1,314	1,258	1,261	1,291	1,333	1,394
Five Towns in each State ..	1,000	1,271	1,288	1,233	1,239	1,279	1,304	1,358
Capital Cities only ..	1,000	1,261	1,229	1,169	1,176	1,182	1,232	1,286

## FOOD, GROCERIES, AND RENT.

All Towns (200) ..	1,000	1,461	1,336	1,264	1,249	1,304	1,348	1,398
Five Towns in each State ..	1,000	1,458	1,322	1,252	1,240	1,298	1,336	1,384
Capital Cities only ..	1,000	1,455	1,301	1,229	1,219	1,269	1,311	1,359

The figures in the vertical columns show the cost in November of each year compared with November, 1913, for "All Towns (200)" "Five Towns in each State," and "Capital Cities only" respectively.

4. **Rent Reduction Acts.**—During the years 1931 and 1932 Acts were passed in all States with the exception of Tasmania providing for reductions of rents. The Acts were framed for the most part on similar lines, and enforced reductions up to 22½ per cent. on rentals paid, subject to various provisos which were more or less common to all Acts.

In New South Wales, the Reduction of Rents Act 1931, came into operation on 9th October, 1931, and it has been extended up to 31st December, 1938.

In Victoria, the Landlord and Tenant (Rent Reduction) Act 1931, came into operation on 24th December, 1931, and it has been extended up to 23rd December, 1937.

In Queensland, the Lessees Relief Act 1931, was extended by Order in Council to 31st December, 1937.

In South Australia, the operation of the Landlord and Tenant (Rent Reduction) Act 1932, was extended to 30th June, 1937.

In Western Australia, the Reduction of Rents Act 1931, continued to operate until 31st December, 1935.

## § 5. International Comparison of Price Index-Numbers.

1. Wholesale Prices—Australia and other Countries.—The following table gives index-numbers of wholesale prices in the years 1929 to 1937 for Australia and other countries, the prices for the year 1929 being taken as base (=100). The figures have been taken chiefly from the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* published by the League of Nations.

## Index-Numbers, Wholesale Prices, Various Countries.

(Base : Year 1929 = 100.)

PERIOD.	UNITED KINGDOM.			AUSTRIA.	BELGIUM.	BRITISH INDIA (CALCUTTA).	CHINA (SHANGHAI).	DENMARK.	DUTCH EAST INDIES.	EGYPT (CAIRO).	FINLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.
	Board of Trade.	"Statist."	"Economist."	Official.	Official.	Official.	National Tariff Commission.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.
Average.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1929 ..	77	73	70	84	74	68	121	76	70	84	86	80	81
1931 ..	75	71	68	86	63	65	108	78	57	72	92	68	70
1932 ..	75	70	68	83	59	62	99	83	49	61	91	64	68
1933 ..	77	72	71	85	56	63	93	90	46	75	92	60	72
1934 ..	78	74	74	84	63	65	92	92	45	82	92	54	74
1935 ..	83	78	79	84	69	65	104	98	46	73	93	66	76
1936 VI.	81	74	76	84	67	64	102	95	44	72	92	60	76
VII.	82	76	78	85	68	65	103	96	44	72	93	62	76
VIII.	83	78	78	84	68	64	103	98	44	71	93	64	76
IX.	84	79	80	84	70	65	102	99	45	73	94	67	76
X.	86	80	81	85	70	66	105	101	50	72	95	75	76
XI.	86	83	83	85	72	66	108	102	52	72	96	79	76
XII.	88	86	86	86	75	67	114	103	55	72	97	83	77
1937 I.	90	87	88	87	77	70	116	104	59	76	100	86	77
II.	91	89	89	86	79	70	118	106	61	78	103	85	77

PERIOD.	ITALY.	JAPAN.	NETHERLANDS.	NORWAY.	POLAND.	SPAIN.	SWEDEN.	SWITZERLAND.	UNITED STATES.	AUSTRALIA.	CANADA.	NEW ZEALAND.	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.
	National Index.	Bank of Japan.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Bureau of Labour Statistics.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.
Average.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1929 ..	78	70	77	82	78	101	79	78	77	79	75	91	86
1931 ..	73	73	65	82	68	99	78	68	68	78	70	87	79
1932 ..	67	82	63	82	61	95	76	65	69	78	70	88	80
1933 ..	65	81	63	83	58	97	81	64	79	82	75	90	88
1934 ..	71	84	62	85	55	101	83	64	84	82	75	94	82
1935 ..	80	90	64	90	56	..	86	68	85	86	78	95	85
1936 VI.	80	88	62	89	56	101	84	65	83	85	76	94	..
VII.	78	90	63	89	56	..	85	66	85	86	78	94	83
VIII.	80	91	63	90	56	..	86	66	86	86	80	95	..
IX.	80	91	63	91	57	..	87	69	86	87	80	96	..
X.	81	91	68	91	58	..	88	73	86	88	81	96	85
XI.	82	93	70	92	58	..	89	75	87	90	81	96	..
XII.	83	98	71	94	59	..	90	76	88	89	83	97	..
1937 I.	84	106	73	97	61	..	92	77	90	91	85	97	87
II.	85	105	74	99	62	..	94	79	91	90	87	99	..

2. **Retail Prices—Australia and other Countries**—The following tables give index-numbers of retail prices for (i) cost of living, including articles other than food, and (ii) foodstuffs only. For the countries included, the prices for the year 1929, are taken as base (= 100). The figures, which have been taken chiefly from the League of Nations *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, and the International Labour Office *Year Book of Labour Statistics*, show merely the fluctuations in prices in each country, and are not comparable horizontally.

### Index-Numbers of Retail Prices in various Countries.

(Base: Year 1929 = 100.)

#### (i) COST OF LIVING.\*

Period.	UNITED KINGDOM.	AUSTRIA.	BELGIUM.	DENMARK.	FINLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	JAPAN.	NETHERLANDS.
No. of Towns and Localities.	68-509	Vienna.	59	100	21	Paris.	72	50	Tokio.	Amsterdam.
1929 .. ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1931 .. ..	90	96	93	89	85	102	88	87	75	90
1932 .. ..	88	97	84	89	84	95	78	83	75	84
1933 .. ..	85	95	83	93	82	94	77	80	80	83
1934 .. ..	86	95	79	96	80	93	79	76	82	83
1935 .. ..	87	94	80	99	81	87	80	77	84	81
1936 .. ..	89	94	85	100	82	91	81	83	88	79
1936—										
March Qtr. ..	89	95	85	100	81	87	81	81	87	78
June   " ..	88	94	83	100	80	89	81	82	88	78
Sept.   " ..	90	94	84	101	81	91	81	82	88	79
Dec.   " ..	92	95	88	101	83	97	81	85	88	79
1937—										
March Qtr. ..	92	94	90	103	..	104	81	86	94	80

Period.	NORWAY.	POLAND.	SPAIN.	SWEDEN.	SWITZERLAND.	UNITED STATES.	AUSTRALIA.	BRITISH INDIA.	CANADA.	NEW ZEALAND.	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.
No. of Towns and Localities.	31	Warsaw.	Madrid.	49	34	51-174	30	Bombay.	60	25	9
1929 .. ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1931 .. ..	92	85	107	94	93	87	85	74	90	90	94
1932 .. ..	90	77	103	92	86	79	81	73	82	84	90
1933 .. ..	89	70	100	91	81	76	81	60	79	79	88
1934 .. ..	89	66	102	91	80	79	80	65	79	81	87
1935 .. ..	91	63	99	92	80	81	81	68	80	83	88
1936 .. ..	93	60	..	93	81	85	83	69	81	86	89
1936—											
March Qtr. ..	92	59	97	93	81	84	82	68	80	84	88
June   " ..	93	60	..	93	81	84	82	67	80	84	89
Sept.   " ..	93	60	..	92	81	86	83	69	81	87	88
Dec.   " ..	93	61	..	93	82	86	84	70	82	88	89
1937—											
March Qtr. ..	96	64	..	95	84	87	84	70	82	89	89

\* With the following exceptions the index-numbers in the above table are based on the cost of food, housing, clothing and miscellaneous items:—Belgium and Japan, exclusive of housing; Switzerland and British India, exclusive of miscellaneous items; Netherlands and Spain, exclusive of clothing and rent.



## Index-Numbers of Retail Prices in Various Countries—continued.

(Base: Year 1929 = 100.)

## (II) PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS.†

Period.	UNITED KINGDOM.	AUSTRIA.	BELGIUM.	DENMARK.	FINLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	JAPAN.	NETHERLANDS.
No. of Towns and Localities.	68-509	Vienna.	59	100	21	Paris.	72	Milan.	Tokio.	Amsterdam.
1927 ..	104	98	95	103	99	92	98	98	104	100
1928 ..	102	98	95	102	102	92	98	98	100	103
1929 ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930 ..	94	97	96	91	86	104	94	94	85	93
1931 ..	85	89	81	81	77	105	84	82	74	84
1932 ..	82	90	69	79	80	94	74	78	78	74
1933 ..	78	85	69	82	80	92	73	73	79	74
1934 ..	79	83	65	89	78	91	76	70	81	76
1935 ..	81	83	67	94	81	83	77	72	84	73
1936 ..	84	83	73	95	80	90	79	77	91	74
1935—										
April ..	77	80	61	..	79	..	76	72	81	..
May ..	78	80	62	..	78	84	77	72	82	..
June ..	82	84	65	95	79	..	78	73	80	74
July ..	82	84	66	..	81	..	79	72	81	..
August ..	81	83	67	..	83	80	79	72	85	..
September ..	83	83	71	94	83	..	78	..	87	72
October ..	85	84	73	..	84	..	77	..	86	..
November ..	85	84	75	..	84	82	77	..	86	..
December ..	85	84	73	94	83	..	78	..	87	73
1936—										
January ..	84	84	74	..	81	..	79	..	89	..
February ..	84	83	74	..	81	85	79	..	91	..
March ..	82	81	..	95	81	..	78	..	92	..

Period.	NORWAY.	POLAND.	SPAIN.	SWEDEN.	SWITZERLAND.	UNITED STATES.	AUSTRALIA.	BRITISH INDIA.	CANADA.	NEW ZEALAND.	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.
No. of Towns and Localities.	31	Warsaw.	Madrid.	49	34	51	30	Bombay.	60	25	9
1927 ..	110	105	104	101	101	102	96	103	97	97	103
1928 ..	106	103	97	103	101	98	95	99	98	99	102
1929 ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930 ..	96	86	103	93	97	92	90	92	98	96	96
1931 ..	88	76	107	86	90	75	79	70	77	83	91
1932 ..	85	67	103	83	80	63	77	70	64	77	83
1933 ..	83	60	100	81	75	64	72	64	63	72	86
1934 ..	84	54	102	81	74	71	75	60	69	76	90
1935 ..	87	51	99	85	73	76	77	63	70	82	88
1936 ..	91	50	..	89	77	78	79	64	73	86	88
1935—											
April ..	85	49	104	83	71	78	76	62	68	81	90
May ..	86	50	99	85	71	78	77	63	69	82	90
June ..	87	51	94	86	72	78	77	64	69	82	90
July ..	89	54	97	87	74	76	78	64	71	82	89
August ..	89	53	97	87	74	76	78	64	70	82	88
September ..	89	54	99	87	74	76	79	64	72	83	87
October ..	90	54	98	87	75	77	79	66	72	86	87
November ..	90	54	99	88	76	77	78	66	73	86	87
December ..	90	50	98	88	76	79	78	66	73	84	88
1936—											
January ..	90	49	98	89	76	78	78	64	72	83	88
February ..	91	48	97	89	76	77	78	64	73	82	88
March ..	91	48	..	89	76	76	77	63	70	82	88

† Extracted from I.L.O. Year Book of Labour Statistics.



## CHAPTER II.—WAGES.

## § 1. Operations Under Arbitration and Wages Board Acts and Industrial Legislation.

1. **General.**—Particulars regarding operations under the Commonwealth and State Acts for the regulation of wages and hours and conditions of labour were first compiled for the year 1913, and reviews to the end of each annual period appear in previous issues of the Labour Report and in the Quarterly Summaries of Australian Statistics.

2. **Acts Regulating Industrial Matters.**—The following is a list of all the Acts at present in force to regulate rates of wage, hours of labour, and working conditions generally in both Commonwealth and State jurisdictions :—

## COMMONWEALTH.

Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1934.

Arbitration (Public Service) Act 1911-1929.

## STATES.

New South Wales	..	Industrial Arbitration Act 1912-1937.
Victoria	..	Factories and Shops Act 1928-1936.
Queensland	..	Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1932-1936.
South Australia	..	The Industrial Code 1920-1936.
Western Australia	..	Industrial Arbitration Act 1912-1935.
Tasmania	..	Wages Board Act 1920-1934.

3. **Methods of Administration.**—(i) **COMMONWEALTH.**—The Commonwealth authority consists of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, consisting of a Chief Judge and two other Judges; Conciliation Commissioners not exceeding three in number; and Conciliation Committees for particular industries. The Commonwealth Act provides that, where a State Award or Determination is inconsistent with an award issued by the Commonwealth Authority, the latter shall prevail. The Commonwealth Court can also restrain a State authority from proceeding in a matter already covered, or being dealt with, by the Commonwealth Authority. The Commonwealth Arbitration Court began to function in 1905.

The affairs of the Commonwealth Public Service are regulated by the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator, under powers conferred by the Arbitration (Public Service) Act 1911-1929. The system of arbitration commenced to operate in 1912, cases being heard by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, as part of the ordinary work of that Court. From 1920, however, the control was transferred to the Arbitrator, who was appointed by the Government for a term of seven years, and who need not necessarily have legal qualifications. No appeal lies against a determination of the Arbitrator, but the Government can move the Parliament to exercise its right of veto when the instrument is brought before it for ratification.

(ii) **STATES.**—(a) *New South Wales.*—The controlling authority is the Industrial Commission of New South Wales consisting of four Judges; a Conciliation Commissioner; and Conciliation Committees constituted for particular industries. The latter two authorities may make awards binding on industries, but an appeal to the Industrial Commission may be made against any award. Compulsory control commenced in 1901, after the two earlier Acts of 1892 and 1899 providing for voluntary submission of matters in dispute had proved abortive.

(b) *Victoria*.—The authority consists of Wages Boards for separate industries and a Court of Industrial Appeals, the latter presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court. The system was instituted in the State in 1896, and represents the first instance in Australia of legal regulation in this sphere.

(c) *Queensland*.—The authority is the Industrial Court, consisting of a Judge of the Supreme Court and two members appointed by the Governor in Council. Legal control was first instituted in 1907 with the passing of the Wages Board Act.

(d) *South Australia*.—The principal tribunal is called the Industrial Court; there are also Industrial Boards for the various industries, and a Board of Industry. The Court is composed of the President (a person eligible for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court) who may be joined by two assessors who must be employed in the industry concerned. Deputy Presidents may also be appointed. The "Living Wage" is declared by the Board of Industry, composed of the President or Deputy President of the Industrial Court and four Commissioners. Legal control was first instituted in 1900.

(e) *Western Australia*.—The system of control comprises an Arbitration Court, Industrial Boards, Conciliation Committees and Commissioners. The Court consists of a Judge of the Supreme Court and two members. Legal control dates back to 1900.

(f) *Tasmania*.—The authority consists of Wages Boards for separate industries, comprising a Chairman, appointed by the Governor, and equal numbers of representatives of employers and workers, appointed by the Minister administering the Act. The system was instituted in 1910.

**4. Awards and Determinations Made and Industrial Agreements Filed.**—The following table shows the number of awards and determinations made and industrial agreements filed, excluding variations, in each State and under the Commonwealth legislation dealing with these matters during each of the years 1932 to 1936.

**Awards and Determinations Made and Industrial Agreements Filed.**

State.	1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.		1936.	
	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements filed.
New South Wales	38	25	30	24	55	22	44	31	52	39
Victoria	103	..	138	..	90	..	101	..	141	..
Queensland	21	4	55	21	32	25	46	22	61	37
South Australia	18	8	16	1	19	3	69	9	22	17
Western Australia	5	4	10	9	12	11	17	24	24	26
Tasmania	11	3	9	3	7	1	18	..	22	..
Commonwealth Court	21	9	8	6	24	4	69	13	32	13
Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	2	..
Total	218	53	267	64	239	66	368	99	356	132

The figures in the above table exclude variations and interpretations of principal awards and agreements, of which a considerable number are made each year. The variations made by the State and the Commonwealth

Courts, Wages and Industrial Boards, and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator numbered 1,052 in 1936 compared with 1,706 in 1935, and were distributed as follows :—New South Wales, 816 ; Commonwealth Court, 126 ; Queensland, 72 ; South Australia, 9 ; Western Australia, 12, and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator, 17. In Victoria and Tasmania any alteration in the determination of a Wages Board is incorporated with the existing determination, and a new determination issued which wholly repeals the old one.

Industrial agreements filed during the year 1936 numbered 132, of which 119 were filed under the provisions of the State Industrial Acts in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania, and 13 under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. The registration of industrial agreements is not provided for under the State Act in force in Victoria, but agreements filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act are in operation within the State.

**5. Awards, Determinations, and Agreements in Force.**—Considerable extension of the principle of the fixation of legal minimum and marginal rates of wage and of working conditions has taken place during the period under review. The number of industrial awards and determinations in force throughout Australia at the 31st December, 1936, was 1,452, and the industrial agreements filed at the same date numbered 767. Including the operations under the Commonwealth Arbitration Acts the number of awards or determinations and industrial agreements in force increased by 877 and 366 respectively over the number in force at the 31st December, 1913.

With reference to the number of industrial awards and registered industrial agreements in force at the end of any period, awards and determinations made by both State and Commonwealth tribunals generally continue in force after the term of operation mentioned therein has expired, until rescinded or superseded by a subsequent order or award. Section 28 (2) of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act provides that, after the expiration of the period specified, the award shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, continue in force until a new award has been made ; provided that, where in pursuance of this sub-section an award has continued in force after the expiration of the period specified in the award, any award made by the Court for the settlement of a new industrial dispute between the parties may, if the Court so orders, be made retrospective to a date not earlier than the date upon which the Court first had cognizance of that dispute. In the Industrial Code of South Australia, Section 47 (2), and in legislation for other States, similar provisions are in force. All industrial agreements, with the exception of those made under the provisions of the Tasmanian Act, continue in force after the expiration of the term mentioned until rescinded or superseded by a subsequent agreement or order. The Tasmanian agreements have no legal effect after the term of operation has expired, unless and until revived by a subsequent agreement.

The provisions in the Commonwealth and State Industrial Acts that awards and agreements shall remain in force until they have been superseded or rescinded occasion some difficulty when the compilation of a list of awards, determinations and agreements actually operative is undertaken, as the specified periods in many cases have expired. This difficulty applies not only to State awards and determinations but also to awards of the Commonwealth Court. Awards, determinations and industrial agreements regarding which definite information as to supersession or rescission is not readily

ascertainable are included in these records; but, in cases where it could be definitely claimed that an award, determination or agreement was out of date and the terms were not actually in operation, they have not been included in the records as at 31st December, 1936.

The above account may be accepted as a brief explanation in general terms of the currency of awards and agreements. There are exceptions in certain cases, but they are infrequent.

**Particulars of Boards and of Awards, Determinations and Industrial Agreements in Force.**

Dates.	Boards Authorized.	Boards which had made Awards or Determinations.	Awards or Determinations in Force.(a)	Industrial Agreements in Force.
31st December, 1913 .. ..	505	387	575	401
" " 1915 .. ..	573	498	663	546
" " 1925 .. ..	573	522	1,181	607
" " 1932 .. ..	655	589	1,337	625
" " 1933 .. ..	655	581	1,363	653
" " 1934 .. ..	655	581	1,403	689
" " 1935 .. ..	660	583	1,435	709
" " 1936 .. ..	660	583	1,452	767

(a) Including awards made by Arbitration Courts and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator.

The following table shows the number of Industrial and Wages Boards authorized, and the number of awards, determinations and industrial agreements in force at 31st December, 1913 and 1936 :—

**Industrial and Wages Boards Authorized, and Industrial Awards, Determinations, and Agreements in Force.**

Particulars.	At 31st Dec.	Commonwealth.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
		Court.	Pub. Ser. Arb.							
<i>Industrial and Wages—</i>										
Boards authorized ..	{ 1913 .. ..	..	..	216	135	75	56	..	23	505
	{ 1936 .. ..	..	..	(a) 319	189	..	76	19	57	660
Boards which have made determinations	{ 1913 .. ..	..	..	123	123	74	..	47	19	386
	{ 1936 .. ..	..	..	(b) 279	167	..	65	17	55	583
<i>Awards and Determinations—</i>										
In force .. ..	{ 1913 .. ..	17	..	265	127	73	54	18	21	575
	{ 1936 .. ..	166	45	480	175	296	79	153	56	1,452
<i>Industrial Agreements—</i>										
In force .. ..	{ 1913 .. ..	228	..	75	..	5	11	82	..	401
	{ 1936 .. ..	156	..	170	..	223	34	174	10	767
<i>Commonwealth Court Awards—</i>										
Number in force in each State ..	{ 1913 .. ..	..	..	13	17	15	16	9	13	..
	{ 1936 .. ..	..	..	113	120	37	92	38	71	..
<i>Commonwealth Agreements—</i>										
Number in force in each State ..	{ 1913 .. ..	..	..	132	129	68	62	57	61	..
	{ 1936 .. ..	..	..	39	71	22	27	17	42	..
<i>Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator—</i>										
Number of Determinations in force in each State ..	1936 .. ..	..	..	40	37	31	33	30	30	..

(a) Under Industrial Arbitration Act 1926, Conciliation Committees have been appointed, and at the end of 1936, 295 Committees were in operation.

(b) Two awards of Demarcation Boards.



Information concerning the main provisions of the various Industrial Acts in force throughout the Commonwealth was given in earlier Reports, and brief reviews are furnished each year respecting new industrial legislation, as well as details respecting noteworthy pronouncements or procedure by industrial tribunals, and any special application or conditions of the terms of awards or determinations. In this Report, brief particulars are given regarding new industrial legislation and special reports and tribunals connected with industrial matters during the year 1936 :—

(i) *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Court.*—The number of awards made by the Commonwealth Court during 1936 was 32, and 13 industrial agreements were filed under the provisions of the Act. Among the industries and occupations for which awards were made during the year were :—Waterside workers, all States ; saddlery and leather workers, all States excepting Western Australia ; printing trades, all States ; insurance employees in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia ; actors in all States ; storemen and packers in Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania ; railway employees in South Australia and Tasmania ; agricultural implement and stove makers in Victoria and South Australia ; electrical trades in New South Wales and Victoria.

Industrial agreements covering the undermentioned occupations were also made during the year :—Sheet metal workers in Victoria ; electric supply employees in Tasmania ; coach and motor body builders in South Australia ; flour milling employees in Tasmania ; and engine drivers at Port Kembla.

A full description of the considerations which led to the reduction by 10 per cent. as from 1st February, 1931, of all wages controlled by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, and the refusal of the Court in June, 1932 and May, 1933 to restore the " cut ", appears in two earlier issues of the Report (*see* Labour Reports Nos. 22, pp. 45-48 and 23, pp. 45-46).

The 10 per cent. " cut " was removed by the Court as from the first pay period in May, 1934, as the result of a judgment delivered 17th April. At the same time the Court abandoned the former " Harvester " standard, and replaced it by a standard established by the New South Wales Board of Trade in 1925 brought up-to-date by means of the " All Items " (" C " series) index-numbers of this Bureau. A full account of the judgment appeared on p. 76 of Report No. 26.

In May, 1937, the Court heard a claim by the combined unions for an increase in the basic wage, full details of which will be found on page 77 of this Report. No legislation of industrial interest was passed during the year 1936 by the Commonwealth Parliament.

(ii) *New South Wales.*—During the year 1936 the number of Conciliation Committees established under the Industrial Act of 1926 was 10, the number which expired, were dissolved or were no longer operative was 9, and at the end of the year 295 Committees were in force. In addition, 319 Industrial Boards constituted under the Act of 1912 were in force, but no awards were issued by these Boards, the work previously performed by them being undertaken mainly by the Conciliation Committees. Principal awards published by the Industrial Commission numbered 17, by Conciliation Committees, 25, and by Apprenticeship Councils, 10. The number of subsidiary awards and variations issued during the year was 816, of which



82 were made by the Industrial Commission, 85 by Conciliation Committees, 4 by Apprenticeship Councils and 645 by the Industrial Registrar. The number of principal awards in force at the end of the year was 480, and at the same date 170 industrial agreements were in force.

Declarations of the Basic Wage were made by the Industrial Commission in April and October, 1936, particulars of which will be found on page 88.

Legislation passed included the following:—Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1936; Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis) Amendment Act, 1936; Factories (Amendment) Act, 1936; Government Railways' (Amendment) Act, 1936; Factories and Shops (Amendment) Act, 1936.

(iii) *Victoria*.—Wages Boards made 141 determinations during the year, the number including determinations which were reviewed more than once during the twelve months. At 31st December, 1936, 175 determinations were considered to be legally in force.

The weekly hours fixed by Wages Boards in this State vary considerably according to the nature of the sections of industry concerned. In determinations, such as those of the Cement Workers' and Stonecutters', different hours are prescribed for different occupations within the industries. Other Boards, such as the Photographers' and the Carters', provide for seasonal variation of hours, while in cases such as the Clerks' (commercial) and the Storemen and Packers' different hours for different sections of the industries are prescribed. A general statement of hours as determined by Wages Boards would be misleading, but it may be taken that the weekly hours throughout determinations, range from a maximum of 48 to a minimum of 44.

An amendment of the Factories and Shops Act (No. 446, of 1936) provided *inter alia* for the incorporation in all determinations of Wages Boards, so far as they do not conflict with State law, of the provisions of Commonwealth Arbitration Court awards for corresponding industries.

(iv) *Queensland*.—Sixty-one industrial awards were made during the year, all of which were awards of the Industrial Court. The number of industrial agreements filed was 37, and variations of awards numbered 72. At the end of the year, 296 awards and 223 industrial agreements were in force.

A revision of the Basic Wage was made by the Industrial Court in February, 1933, but the existing rates were confirmed. A further revision was made on the 22nd March, 1937, for particulars of which see page 90.

Industrial legislation passed during the year was as follows:—Workers Compensation Acts Amendment Act of 1936; Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts Amendment Act of 1936.

(v) *South Australia*.—The Industrial Court made four awards, and 18 determinations were made by Industrial Boards during the year. Seventeen industrial agreements were also filed. The number of awards and determinations varied by the Court or Industrial Boards was nine.

At the end of the year 79 awards and determinations and 34 industrial agreements were in force.

A review of the "Living Wage" made in December, 1936, increased the rate for adult males, a further review in April, 1937, increased the rate for adult females, particulars of which will be found on page 92.

Industrial legislation passed in 1936 comprised the Industrial Code Amendment Act, 1936.

(vi) *Western Australia*.—During the year, the Industrial Court made twenty-two awards, and two awards were made by various industrial Boards. Twenty-four industrial agreements were filed under the provisions of the State Act during 1936. Twelve awards and three industrial agreements were varied. At the end of the year there were 153 awards and 174 agreements in force.

Declarations of the basic wage were made by the Industrial Court on 2nd March, 13th May, 1st July, 12th August and 16th December, 1936, for particulars of which see page 93.

The Financial Emergency Act of 1931 expired by effluxion of time on 31st December, 1933, and was replaced by Financial Emergency Act (No. 1) of 1934, operative from 1st January to 31st December, 1934. The percentage deductions made by the Arbitration Court from award salaries and wages in accordance with the provisions of Part V. of the former Act were not continued, but provision was made for employers to make application to the Court within one month of the Act being assented to for the reimposition of the deductions in connexion with any industry the condition of which justified such financial relief. The approach to the Court on such matters was also much simplified. The rates of percentage deductions provided by the former Act were continued in the new, viz., 18 per cent. on salaries or wages not exceeding £250 per annum; 20 per cent. on salaries exceeding £250 but not exceeding £1,000 per annum; and 22½ per cent. on salaries of over £1,000 per annum. There were 47 awards and agreements affected by the former Act. This Act, so far as private employers were concerned, was repealed by Act No. 26 of 1934, assented to 28th December, 1934, and any deduction made under orders of the Court ceased to have effect.

Legislation of industrial interest passed during 1936 comprised the Financial Emergency (Amendment) Act, 1936; and the Financial Emergency Tax Act, 1936.

(vii) *Tasmania*.—During the year, Wages Boards made twenty-two determinations, but no industrial agreement under the State Act was filed. The determinations made covered employees engaged in the following industries and callings:—Builders and painters; clothing trades; electrical engineers; quarrymen; coach-builders; grocers; cement trades; timber trade; furniture trade; bootmakers; and mining (lead zinc).

The State Industrial Act in force in Tasmania provides for the inclusion of a clause in the determination for the automatic adjustment of rates of wage according to the increase or decrease in the retail price index-number. The inclusion or otherwise of this provision is decided by the Wages Boards, and a number of determinations issued embody the clause for automatic adjustment. Among the Wages Boards which have adopted this system of wage adjustment may be mentioned the following:—Bakers; Builders and Painters; Carriers; Mechanical Engineering and Founders; Electrolytic Zinc; Fuel Merchants; Jam Makers; Motor Garage; Printers; Produce Stores; Rubber Trade; Tanners; Textile Workers; and Wholesale Grocers.

At the end of the year 58 determinations and 10 industrial agreements filed under the State Act were in force.

Legislation of industrial interest passed during the year under review comprised the Official Salaries Reduction Repeal Act, 1936; Workers (Occupational Diseases) Relief Fund Act, 1936.

(viii) *Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator*.—During 1936, the Arbitrator made two new determinations and 17 existing determinations were varied.

(ix) *Federal Capital Territory*.—On the 12th January, 1927 the Industrial Board appointed under the Industrial Board Ordinance 1922-1928 fixed the rates of pay and conditions of employment for workmen in the Territory as from 10th December, 1926, such rates to be binding on the Government and/or any contractor employed by it or performing work on its behalf. The wage for an unskilled labourer was fixed at 100s. per week. The Ordinance determined the rates of wage for a wide range of occupations, including construction and maintenance labourers, quarrymen, store employees, motor transport employees, watchmen and cleaners, fire brigade employees, survey hands, engineers, electricians, engine drivers and firemen, building trade employees, and timbermill and brickworks' employees. The rates of wage specified in the Ordinance were reduced in 1931 by 16½ per cent. in connexion with the general scheme of salary and wage reductions in the Commonwealth Public Service.

As a result of an application for reduction in wages by the Commonwealth Public Service Board, a variation of the Industrial Board's Determination was gazetted on the 20th October, 1932, whereby the wage for an unskilled labourer was reduced from 100s. to 85s. per week, and this wage was further reduced to 82s. per week by a further variation which was gazetted on 2nd August, 1934. The wage was increased to 83s. 6d. from 1st August, 1935, to 85s. 6d. from 1st July, 1936, and to 86s. 6d. from 1st November, 1937—the rate ruling at present. Provision for the automatic adjustment of wages according to the retail price variations shown by the "A" Series Index Numbers was made in the Determination operative from 1st July, 1936.

An amendment of the Industrial Board Ordinance was gazetted on the 24th February, 1932, and the Board is now composed of a Chairman, a member representative of the Commonwealth Public Service Board, and a member representative of the workmen, the workmen's representative being chosen from time to time according to the matter in respect of which the Board is exercising its powers.

The Minister of any Department of State, the Public Service Board, and any organization is entitled to submit to the Board any matter in which he or it is interested, relating to wages, rates of pay or terms or other conditions of employment of workmen in the Territory; and to be represented before the Board on the hearing of such matter. The Board hears and determines all matters relating to salary, wages, rates of pay or terms or conditions of service of employment of workmen in the Territory.

An amendment to the Industrial Board Ordinance 1922-1932 gazetted on the 22nd June, 1933, modified Section 5 of the Principal Ordinance to provide that any organization registered pursuant to the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1930 is entitled to submit any matter in which it is interested to the Board.

Provision was originally made only for the regulation by the Industrial Board of the wages and working conditions of government employees, and for those working on Government contracts. By an amending Ordinance, dated 9th April, 1936, workers in outside industry were similarly brought under the control of the Board. Up to the present, however, the only non-governmental persons covered by a Determination are those employed in private hotels and restaurants, clubs, tea-rooms, catering and boarding establishments. This Determination came into force on 25th February, 1937.

## § 2. Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour.

1. **General.**—The collection of data respecting the nominal rates of wage payable in different callings and in occupations in various industries carried on in each State was first undertaken by this Bureau in the early part of the year 1913. Owing to the difficulty of ascertaining reliable particulars of the numbers of apprentices, improvers and other juvenile workers to whom progressive rates of wage fixed according to increasing age or experience were payable from year to year, the inquiry was confined to the rates of wage payable to adult workers only, and was further limited generally to those industries in operation within the metropolitan area of each State. In order to make the inquiry comprehensive, however, certain industries were included which were not carried on in the capital cities, e.g., mining, shipping, agriculture, and pastoral. The particulars acquired were obtained primarily from awards, determinations and industrial agreements under Commonwealth and State Acts, and related to the minimum wage prescribed. In cases where no award, determination or agreement was in force, the ruling union or predominant rate of wage was ascertained from employers and secretaries of trade unions. For convenience of comparison weekly rates of wage were adopted. In many instances, however, the wages were based on daily or hourly rates, since in many industries and occupations in which employment is casual or intermittent wages are so fixed; hence the average weekly earnings in such occupations will probably fall considerably short of the computed weekly rates. The information thus obtained referred to the weekly rate of wage in upwards of 400 specific occupations. Rates of wage were not of course available for each of these occupations in every State but the aggregate collection for the six States amounted to 1,569 male occupations or callings. These particulars furnished the necessary data for the computation of average rates of wage in various industrial groups,\* and in each State and Australia as a whole. The average rate of wage for each industrial group was computed by taking the arithmetical average† of the rates of wage payable for all classified occupations within that group. It is not claimed that the results obtained by this method are precisely correct, but, owing to the difficulty in the past of obtaining satisfactory data as to the number of persons engaged in each of the occupations for which rates of wage had been obtained, no detailed system of weights could be applied. Though a considerable amount of information as to the number of persons engaged in different industries and occupations was available from the 1911 and 1921 Census results, it was found impracticable to bring the classification of these results into line with the detailed classification of occupations in the various industries as set out in the awards

\* The adopted classification of industries is shown on page 3.

† The sum of the weekly rates of wage divided by the number of occupations included.



and determinations. For final results for each State and for each industrial group throughout the States, however, a careful system of weighting according to industrial groups was adopted. For example, in computing the result for any State in any year, the computed average wage in each industrial group was multiplied by a number (weight) representing the relative number of all male workers engaged in that group of industries in the particular State. The sum of the products thus obtained, divided by the sum of the weights, represents the average wage for that State for the particular year. The weights used for each industrial group in the computations of the average wage for male and female occupations have been published in previous issues of the Labour Report.

The results thus ascertained for the year 1913 were published in Labour Report No. 2, pp. 28-43. In the early part of the year 1914, the scope of the inquiry was considerably extended, and particulars of the weekly rates of wage in respect of 930 specific occupations and the aggregate collection for the six States amounted to 4,256 adult occupations (3,948 male, and 308 female). The results obtained thereby to the 30th April, 1914, were published in Labour Report No. 5, pp. 44-50. These results were further analysed, and the average number of working hours which constituted a full week's work in each occupation was ascertained and weighted in a similar manner to the rates of wage. This course was adopted in order to overcome the difficulty of making comparisons between States of the rates of wage in any specified occupation, since, in many instances, a different number of working hours constituted a full week's work in different States. By dividing the weighted average number of working hours into the weighted average weekly rate of wage, a more satisfactory standard of comparison was ascertained. Results obtained from these computations were given for each industrial group for each State.

Since the 30th April, 1914, the number of occupations included in comparative computations has been kept constant, but the particulars of wages given in the Appendix (Sections IV. and V.) to this Report include all the more important occupations. In most instances these have been taken from awards or determinations made by industrial tribunals, from agreements registered under Commonwealth or State Acts, or were obtained by direct inquiry.

To supplement the results thus obtained, investigations were made regarding rates of wage in past years with a view to showing their general trend in each State and in the several industrial groups. The total number of occupations for which particulars were available back to 1891 was 652. The particulars given in this Chapter show variations in nominal wages from year to year in each State and in various industrial groups. Index-numbers are also given showing variations in effective wages in each State.

An investigation is at present in progress with a view to improving the weighting system used in these computations.

**2. Adult Male Weekly Wages—States, 1914-1936.**—The following table gives particulars of the weighted average nominal weekly rates of wage payable to adult male workers, at the 30th June, 1914 and at the end



of the periods specified to the 31st December, 1936, for a full week's work in each State and for Australia. Index-numbers are also given for each State with the average for Australia for the year 1911 as base (= 1,000) :—

**Wage Rates of Adult Males.**

*Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rates payable for a Full Week's Work and Index-numbers of Wage Rates.*

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia. (a)
No. of Occupations included.	874	909	627	567	489	482	3,948

**RATES OF WAGE.**

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th June, 1914 .. ..	55 11	54 4	52 10	54 4	62 9	52 7	55 3
31st December, 1914 .. ..	56 2	54 7	53 5	54 5	62 10	52 8	55 7
31st December, 1928 .. ..	102 7	99 8	101 2	96 2	99 6	93 3	100 5
30th September, 1929 .. ..	103 6	101 1	101 4	97 5	100 8	94 7	101 5
31st December, 1930 .. ..	99 1	96 11	92 5	92 8	99 7	92 1	96 9
31st December, 1931 .. ..	93 5	32 2	89 0	75 0	84 1	79 9	86 10
31st December, 1932 .. ..	84 11	77 10	88 5	72 7	81 9	78 1	81 0
31st December, 1933 .. ..	81 11	77 0	88 1	73 5	81 4	78 0	80 6
31st December, 1934 .. ..	83 2	78 8	88 9	75 6	84 1	79 7	82 0
31st December, 1935 .. ..	84 2	79 9	88 5	77 11	84 2	81 0	82 10
31st March, 1936 .. ..	84 2	79 11	88 5	77 11	85 5	81 10	83 0
30th June, 1936 .. ..	84 5	80 5	88 6	78 0	85 5	81 11	83 4
30th September, 1936 .. ..	84 11	81 2	88 7	78 9	86 9	83 1	83 11
31st December, 1936 .. ..	85 5	83 1	88 7	79 6	88 6	83 3	84 10

**INDEX-NUMBERS.**

(Base : Weighted Average Wage for Australia (51s. 3d.), 1911 = 1,000.)

	1,091	1,059	1,030	1,060	1,225	1,026	1,079
30th June, 1914 .. ..	1,091	1,059	1,030	1,060	1,225	1,026	1,079
31st December, 1914 .. ..	1,096	1,065	1,042	1,062	1,226	1,028	1,085
31st December, 1928 .. ..	2,001	1,944	1,974	1,877	1,941	1,820	1,959
30th September, 1929 .. ..	2,020	1,973	1,977	1,901	1,964	1,846	1,979
31st December, 1930 .. ..	1,933	1,891	1,803	1,807	1,943	1,797	1,887
31st December, 1931 .. ..	1,823	1,603	1,737	1,463	1,641	1,556	1,694
31st December, 1932 .. ..	1,657	1,518	1,726	1,416	1,595	1,523	1,597
31st December, 1933 .. ..	1,598	1,502	1,718	1,433	1,587	1,522	1,570
31st December, 1934 .. ..	1,623	1,534	1,732	1,473	1,640	1,552	1,599
31st December, 1935 .. ..	1,642	1,555	1,725	1,520	1,642	1,581	1,617
31st March, 1936 .. ..	1,642	1,560	1,725	1,520	1,667	1,597	1,620
30th June 1936 .. ..	1,648	1,568	1,728	1,522	1,667	1,598	1,625
30th September, 1936 .. ..	1,656	1,584	1,728	1,536	1,693	1,622	1,637
31st December, 1936 .. ..	1,668	1,621	1,729	1,552	1,726	1,625	1,656

(a) Weighted Average.

(b) Highest weighted average weekly rate recorded for Australia.

**3. Adult Male Weekly Wages—Industrial Groups, 1914-1936.**—The following table shows (a) the average weekly rate of wage in each of the industrial groups, and (b) the weighted average wage for all groups combined, at 30th June, 1914, and at the end of the periods specified to the 31st December, 1936 :—

## Wages Rates of Adult Males.

(Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rates payable for a Full Week's Work and Index-Numbers of Wage Rates in each Industrial Group.)

Date.	INDUSTRIAL GROUP.														
	I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	II. Engineer- ing, etc.	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manu- factur- ing.	VII. Building.	VIII. Mining.	IX. Railways, etc.	X. Other Land Trans- port.	XI. Shipping, etc.(a)	XII. Agricul- tural, etc.(b)	XIII. Domestic, etc.(b)	XIV. Miscel- laneous.	XV. All Industrial Groups.(c)
RATES OF WAGE.															
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th June, 1914 ..	59 2	57 2	55 2	52 10	63 9	55 3	65 4	64 11	59 8	51 1	48 7	49 5	47 0	53 10	55 3
31st December, 1914 ..	59 6	57 9	55 8	53 0	63 10	56 0	65 5	65 2	59 8	52 8	49 10	49 5	47 11	54 0	55 7
31st December, 1928 ..	103 11	102 1	99 9	99 4	117 10	100 8	112 4	109 10	102 2	96 3	103 3	95 9	93 3	96 1	100 5
30th September, 1929 ..	104 8	103 11	101 1	100 0	119 3	102 7	113 5	110 6	105 2	97 8	100 7	95 10	93 5	97 0	101 5
31st December, 1930 ..	100 3	99 1	97 1	99 5	116 5	97 10	109 8	107 10	100 2	92 10	99 6	87 5	91 3	93 7	96 9
31st December, 1931 ..	85 7	86 3	83 6	83 11	102 0	85 4	98 9	102 5	86 7	83 11	81 10	80 3	85 3	83 11	86 10
31st December, 1932 ..	83 4	81 0	81 2	77 3	98 3	80 7	93 11	98 2	80 11	78 3	79 6	74 9	76 5	73 11	81 10
31st December, 1933 ..	82 8	81 4	83 3	76 7	97 0	79 5	92 3	97 0	80 4	76 9	80 9	71 11	74 10	77 5	80 6
31st December, 1934 ..	85 4	83 2	83 8	79 11	99 6	81 4	93 8	97 7	82 8	78 9	84 8	73 4	75 9	78 7	82 0
31st December, 1935 ..	86 8	85 3	85 3	80 9	100 11	83 0	94 1	97 10	81 9	80 1	85 2	73 4	76 8	79 6	82 10
31st March, 1936 ..	87 0	85 4	85 6	80 10	100 11	83 2	94 2	99 1	81 2	80 3	85 2	73 6	77 1	79 8	83 0
30th June, 1936 ..	87 3	85 5	85 8	80 11	100 11	83 6	94 7	99 1	81 8	80 5	85 2	73 8	77 7	80 0	83 4
30th September, 1936 ..	87 2	85 6	85 11	80 11	103 1	83 9	94 9	99 2	81 10	80 0	85 2	75 5	78 3	80 7	83 11
31st December, 1936 ..	88 3	86 10	87 3	81 4	104 4	85 2	95 7	99 2	86 0	81 8	86 8	75 9	79 1	82 2	84 10

## INDEX-NUMBERS.

(Base : Weighted Average Wage for Australia (51s. 3d.), 1911 = 1,000.)

	1,154	1,116	1,077	1,031	1,243	1,086	1,275	1,267	1,164	997	948	964	918	1,050	1,079
30th June, 1914 ..	1,154	1,116	1,077	1,031	1,243	1,086	1,275	1,267	1,164	997	948	964	918	1,050	1,079
31st December, 1914 ..	1,161	1,127	1,085	1,034	1,246	1,093	1,270	1,272	1,165	1,026	972	965	935	1,054	1,085
31st December, 1928 ..	2,028	1,993	1,947	1,939	2,299	1,964	2,101	2,143	1,994	1,878	2,014	1,860	1,820	1,874	1,959
30th September, 1929 ..	2,042	2,028	1,973	1,950	2,327	2,001	2,214	2,157	2,052	1,905	2,079	1,870	1,823	1,993	1,979
31st December, 1930 ..	1,956	1,933	1,894	1,840	2,271	1,909	2,139	2,104	1,955	1,812	1,941	1,706	1,780	1,826	1,887
31st December, 1931 ..	1,669	1,683	1,727	1,638	1,991	1,664	1,926	1,999	1,690	1,638	1,596	1,566	1,663	1,637	1,694
31st December, 1932 ..	1,627	1,589	1,642	1,507	1,918	1,572	1,833	1,916	1,579	1,527	1,532	1,453	1,492	1,540	1,597
31st December, 1933 ..	1,613	1,587	1,625	1,494	1,902	1,549	1,800	1,893	1,567	1,497	1,575	1,404	1,460	1,511	1,570
31st December, 1934 ..	1,664	1,623	1,633	1,559	1,942	1,587	1,828	1,904	1,613	1,537	1,652	1,431	1,478	1,530	1,599
31st December, 1935 ..	1,691	1,663	1,664	1,576	1,969	1,619	1,836	1,908	1,653	1,562	1,661	1,431	1,496	1,552	1,617
31st March, 1936 ..	1,697	1,665	1,668	1,577	1,960	1,623	1,838	1,934	1,642	1,565	1,661	1,433	1,504	1,554	1,620
30th June, 1936 ..	1,703	1,667	1,672	1,579	1,970	1,629	1,846	1,934	1,652	1,560	1,661	1,437	1,515	1,562	1,625
30th September, 1936 ..	1,700	1,668	1,677	1,579	2,011	1,633	1,849	1,935	1,655	1,575	1,662	1,471	1,527	1,572	1,637
31st December, 1936 ..	1,722	1,694	1,702	1,587	2,035	1,661	1,866	1,935	1,677	1,593	1,690	1,478	1,543	1,603	1,656

(a) Including the value of victualling and accommodation where supplied.

(b) Including the value of board and lodging where supplied.

(c) Weighted average.

4. **Adult Female Weekly Wages—States, 1914-1936.**—The index-numbers given in the preceding paragraphs for male adult workers were computed with the weighted average wage in 1911 as base (= 1,000). In the case of females, however, it has not been possible to secure information for years prior to 1914, and the index-numbers are therefore computed with the weighted average rate of wage payable to adult female workers in Australia at 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

The following table shows the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage payable to adult female workers for a full week's work in each State and Australia at the 30th June, 1914, and at the end of the periods specified to the 31st December, 1936. Index-numbers are also given for each State with the average for Australia at the 30th April, 1914 as base (= 1,000).

**Wage Rates of Adult Females.**

*Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rates payable for a Full Week's Work and Index-numbers of Wage Rates.*

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.(a)
No. of Occupations Included	85	87	37	47	24	28	308

**RATES OF WAGE.**

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th June, 1914	.. 26 0	27 4	27 0	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 2
31st December, 1914	.. 26 10	27 9	27 1	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 5
31st December, 1928	.. 53 7	53 9	54 10	50 11	58 10	53 4	53 10
30th September, 1929	.. 54 1	54 1	54 10	51 3	58 10	53 7	(b) 54 2
31st December, 1930	.. 53 8	53 6	52 11	51 2	60 1	53 8	53 7
31st December, 1931	.. 49 8	45 10	47 11	43 1	51 7	45 8	47 5
31st December, 1932	.. 44 8	43 0	46 9	40 11	49 7	43 4	44 2
31st December, 1933	.. 43 2	42 9	46 9	41 0	48 4	43 2	43 5
31st December, 1934	.. 44 3	43 9	47 8	41 10	49 1	44 1	44 7
31st December, 1935	.. 44 11	44 2	48 0	42 5	49 1	44 10	45 0
31st March, 1936	.. 44 11	44 9	48 1	43 0	49 2	45 1	45 3
30th June, 1936..	.. 45 2	44 9	48 3	43 0	49 2	45 1	45 5
30th September, 1936	.. 45 3	46 5	48 3	43 0	50 0	45 0	46 1
31st December, 1936	.. 45 7	46 10	48 4	43 4	50 11	45 1	46 5

**INDEX-NUMBERS.**

(Base : Weighted Average for Australia (27s. 2d.), 30th April, 1914, = 1,000.)

30th June, 1914	.. 984	1,006	993	885	1,373	950	1,000
31st December, 1914	.. 987	1,022	906	885	1,373	950	1,000
31st December, 1928	.. 1,973	1,979	2,017	1,875	2,164	1,904	1,980
30th September, 1929	.. 1,992	1,989	2,020	1,887	2,165	1,973	1,992
31st December, 1930	.. 1,974	1,968	1,947	1,884	2,211	1,976	1,971
31st December, 1931	.. 1,828	1,688	1,765	1,584	1,900	1,681	1,746
31st December, 1932	.. 1,644	1,583	1,720	1,505	1,826	1,505	1,624
31st December, 1933	.. 1,580	1,573	1,720	1,510	1,778	1,587	1,560
31st December, 1934	.. 1,628	1,609	1,755	1,541	1,808	1,623	1,636
31st December, 1935	.. 1,654	1,626	1,767	1,561	1,808	1,650	1,655
31st March, 1936	.. 1,654	1,648	1,771	1,584	1,800	1,660	1,666
30th June, 1936..	.. 1,664	1,648	1,776	1,584	1,800	1,660	1,670
30th September, 1936	.. 1,665	1,710	1,776	1,584	1,810	1,656	1,666
31st December, 1936	.. 1,677	1,722	1,780	1,594	1,873	1,661	1,708

(a) Weighted average.

(b) Highest weighted average weekly rate recorded for Australia.

5. **Adult Female Weekly Wages—Industrial Groups, 1914–1936.**—The following table shows (a) the average weekly rate of wage in each of the industrial groups in which females are mainly employed, and (b) the weighted average rate for all groups combined, at 30th June, 1914, and at the end of the periods specified to the 31st December, 1936.

### Wage Rates of Adult Females.

*Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rates, payable for a Full Week's Work and Index-numbers in each Industrial Group.*

Date.	INDUSTRIAL GROUP.					
	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	I, II, V., and VI. All Other Manu- facturing.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.(a)	XIV. Miscel- laneous.	All Groups.(b)
RATES OF WAGE.						
30th June, 1914 .. ..	s. d. 22 6	s. d. 24 9	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 31 1	s. d. 30 2	s. d. 27 2
31st December, 1914 ..	23 5	24 11	27 0	30 2	31 4	27 5
31st December, 1928 ..	49 3	54 2	53 1	55 1	52 10	53 10
30th September, 1929 ..	49 5	54 6	53 11	55 1	53 4	54 2
31st December, 1930 ..	48 4	54 2	52 7	54 2	52 10	53 7
31st December, 1931 ..	44 4	45 5	46 11	50 9	49 10	47 5
31st December, 1932 ..	41 0	42 4	44 2	46 2	47 0	44 2
31st December, 1933 ..	40 6	41 11	43 5	43 4	45 11	43 5
31st December, 1934 ..	40 8	43 9	44 2	45 11	47 2	44 7
31st December, 1935 ..	42 1	44 2	44 8	46 3	46 5	45 0
31st March, 1936 .. ..	42 5	44 3	44 9	46 4	47 5	45 3
30th June, 1936 .. ..	42 7	44 4	44 10	46 6	47 6	45 5
30th September, 1936 ..	42 8	44 6	45 1	46 7	50 6	46 1
31st December, 1936 ..	43 1	44 9	45 8	47 1	50 9	46 5

### INDEX-NUMBERS.

(Base : Weighted Average for Australia (27s. 2d.), 30th April, 1914, = 1,000.)

30th June, 1914 .. ..	828	911	991	1,144	1,110	1,000
31st December, 1914 ..	862	917	994	1,110	1,153	1,008
31st December, 1928 ..	1,813	1,993	1,954	2,029	1,946	1,980
30th September, 1929 ..	1,819	2,006	1,984	2,029	1,963	1,992
31st December, 1930 ..	1,777	1,994	1,934	1,994	1,945	1,971
31st December, 1931 ..	1,630	1,672	1,728	1,869	1,834	1,746
31st December, 1932 ..	1,508	1,559	1,625	1,700	1,730	1,624
31st December, 1933 ..	1,491	1,542	1,599	1,594	1,601	1,599
31st December, 1934 ..	1,497	1,609	1,626	1,689	1,737	1,640
31st December, 1935 ..	1,549	1,625	1,645	1,701	1,708	1,655
31st March, 1936 .. ..	1,562	1,630	1,647	1,706	1,741	1,666
30th June, 1936 .. ..	1,568	1,632	1,651	1,711	1,750	1,670
30th September, 1936 ..	1,572	1,637	1,661	1,714	1,850	1,666
31st December, 1936 ..	1,585	1,646	1,680	1,734	1,867	1,708

(a) Including the value of board and lodging where supplied.

(b) Weighted average.

6. **Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wage, 31st December, 1936.**—(i) *General.*—The rates of wage referred to in the preceding paragraphs are the minima payable for a full week's work. The number of hours constituting a full week's work differs, however, in many instances, between various trades and occupations in each State, and between the same trades and occupations in the several States. To secure what may be for some



purposes a better comparison, the results in the preceding paragraphs are reduced to a common basis, viz., the rate of wage per hour in industrial groups in each State and in all States. In the Appendix (Sections IV. and V.) details are given of the number of hours worked per week in the various industries. The following tables include the average number of hours per week in industrial groups for each State.

The tables show (a) the average weekly wage, (b) the average number of working hours per week for a full week's work, and (c) the average hourly wage for adult male and female workers in each State and industrial group except Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.). Many of the occupations included in the latter two groups are of a casual or seasonal nature, and the hours of labour are not generally regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or in other ways. Hence the necessary definite particulars for the computation of average working hours and hourly rates of wages are not available.

(ii) *Adult Males*.—The following table shows the weighted average nominal weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult male workers and the weekly hours of labour at the 31st December, 1936:—

**Weekly and Hourly Wage Rates of Adult Males.**

*Weighted Average Rates of Wage Payable and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1936.*

Industrial Groups.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	Weekly Wage	89/11	83/9	94/3	84/5	89/0	85/7	88/3
	Working Hours	44.87	44.83	44.03	46.82	45.29	45.20	44.92
	Hourly Wage	2/0	1/10½	2/1½	1/9½	1/11½	1/10½	1/11½
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	Weekly Wage	87/10	84/9	89/8	84/4	91/7	86/7	86/10
	Working Hours	44.03	45.20	44.00	46.07	44.30	45.64	44.70
	Hourly Wage	2/0	1/10½	2/0½	1/10	2/0½	1/10½	1/11½
III. Food, Drink, etc.	Weekly Wage	88/10	84/3	88/0	87/9	91/2	82/11	87/3
	Working Hours	44.29	46.09	44.36	46.36	45.80	47.94	45.43
	Hourly Wage	2/0	1/9½	1/11½	1/10½	2/0	1/8½	1/11
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	Weekly Wage	79/11	80/11	84/3	84/3	91/3	77/2	81/4
	Working Hours	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00
	Hourly Wage	1/9½	1/10	1/11	1/11	2/1	1/9	1/10½
V. Books, Printing, etc.	Weekly Wage	109/9	99/10	101/4	96/0	120/0	93/8	104/4
	Working Hours	43.38	43.63	44.00	43.68	42.79	43.35	43.53
	Hourly Wage	2/6½	2/3½	2/3½	2/2½	2/9½	2/2	2/4½
VI. Other Manufacturing	Weekly Wage	87/0	82/10	85/11	83/8	88/9	86/2	85/2
	Working Hours	44.28	46.82	44.39	46.11	44.27	45.99	45.40
	Hourly Wage	1/11½	1/9½	1/11½	1/9½	2/0	1/10½	1/10½
VII. Building	Weekly Wage	98/4	95/0	94/6	90/5	95/2	89/8	95/7
	Working Hours	43.66	44.33	40.00	44.44	44.13	44.59	43.59
	Hourly Wage	2/3	2/1½	2/4½	2/0½	2/1½	2/0½	2/2½
VIII. Mining(a)	Weekly Wage	103/3	88/9	108/4	71/6	99/4	95/7	99/2
	Working Hours	42.95	44.53	43.47	43.79	43.65	44.92	43.58
	Hourly Wage	2/4½	2/0	2/6	1/7½	2/3½	2/1½	2/3½
IX. Rail and Tram Services	Weekly Wage	86/2	84/1	88/10	84/1	89/5	82/0	86/0
	Working Hours	44.00	47.59	44.00	47.78	43.79	45.71	45.37
	Hourly Wage	1/11½	1/9½	2/0½	1/9	2/0½	1/9½	1/10½
X. Other Land Transport	Weekly Wage	84/2	76/9	86/3	78/1	87/9	79/2	81/8
	Working Hours	44.00	47.73	44.00	48.00	46.50	48.00	45.74
	Hourly Wage	1/11	1/7½	1/11½	1/7½	1/10½	1/7½	1/9½

(a) Average rates of wage and hours prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State.

**Weighted Average Rates of Wage Payable and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1936—continued.**

Industrial Groups.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
XI. Shipping, etc. .. {	Weekly Wage(a)	87/0	86/6	85/0	88/0	85/9	87/3	86/8
	Working Hours	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hourly Wage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. {	Weekly Wage(b)	72/3	75/3	83/0	71/9	77/5	82/0	75/9
	Working Hours	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hourly Wage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. .. {	Weekly Wage(b)	80/1	78/10	80/4	74/8	80/0	69/9	79/1
	Working Hours	44.00	48.00	44.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	45.89
	Hourly Wage	1/9½	1/7½	1/10	1/6½	1/8	1/5½	1/8½
XIV. Miscellaneous .. {	Weekly Wage	82/6	82/4	85/6	75/10	84/5	75/9	82/2
	Working Hours	44.54	47.74	44.00	47.62	47.23	47.88	46.03
	Hourly Wage	1/10½	1/8½	1/11½	1/7	1/9½	1/7	1/9½
All Groups .. ..	Weekly Wage	85/6	83/1	88/7	79/6	88/6	83/3	84/10
All Groups excepting XI and XII. {	Weekly Wage	88/0	84/8	90/10	81/3	90/11	83/8	87/2
	Working Hours	44.08	46.41	43.69	46.55	45.30	46.33	45.00
	Hourly Wage	2/0½	1/10	2/1	1/9	2/0	1/9½	1/11½

(a) Average rates of wage are for occupations other than Masters, Officers, and Engineers in the Merchant Marine Service, and include value of victualling and accommodation where provided.  
 (b) Including the value of board and lodging, where supplied, in order that the rate may be comparable with those paid in other industries.

(iii) *Adult Females.*—The following table shows the weighted average nominal weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers and the weekly hours of labour at the 31st December, 1936 :—

**Weekly and Hourly Wage Rates of Adult Females.**

*Weighted Average Rates of Wage Payable and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1936.*

Industrial Groups.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
III. Food, Drink, etc. .. {	Weekly Wage	43/8	43/7	40/5	38/9	39/10	44/0	43/1
	Working Hours	44.80	46.33	45.00	48.00	44.00	48.00	45.72
	Hourly Wage	0/11½	0/11½	0/10½	0/9½	0/10½	0/11	0/11½
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc. .. {	Weekly Wage	44/11	44/0	45/9	45/9	48/0	42/8	44/9
	Working Hours	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00
	Hourly Wage	1/0½	1/0	1/0½	1/0½	1/1	0/11½	1/0½
I., II., V. & VI. All other Manufacturing {	Weekly Wage	43/5	47/6	44/7	45/2	..	46/6	45/8
	Working Hours	44.19	45.73	44.14	46.19	..	44.00	45.05
	Hourly Wage	0/11½	1/0½	1/0½	0/11½	..	1/0½	1/0½
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. .. {	Weekly Wage(a)	44/10	48/1	49/1	39/10	54/3	50/6	47/1
	Working Hours	43.38	46.15	44.00	48.00	47.20	48.00	45.10
	Hourly Wage	1/0½	1/0½	1/1½	0/10	1/1½	1/0½	1/0½
XIV. Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc. {	Weekly Wage	48/6	54/6	54/6	41/6	..	..	50/9
	Working Hours	44.00	46.00	44.00	48.00	..	..	45.14
	Hourly Wage	1/1½	1/2½	1/2½	0/10½	..	..	1/1½
All Groups .. .. {	Weekly Wage	45/7	46/10	48/4	43/4	50/11	45/2	46/5
	Working Hours	43.93	44.94	44.03	46.03	45.57	45.24	44.60
	Hourly Wage	1/0½	1/0½	1/1½	0/11½	1/1½	1/0	1/0½

(a) Including the value of board and lodging, where supplied, in order that the rate may be comparable with those paid in other industries.

7. **Adult Male Weekly Wages—States, 1891 to 1936.**—The following table shows the average nominal weekly rates of wage payable to adult male workers in each State from 1891 to 1936. The wages given in this table relate to the 31st December in each year.

Weekly Wage Rates of Adult Males.

Particulars.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1920.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
N.S.W. ..	44 1 43 11	51 5 56	2 94 0	102 11	99 1 93	5 84 11	81 11	83 2	84 2	85 6	85 6	85 6	85 6
Victoria ..	40 5 40 9	50 6 54	7 86	1 101 1	96 11 82	2 77 10	77 0	78 8	79 9	83 1	83 1	83 1	83 1
Queensland ..	46 6 46 2	51 1 53	5 91 6	101 2	92 5 89	0 88 5	88 1	88 9	88 5	88 7	88 7	88 7	88 7
S. Australia ..	41 7 42 0	51 11 54	5 82 8	97 0	92 8 75	0 72 7	73 5	75 6	77 11	79 6	79 6	79 6	79 6
W. Australia ..	52 4 53 11	59 0 62	10 89	9 100 7	99 7 84	1 81 9	81 4	84 1	84 2	88 6	88 6	88 6	88 6
Tasmania ..	38 6 36 10	41 0 52	8 85 9	9 94 8	92 1 79	9 78 1	78 0	79 7	81 0	83 3	83 3	83 3	83 3
Australia(a)	43 5 43 5	51 3 55	7 89 10	101 2	96 9 86	10 81 10	80 6	82 0	82 10	84 10	84 10	84 10	84 10

INDEX NUMBERS.

(Base : Weighted average for Australia (51s. 3d.) 1911 = 1,000.)

N.S. Wales ..	861	858	1,003	1,096	1,835	2,007	1,933	1,823	1,657	1,598	1,623	1,642	1,668
Victoria ..	789	796	985	1,065	1,679	1,972	1,891	1,603	1,518	1,502	1,534	1,555	1,621
Queensland ..	908	901	997	1,042	1,785	1,975	1,803	1,737	1,726	1,718	1,732	1,725	1,729
S. Australia ..	811	819	1,013	1,062	1,613	1,806	1,807	1,463	1,416	1,433	1,473	1,520	1,552
W. Australia ..	1,022	1,052	1,152	1,226	1,751	1,963	1,943	1,641	1,595	1,587	1,640	1,642	1,726
Tasmania ..	751	719	799	1,028	1,674	1,848	1,757	1,556	1,523	1,522	1,552	1,581	1,625
Australia(a)	848	848	1,000	1,085	1,752	1,974	1,887	1,694	1,597	1,570	1,599	1,617	1,656

(a) Weighted average.

8. **Adult Male Weekly Wages—Industrial Groups, 1891 to 1936.**—The following table shows the average nominal weekly wages payable to each industrial group. The wages relate to the 31st December in each year.

Weekly Wage Rates of Adult Males in each Industrial Group.

Particulars.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1920.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Group I.	52 5 52 3	57 8 59 6	95 1 104 10	100 3	85 7 83 4	82 8	85 4	86 8	88 3	88 3	88 3	88 3	88 3
" II.	47 8 48 5	54 6 57 9	92 5 103 6	99 1	86 3 81 6	81 4	83 2	85 3	86 10	86 10	86 10	86 10	86 10
" III.	38 2 44 8	75 0 95 8	89 3 100 10	97 1	88 6 84 2	83 3	83 8	85 4	87 3	87 3	87 3	87 3	87 3
" IV.	36 8 36 3	35 0 35 5	0 86 5	99 6	99 5 99 6	99 5	83 11 77 3	76 7	79 11	80 9	81 4	81 4	81 4
" V.	53 5 51 0	58 11 63 10	99 6 119 1	116 5	102 0 98 3	97 6	99 6	100 11	104 4	104 4	104 4	104 4	104 4
" VI.	46 4 46 5	51 11 56 0	88 11 102 2	97 10	85 4 80 7	79 5	81 4	83 0	85 2	86 8	86 8	86 8	86 8
" VII.	50 6 53 10	62 1 65 5	95 7 113 0	109 8	98 9 93 11	92 3	93 8	94 1	95 7	95 7	95 7	95 7	95 7
" VIII.	58 1 54 8	61 2 65 2	103 10 110 7	107 10	102 5 98 2	97 0	97 7	97 10	99 2	99 2	99 2	99 2	99 2
" IX.	50 10 52 4	57 0 59 8	93 1 105 2	100 2	86 7 80 11	80 4	82 8	84 9	86 0	86 0	86 0	86 0	86 0
" X.	39 6 40 9	46 7 52 8	87 3 96 9	92 10	83 11 78 3	76 9	78 9	80 1	81 8	81 8	81 8	81 8	81 8
" XI.	38 2 38 5	44 7 49 10	88 0 107 0	99 6	81 10 79 6	80 9	84 8	85 2	86 8	86 8	86 8	86 8	86 8
" XII.	34 10 32 1	43 0 49 5	87 1 95 6	87 5	80 3 74 9	71 11	73 4	73 4	75 9	75 9	75 9	75 9	75 9
" XIII.	32 10 30 8	45 5 47 11	80 6 92 6	91 3	85 3 76 5	74 10	75 9	76 8	79 1	79 1	79 1	79 1	79 1
" XIV.	39 7 38 10	47 7 54 0	84 11 96 8	93 7	83 11 78 11	77 5	78 7	79 7	82 2	82 2	82 2	82 2	82 2
ALL GROUPS (a)	43 5 43 5	51 3 55	7 89 10	101 2	96 9 86	10 81 10	80 6	82 0	82 10	84 10	84 10	84 10	84 10

(a) Weighted average.

Weekly Wage Rates of Adult Males in each Industrial Group—*continued.*

## INDEX NUMBERS.

(Base : Weighted average for Australia (51s. 3d.) 1911 = 1,000.)

Industrial Group.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	1,023	1,019	1,125	1,161	2,028	2,046	1,956	1,669	1,627	1,613	1,664	1,691	1,722
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	931	945	1,064	1,127	1,993	2,019	1,933	1,683	1,589	1,587	1,623	1,663	1,694
III. Food, Drink, etc.	745	871	991	1,085	1,947	1,967	1,894	1,727	1,642	1,625	1,633	1,664	1,702
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	716	708	981	1,034	1,939	1,942	1,940	1,638	1,507	1,494	1,559	1,576	1,587
V. Books, Printing, etc.	1,043	996	1,149	1,246	2,299	2,323	2,271	1,991	1,918	1,902	1,942	1,969	2,035
VI. Other Manufacturing	904	907	1,013	1,093	1,964	1,994	1,909	1,664	1,572	1,549	1,587	1,619	1,661
VII. Building ..	986	1,050	1,213	1,276	2,191	2,205	2,139	1,926	1,833	1,800	1,828	1,836	1,866
VIII. Mining ..	1,134	1,067	1,194	1,272	2,143	2,157	2,104	1,999	1,916	1,893	1,904	1,908	1,935
IX. Rail and Tram Services	992	1,021	1,113	1,165	1,994	2,052	1,955	1,690	1,579	1,567	1,613	1,653	1,677
X. Other Land Transport	772	795	910	1,026	1,878	1,888	1,812	1,638	1,527	1,497	1,537	1,562	1,593
XI. Shipping, etc.	745	751	871	972	2,014	2,087	1,941	1,596	1,552	1,575	1,652	1,661	1,690
XII. Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.	680	627	839	965	1,860	1,863	1,700	1,566	1,458	1,404	1,431	1,431	1,478
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	641	598	887	935	1,820	1,804	1,780	1,663	1,492	1,460	1,478	1,496	1,543
XIV. Miscellaneous ..	773	759	929	1,054	1,874	1,886	1,826	1,637	1,540	1,511	1,530	1,552	1,603
All Groups(a) ..	848	848	1,000	1,085	1,959	1,974	1,887	1,694	1,597	1,570	1,599	1,617	1,656

(a) Weighted average.

9. **Adult Male Hourly Wages—1914-1936.**—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hourly rates of wage payable to adult male workers in each State at the dates specified.

## Hourly Wage Rates of Adult Males. (a)

NOTE.—The rates of wage per hour are shown to the nearest farthing.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th April, 1914 ..	1 2	1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 1	1 2
31st December, 1921	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2	1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 1	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
" " 1924	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1	2 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
" " 1925	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " 1926	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2	2 4	2 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
" " 1927	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 4	2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
" " 1928	2 4	2 2	2 4	2 1	2 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 0	2 3
" " 1929	2 4	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 4	2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3
" " 1930	2 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 0	2 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
" " 1931	2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " 1932	1 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 7	1 10	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10
" " 1933	1 11	1 8	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 10	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
" " 1934	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
" " 1935	1 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 9	2 1	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " 1936	2 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 10	2 1	1 9	2 0	1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$

(a) Weighted average hourly rates of wage for all industrial groups excepting Groups XI (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals for occupations classified in Industrial Groups XI. and XII.



Hourly Wage Rates of Adult Males—continued.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
INDEX-NUMBERS.							
(Base: Weighted Average for Australia (13.96d.) 30th April, 1914 = 1,000.)							
30th April, 1914 ..	998	980	963	991	1,170	933	1,000
31st December, 1921	1,817	1,741	1,865	1,637	1,796	1,675	1,779
" " 1924	1,761	1,790	1,838	1,709	1,771	1,706	1,774
" " 1925	1,808	1,823	1,988	1,761	1,827	1,723	1,829
" " 1926	1,944	1,864	1,997	1,776	1,878	1,746	1,900
" " 1927	1,980	1,880	1,998	1,800	1,882	1,731	1,920
" " 1928	2,004	1,867	2,001	1,788	1,916	1,728	1,928
" " 1929	2,011	1,895	2,001	1,808	1,923	1,751	1,940
" " 1930	1,912	1,813	1,846	1,724	1,922	1,708	1,851
" " 1931	1,873	1,527	1,749	1,383	1,617	1,480	1,676
" " 1932	1,701	1,451	1,748	1,355	1,584	1,464	1,584
" " 1933	1,655	1,438	1,775	1,372	1,571	1,463	1,567
" " 1934	1,676	1,484	1,782	1,410	1,624	1,494	1,594
" " 1935	1,703	1,496	1,782	1,476	1,626	1,519	1,617
" " 1936	1,731	1,567	1,787	1,500	1,724	1,552	1,662

10. **Nominal Hours of Labour of Adult Males.**—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hours of labour (exclusive of overtime) in a full working week for adult male workers in each State and Australia at the 30th April, 1914, and at 31st December, 1921 to 1936. Index-numbers are given for each State with the weighted average hours of labour for Australia at the 30th April, 1914 as base (=1,000).

**Nominal Hours of Labour (exclusive of Overtime) Worked by Adult Males during a Full Working Week.**

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. (a)
30th April, 1914 ..	49.42	48.80	48.78	48.60	47.78	48.62	48.93
31st December, 1921	45.66	46.95	45.52	47.07	46.24	46.84	46.22
" " 1924	46.75	46.99	45.40	46.98	46.52	47.26	46.66
" " 1925	46.76	46.98	43.88	46.97	46.26	47.25	46.44
" " 1926	44.55	46.94	43.95	46.95	45.80	47.27	45.57
" " 1927	44.44	46.82	43.96	46.78	45.75	47.16	45.46
" " 1928	44.17	46.70	43.96	46.67	45.30	46.85	45.27
" " 1929	44.14	46.83	43.96	46.83	45.58	47.09	45.34
" " 1930	45.64	46.85	44.43	46.83	45.55	47.09	45.98
" " 1931	44.22	46.88	44.98	46.83	45.55	46.76	45.51
" " 1932	44.19	46.86	44.99	46.83	45.51	46.75	45.49
" " 1933	44.23	46.82	44.00	46.83	45.51	46.77	45.36
" " 1934	44.23	46.82	44.00	46.83	45.51	46.77	45.36
" " 1935	44.18	46.69	43.69	46.63	45.48	46.75	45.26
" " 1936	44.08	46.41	43.69	46.55	45.30	46.33	45.09

(a) Weighted average working hours per week for all industrial groups excepting Groups XI. (Shipping), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals for occupations classified in Industrial Groups XI. and XII.

Nominal Hours of Labour (exclusive of Overtime) Worked by Adult Males during a Full Working Week—Index-Numbers of Hours Worked—*continued.*

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
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## INDEX-NUMBERS.

(Base: Weighted Average for Australia (48.93), 30th April, 1914 = 1,000.)

30th April, 1914 ..	1,010	997	997	993	976	994	1,000
31st December, 1921	933	960	930	962	945	957	945
" " 1924	955	960	928	960	951	966	954
" " 1925	956	960	897	960	945	966	949
" " 1926	910	959	898	960	936	966	931
" " 1927	908	957	898	956	935	964	929
" " 1928	903	954	898	954	926	957	925
" " 1929	902	957	898	957	932	962	927
" " 1930	933	958	908	957	931	962	940
" " 1931	904	958	919	957	931	956	930
" " 1932	903	958	919	957	930	955	930
" " 1933	904	957	899	957	930	956	927
" " 1934	904	957	899	957	930	956	927
" " 1935	903	955	893	953	929	955	925
" " 1936	501	948	893	951	926	947	922

II. Adult Female Hourly Wages, 1914 to 1936—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers in each State at the dates specified.

## Hourly Wage Rates of Adult Females.

NOTE.—The rates of wage per hour are shown to the nearest farthing.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
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	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th April, 1914 ..	0 6½	0 6½	0 6½	0 5¾	0 9¼	0 6	0 6½
31st December, 1921	1 1	1 0½	1 1¼	0 11¼	1 2¼	1 0	1 0½
" " 1924	1 0¾	1 1	1 1½	1 0	1 2¼	1 0½	1 1
" " 1925	1 1	1 1¼	1 2	1 0¾	1 3¼	1 0½	1 1½
" " 1926	1 1½	1 1½	1 2½	1 1	1 3½	1 1	1 1½
" " 1927	1 2½	1 1¾	1 2½	1 1	1 3½	1 1½	1 2
" " 1928	1 2½	1 2¼	1 3	1 1¼	1 3½	1 2	1 2½
" " 1929	1 2½	1 2¼	1 3	1 1½	1 3½	1 2	1 2½
" " 1930	1 2	1 2	1 2½	1 1¼	1 3¾	1 2	1 2½
" " 1931	1 1½	1 0	1 1	0 11¼	1 1½	1 0	1 0¾
" " 1932	1 0¾	0 11¼	1 0¾	0 10¾	1 1	0 11¼	0 11¾
" " 1933	0 11¼	0 11¼	1 0¾	0 10¾	1 0¾	0 11¼	0 11¾
" " 1934	1 0	0 11¼	1 1	0 11¼	1 1	0 11¼	1 0
" " 1935	1 0¾	0 11¼	1 1	0 11½	1 1	0 11¼	1 0
" " 1936	1 0½	1 0½	1 1¼	0 11¼	1 1½	1 0	1 0½

## Hourly Wage Rates of Adult Females—continued.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
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## INDEX-NUMBERS.

(Base : Weighted Average for Australia (6.64d.), 30th April, 1914 = 1,000.)

30th April, 1914 ..	980	1,021	976	881	1,386	920	1,000
31st December, 1921	1,965	1,878	1,989	1,770	2,215	1,794	1,923
" " 1924	1,929	1,943	2,017	1,821	2,236	1,898	1,949
" " 1925	1,944	2,000	2,125	1,913	2,280	1,893	1,995
" " 1926	2,080	2,059	2,169	1,959	2,319	1,952	2,078
" " 1927	2,175	2,084	2,193	1,958	2,327	1,985	2,125
" " 1928	2,205	2,140	2,250	2,003	2,333	2,092	2,172
" " 1929	2,218	2,154	2,252	2,015	2,333	2,108	2,182
" " 1930	2,113	2,127	2,172	2,011	2,383	2,105	2,128
" " 1931	2,044	1,822	1,943	1,688	2,045	1,791	1,910
" " 1932	1,837	1,711	1,863	1,605	1,967	1,700	1,777
" " 1933	1,776	1,700	1,919	1,611	1,916	1,691	1,752
" " 1934	1,819	1,738	1,956	1,699	1,947	1,730	1,797
" " 1935	1,848	1,758	1,971	1,721	1,947	1,759	1,818
" " 1936	1,875	1,883	1,985	1,700	2,018	1,803	1,881

12. **Nominal Hours of Labour of Adult Females.**—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hours of labour (exclusive of overtime) in a full working week for adult female workers in each State and Australia at 30th April, 1914, and at 31st December, 1921 to 1936. Index-numbers are given for each State with the weighted average hours of labour for Australia at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

**Nominal Hours of Labour (exclusive of Overtime) worked by Adult Females during a Full Working Week.**

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
30th April, 1914 ..	49.34	48.54	49.32	49.33	48.69	50.76	49.08
31st December, 1921	45.06	46.04	45.66	46.10	45.97	47.86	45.69
" " 1924	45.98	46.08	45.60	46.10	45.97	47.86	46.02
" " 1925	46.17	45.83	44.00	46.10	45.57	47.86	45.78
" " 1926	44.02	45.60	44.01	46.10	45.57	47.86	44.94
" " 1927	44.02	45.58	44.01	46.10	45.57	47.86	44.94
" " 1928	43.93	45.40	44.01	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.79
" " 1929	43.93	45.40	44.01	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.79
" " 1930	45.85	45.44	44.01	46.03	45.57	46.07	45.48
" " 1931	43.93	45.44	44.56	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.88
" " 1932	43.93	45.44	44.56	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.88
" " 1933	43.93	45.44	44.03	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.81
" " 1934	43.93	45.44	44.03	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.81
" " 1935	43.93	45.44	44.03	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.81
" " 1936	43.93	44.94	44.03	46.03	45.57	45.24	44.60

**Nominal Hours of Labour (exclusive of Overtime) worked by Adult Females during a Full Working Week—continued.**

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
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INDEX-NUMBERS.

(Base: Weighted average for Australia (49.08) 30th April, 1914 = 1,000.)

30th April, 1914 ..	1,005	989	1,005	1,005	992	1,034	1,000
31st December, 1921	918	938	930	939	937	975	931
" " 1924	937	939	929	939	937	975	938
" " 1925	941	934	896	939	928	975	933
" " 1926	897	929	897	939	928	975	916
" " 1927	897	929	897	939	928	975	916
" " 1928	895	925	897	938	928	939	913
" " 1929	895	925	897	938	928	939	913
" " 1930	934	926	897	938	928	939	927
" " 1931	895	926	908	938	928	939	914
" " 1932	895	926	908	938	928	939	914
" " 1933	895	926	897	938	928	939	913
" " 1934	895	926	897	938	928	939	913
" " 1935	895	926	897	938	928	939	913
" " 1936	895	916	897	938	928	922	909

**13. Nominal and Effective Wages.**—(i) *General.* Wages are said to be *nominal* when they represent the actual amounts of money received in return for labour, and are described as *effective* or *real* when expressed in terms of their equivalent purchasing power, that is, their purchasing power over some definite composite unit or regimen the cost of which can be ascertained at different times. The relation between nominal and *effective* or *real* wages was discussed at some length in Labour Report No. 6, and was also referred to in Labour Report No. 11.

Since it is possible to measure purchasing power over more than one composite unit or regimen it is equally possible to convert any given nominal wage series into more than one series of effective or real wages. It has been the practice of the Bureau in the past to compute effective wage index-numbers by dividing the nominal wage index-numbers by the corresponding retail price index-numbers for food, groceries and rent of all houses ("A" series). While wage-rates were generally varied on the basis of the "A" series index-numbers there was a good deal to be said for this procedure. Now that the Commonwealth Court has abandoned the "A" series, the merits of the "C" series of retail price index-numbers for "deflating" nominal wage rates are strengthened. In the following tables, therefore, real wages are measured in terms of their purchasing power over both the "A" series regimen and the "C" series regimen. For some purposes the one is appropriate and for some purposes the other.

(ii) *Effective or Real Wage Index-numbers in each State—1901-1936.*—In the following tables the index-numbers for the years prior to 1914 are computed from nominal wage index-numbers based on rates current at the end of December, annual averages not being available. For 1914 and



following years, however, they are computed from nominal wage index-numbers based on the average of rates current at the end of the four quarters of each year. So far as the years 1901 and 1911 are concerned, however, the index-numbers may be taken as substantially accurate, since the movement in wages during the course of any one year prior to 1914 was comparatively slight.

In obtaining the index-numbers for each State the nominal wage index-numbers for each State have been divided by the corresponding retail price index-numbers for the capital city and multiplied by 1,000.

**Effective or Real Wage Index-Numbers for Adult Males (Full Work).—Measured in terms of purchasing power over the "A" series regimen.**

(Base : Weighted average real wage in Australia in 1911 = 1,000.)

State.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1920.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
N.S.W. ..	961	973	906	911	1,079	1,089	1,050	1,107	1,160	1,150	1,138	1,101	1,095	1,090
Victoria ..	915	1,037	961	875	1,095	1,120	1,084	1,158	1,162	1,126	1,139	1,114	1,092	1,075
Queensland ..	1,172	1,090	1,038	1,036	1,222	1,236	1,220	1,317	1,345	1,376	1,417	1,377	1,323	1,261
S. Australia ..	948	957	929	853	1,073	1,089	1,067	1,166	1,178	1,133	1,152	1,144	1,149	1,143
W. Australia ..	1,024	1,023	1,070	1,012	1,199	1,156	1,143	1,229	1,232	1,212	1,246	1,231	1,224	1,221
Tasmania ..	827	838	942	830	1,072	1,099	1,064	1,111	1,114	1,067	1,094	1,086	1,099	1,094
Australia	964	1,000	948	911	1,102	1,115	1,082	1,152	1,185	1,168	1,178	1,148	1,133	1,119

Since the "C" series index-numbers were not compiled for periods prior to November, 1914, it has been assumed for the purpose of the following table that fluctuations between 1911 (the base of the table) and 1914 in the "C" series would have been similar to the fluctuations observed in the "A" series.

**Effective or Real Wage Index-Numbers for Adult Males (Full Work).—Measured in terms of purchasing power over the "C" series regimen.**

(Base : Weighted average real wage in Australia in 1911 = 1,000.)

State.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1920.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
N.S.W. ..	..	..	925	850	1,156	1,159	1,130	1,164	1,210	1,206	1,186	1,157	1,153	1,150
Victoria ..	..	..	954	806	1,187	1,188	1,164	1,221	1,200	1,150	1,147	1,146	1,134	1,131
Queensland ..	..	..	1,022	957	1,276	1,296	1,290	1,332	1,336	1,366	1,382	1,366	1,338	1,296
S. Australia ..	..	..	914	776	1,107	1,106	1,099	1,176	1,137	1,079	1,086	1,091	1,097	1,101
W. Australia ..	..	..	1,043	888	1,178	1,155	1,152	1,206	1,189	1,158	1,177	1,177	1,187	1,190
Tasmania ..	..	..	902	758	1,108	1,123	1,108	1,153	1,120	1,094	1,110	1,109	1,115	1,128
Australia ..	..	1,000	948	841	1,171	1,172	1,151	1,198	1,210	1,190	1,187	1,173	1,166	1,160

In the above tables the *effective* wage index-numbers are computed to the one base, that of Australia for 1911. As the index-numbers are comparable in all respects, comparisons may be made as to the increase or decrease in the *effective* wage index-number for any State over any period of years.

(iii) *Effective or Real Wage Index-numbers in the Commonwealth—1901-1936.* In the following table similar index-numbers are given for Australia as a whole under both the "A" and "C" series. These are obtained by dividing the nominal wage index-numbers for Australia by the corresponding retail price index-numbers for the six capital cities and multiplying by 1,000.

Nominal and Effective or Real Wage Index-Numbers (Full Work).<sup>(a)</sup>

(Base : Weighted average real wage in Australia in 1911 = 1,000)

Year.	Nominal Weekly Wage Index-numbers.	Retail Price Index-numbers.		Effective or Real Wage Index-numbers, i.e., relative purchasing power over regimen of—	
		"A" Series (Food, Groceries and Rent of All Houses).	"C" Series (All Items).	"A" Series.	"C" Series.
1901..	848	880	..	964	..
1909..	923	948	..	974	..
1910..	955	970	..	985	..
1911..	1,000	1,000	(1,000)	1,000	(1,000)
1912..	1,051	1,101	..	955	..
1913..	1,076	1,104	..	975	..
1914..	1,081	1,140	1,140	948	948
1915..	1,092	1,278	1,297	854	842
1916..	1,144	1,324	1,319	864	867
1917..	1,226	1,318	1,406	930	872
1918..	1,270	1,362	1,501	932	846
1919..	1,370	1,510	1,095	907	808
1920..	1,627	1,785	1,935	911	841
1921..	1,826	1,697	1,680	1,076	1,087
1922..	1,801	1,600	1,619	1,126	1,112
1923..	1,805	1,700	1,664	1,062	1,085
1924..	1,840	1,681	1,637	1,095	1,124
1925..	1,861	1,722	1,654	1,081	1,125
1926..	1,914	1,786	1,677	1,072	1,141
1927..	1,946	1,766	1,662	1,102	1,171
1928..	1,963	1,760	1,675	1,115	1,172
1929..	1,972	1,822	1,713	1,082	1,151
1930..	1,939	1,683	1,618	1,152	1,198
1931..	1,752	1,479	1,448	1,185	1,210
1932..	1,639	1,403	1,377	1,168	1,190
1933..	1,584	1,345	1,335	1,178	1,187
1934..	1,590	1,385	1,355	1,148	1,173
1935..	1,609	1,420	1,380	1,133	1,166
1936..	1,635	1,461	1,409	1,119	1,160

(a) As to the effect in abnormal periods, see page 20 of Labour Report No. 6.

NOTE.—For years prior to 1914 the nominal wage index-numbers relate to the end of the year only but from 1914 onward these figures, in addition to those for retail prices, are averages for the whole year.

Compared with 1911 the *effective* or *real* wage in 1901 under the "A" series was 3.6 per cent. less for full work. During the period 1912 to 1920, while wages increased steadily, prices increased at a greater rate, with the result that the purchasing power of wages under both the "A" and the "C" series was less in each of these years than in 1911. The first occasion on which the *effective* wage was higher than in 1911 was in the year 1921.

Retail prices rose slightly in 1936, but as nominal wages rose to a lesser extent than prices, the *effective* wage index-number fell from 1,133 to 1,119 under the "A" series and from 1,166 to 1,160 under the "C" series.

Comparison with 1911 shows that the *effective* wage for full time work was 11.9 per cent. higher under the "A" series, and 16.0 per cent. higher under the "C" series during 1936.

**14. Productive Activity.**—The preceding tables show the movement in *real* (or *effective*) wages, i.e., wages measured in series of retail purchasing power. A parallel problem is the measure of productivity, i.e., the quantity of production (irrespective of prices) in relation to population or persons engaged in production.

The following table shows the total recorded value of production from various sources during the years specified:—

Estimated Value of Australian Production.

Year.	Agricultural.	Pastoral.	Dairy, Poultry and Bee Farming.	Forestry and Fisheries.	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1906 ..	25,349	45,389	13,611	4,879	26,643	31,172	147,043
1907 ..	30,323	54,771	15,667	3,940	28,157	34,090	166,948
1908 ..	37,150	46,468	16,564	4,368	24,355	33,956	162,861
1909 ..	41,056	52,336	16,571	4,504	22,893	36,913	174,273
1910 ..	39,752	56,017	19,086	5,072	23,030	42,442	185,399
1911 ..	38,774	52,729	20,154	5,863	23,303	47,531	188,359
1912 ..	45,754	56,148	21,713	6,745	25,475	53,401	209,236
1913 ..	46,162	63,146	21,682	6,626	25,594	57,674	220,884
1914 ..	36,052	67,085	22,504	6,853	22,054	59,004	213,552
1915 ..	75,475	70,172	22,399	6,253	22,060	59,212	255,571
1916 ..	61,255	83,054	27,931	6,062	23,192	60,502	261,996
1917 ..	59,641	91,979	31,326	6,147	24,998	65,327	279,418
1918 ..	59,036	96,662	33,738	6,890	25,462	70,087	291,875
1919-20 ..	72,202	111,683	38,830	9,670	18,982	92,330	343,997
1920-21 ..	112,801	90,641	52,613	11,136	21,675	101,778	390,644
1921-22 ..	81,890	75,054	44,417	10,519	20,029	112,517	344,426
1922-23 ..	84,183	97,127	43,542	11,124	20,281	123,188	379,445
1923-24 ..	81,166	110,216	42,112	11,866	22,184	132,732	400,276
1924-25 ..	107,163	127,301	45,190	12,357	24,592	137,977	454,580
1925-26 ..	89,267	113,556	48,278	12,784	24,529	143,256	431,670
1926-27 ..	98,295	111,716	46,980	12,790	23,939	153,634	447,354
1927-28 ..	84,328	124,554	50,261	12,181	23,015	158,562	452,901
1928-29 ..	89,440	116,733	50,717	11,617	19,539	159,759	447,805
1929-30 ..	77,109	84,563	49,398	11,371	17,912	149,184	389,537
1930-31 ..	70,500	69,499	43,067	8,313	15,361	112,966	319,706
1931-32 ..	74,489	61,540	41,478	7,703	13,352	106,456	305,018
1932-33 ..	75,562	64,851	39,622	8,470	15,583	114,136	318,224
1933-34 ..	70,731	95,613	40,306	9,605	17,608	123,355	357,218
1934-35 ..	68,587	74,556	44,763	10,856	19,949	137,638	356,349
1935-36 ..	75,388	91,286	47,533	11,624	23,248	155,891	404,970

In earlier issues of this Report an attempt was made to measure the quantity of material production by means of production price index-numbers. These index-numbers have never been regarded as satisfactory over a long period, and there is danger in continuing them further in respect of manufacturing production. (*See* Production Bulletin No. 24, page 112.) In the absence of a satisfactory measure of the *quantity* of production, the retail price index-numbers have been applied to the value of production, in

the same manner as they have been applied to nominal wages, to measure their relative purchasing power. The results may be taken to indicate the purchasing power in retail prices of the things produced, and for convenience will hereafter be called *real* production.

Two tables are given:—The first shows *real* production per head of population, but any deductions therefrom must take into account the following considerations. The production considered is material production only, and takes no account of services. As civilization advances, material production becomes less important relative to services, and a smaller proportion of the population is engaged in such production. For example, the use of the motor car, the cinema and wireless is comparatively recent, and in connexion therewith a much larger number of people is employed in services than in material production. It follows, therefore, that material production per head of population will not measure accurately the progress of productive efficiency, but will tend to give too low a value. Unemployment, of course, will also depress it.

A better measure is given by *real* production per person engaged in material production. The second table attempts to give this. The result will give a better measure of productive efficiency, but will not take into account the effect of unemployment, though the index may be somewhat depressed by short time and rationing.

The two tables tell different stories. Before unemployment became severe in 1930, *real* production per head (as shown in the last two columns of the first table) had remained substantially steady with minor fluctuations since 1906. Whatever gain had been made in productive efficiency had been largely counterbalanced by the gradual change over from production of goods to production of services. Coincident with the heavy increase in unemployment between the years 1930 and 1933, the maximum being reached in 1932, the index-numbers fell sharply from their normal level of about 100 to 76 ("A" series) and 78 ("C" series) in 1930-31. This would imply a fall in average *real* income of nearly one-fourth from the normal level, taking unemployment into account. During the following three years the index-numbers rose to 96 and 97 equivalent to an increase in *real* production of about 25 per cent. In 1934-35, however, the index-numbers fell slightly, due principally to the retail price index-numbers rising while the value of production showed little change. In 1935-36 they more than recovered the lost ground, the rise in prices being insufficient to offset the very substantial improvement in the recorded value of production per head. The index-numbers of 101 ("A" series) and 105 ("C" series) are greater than those for 1928-29 and practically equal to those for 1926-27.

The index-numbers of *real* production per person engaged (as given in the last two columns of the second table) show on the other hand an appreciable upward tendency. They rose steeply during the war, as might have been expected, fell somewhat after the war, and recovered again. In 1929-30 they fell substantially, due partly to the lag in the fall of retail prices. They increased during the next four years to 125 and 126, only to fall again in 1934-35 to 115 and 117 with the fall in wool prices during that year. In 1935-36 they recovered most of this loss, and, at 121 and 125, stood above the levels of 1928-29. This high figure for *real* production per person engaged implies a high *real* wage for those in employment, and is consistent with available information concerning rates of effective or *real* wages, which more than maintained in recent years the high level reached in the years 1927 to 1929.



## Production per Head of Population.

Year.	Value of Material Production.			Retail Price Index-Numbers (a) 1911=1,000.		Real Production per head of population (1911=100) measured in purchasing power over regimen of—	
	Total, £1,000.	Per head of population.					
		Actual.	Index- Number. 1911=100				
				"A" Series.	"C" Series.		
		£				"A" Series.	"C" Series.
1906 ..	147,043	35.9	87	902	..	97	..
1911 ..	188,359	41.2	100	1,000	(1,000)	100	100
1913 ..	220,884	45.1	110	1,104	..	99	..
1914 ..	213,552	43.0	104	1,140	1,140	92	92
1916 ..	261,996	53.3	129	1,324	1,319	98	98
1917 ..	279,418	56.1	136	1,318	1,406	103	97
1918 ..	291,875	57.5	140	1,362	1,501	102	93
1919-20..	343,697	64.9	158	1,624	1,695	97	93
1920-21..	390,644	72.2	175	1,821	1,935	96	91
1921-22..	344,426	62.5	152	1,600	1,680	95	90
1922-23..	379,445	67.4	163	1,642	1,619	100	101
1923-24..	400,276	69.6	169	1,714	1,664	99	102
1924-25..	454,580	77.3	188	1,690	1,637	111	115
1925-26..	431,670	72.0	175	1,766	1,673	99	104
1926-27..	447,354	73.1	178	1,763	1,663	101	107
1927-28..	452,901	72.5	176	1,776	1,676	99	105
1928-29..	447,805	70.5	171	1,785	1,693	96	101
1929-30..	389,537	60.6	147	1,783	1,688	83	87
1930-31..	319,706	49.2	120	1,574	1,528	76	78
1931-32..	305,018	46.5	113	1,432	1,406	79	80
1932-33..	318,224	48.2	117	1,358	1,344	86	87
1933-34..	357,218	53.7	130	1,365	1,344	96	97
1934-35..	356,349	53.2	129	1,399	1,366	92	95
1935-36..	404,970	60.0	146	1,437	1,392	101	105

(a) For explanation of "A" and "C" series, see page 16.

## Production per Person Engaged.

Year.	Number engaged in Material Production.(a)	Value of Material Production per person engaged in Production.(a)		Real Production per person engaged (1911=100) measured in retail purchasing power over regimen of—(b)	
		Actual.	Index-Number. 1911=100.	"A" Series.	"C" Series.
	(1,000.)				
1906.. ..	659	223	87	96	..
1911.. ..	728	257	100	100	100
1913.. ..	756	290	113	102	..
1914.. ..	733	289	113	99	99
1916.. ..	685	381	148	112	112
1917.. ..	683	408	159	120	113
1918.. ..	685	424	165	121	110
1919-20 ..	743	460	179	110	106
1920-21 ..	760	510	199	109	103
1921-22 ..	775	441	172	107	102

(a) Vide following explanatory remarks.

(b) For explanation of "A" and "C" Series, see page 16.

Production per Person Engaged—*continued*.

Year.	Number engaged in Material Production.(a)	Value of Material Production per person engaged in Production.(a)		Real Production per person engaged (1911=100) measured in retail purchasing power over regimen of—(b)	
		Actual.	Index-Number. 1911=100.	"A" Series.	"C" Series.
1922-23 ..	793	475	185	113	114
1923-24 ..	810	491	191	111	115
1924-25 ..	826	547	213	126	130
1925-26 ..	831	515	201	114	120
1926-27 ..	841	527	205	116	123
1927-28 ..	838	536	209	118	125
1928-29 ..	830	536	209	117	123
1929-30 ..	803	482	187	105	110
1930-31 ..	728	431	168	108	112
1931-32 ..	741	411	160	112	114
1932-33 ..	781	407	158	117	118
1933-34 ..	815	437	170	125	126
1934-35 ..	862	412	160	115	117
1935-36 ..	901	448	174	121	125

(a) *Vide* following explanatory remarks.

(b) For explanation of "A" and "C" Series, see page 16.

The data for the preceding table are not complete. The numbers engaged in timber-getting are not accurately known, so that the value of production on this account, and the corresponding persons engaged, are both left out of account. Further, the information about women engaged in primary production is unsatisfactory, so that males alone are counted in primary industries. In manufacturing, the numbers are converted into equivalent male workers on the basis of relative wages for male and female workers. The column headed "numbers engaged" is therefore, rather an index than the absolute number of individuals occupied in material production, but as an index, it should be accurate enough to give a satisfactory index of production per person engaged.

### § 3. The Basic Wage and Child Endowment in Australia.

1. **The Basic Wage.**—(i) *General.*—The "basic" wage is determined by industrial tribunals in Australia operating under Commonwealth and State Arbitration Acts. In the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and in the industrial legislation of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia, provision is made for the tribunals appointed under the Acts to determine the basic rates of wage to be paid to adult unskilled workers. In Tasmania provision for the declaration of a basic rate of wage is not included in the industrial Acts in force. The Wages Board system operates in this State, and each Wages Board determines the rate of wage to be paid to the unskilled worker when the determination for an industry or calling is under review. In Victoria, however, the same Wages Board system exists, but by amendments

of the Factories Act, operative from 17th October, 1934 (*vide* p. 89), Wages Boards are obliged to adopt the same basic wage as that determined by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court for similar industries.

(ii) *Acts in Force*.—The acts in force providing for the determination of a "basic" wage are as follows:—

- (a) Australia—Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904–1934.
- (b) New South Wales—Industrial Arbitration Act 1912–1937.
- (c) Victoria—Factories and Shops Act, Nos. 4275, 1934 and 4461, 1936.
- (d) Queensland—Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1932–1936.
- (e) South Australia—The Industrial Code 1920–1936.
- (f) Western Australia—Industrial Arbitration Act 1912–1935.

2. **The Commonwealth Basic Wage.**—(i) *General*.—The doctrine of a basic wage was propounded as far back as 1890 by Sir Samuel Griffith, Premier of Queensland, and the same principle was enunciated in the New South Wales Arbitration Court in somewhat similar terms by Mr. Justice Heydon in 1905. In spite of these pronouncements, however, and of the fact that wage-fixing tribunals had been in operation as early as 1896 (in the State of Victoria), it was not until the year 1907 that the first basic wage, as such, was declared by a Court in Australia. This declaration was made by Mr. Justice Higgins, President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, and is popularly known as the "Harvester Judgment" on account of its having been determined in connexion with H. V. McKay's Sunshine Harvester Works. The rate of wage declared in this case was 7s. per day or £2 2s. per week for Melbourne, the amount considered reasonable for "a family of about five\*", and was generally referred to as the "Harvester" wage. The constituent parts of this amount were £1 5s. 5d. for food, 7s. for rent, and 9s. 7d. for all other expenditure.

The judgment was delivered on 8th November, 1907, in the matter of the application of H. V. McKay for an Order in terms of Section 2 (d) of the Excise Tariff 1906. The Commonwealth Parliament had by this Act imposed certain excise duties on agricultural implements, but provided that the Act should not apply to goods manufactured in Australia "under conditions as to the remuneration of labour which are declared by the President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration to be fair and reasonable." The President discussed at length the meaning of "fair and reasonable", and stated: "These remarks would not be made if the Legislature had defined the general principles on which I am to determine whether wages are fair and reasonable or the reverse. . . . The provision for fair and reasonable remuneration is obviously designed for the benefit of the employees in the industry; and it must be meant to secure to them something which they cannot get by the ordinary system of individual bargaining with employers. . . . The standard must therefore be something else; and I cannot think of any other standard appropriate than

\* This was regarded by the learned Judge as the "average" family unit, whereas statistically the average number of dependent children per married adult worker was at the time 1.55 and for all adult workers 1.0. These rates at the 1933 Census had declined to 1.27 and 0.80 respectively.

'the normal needs of the average employee regarded as a human being living in a civilized community.' This may therefore be taken as the true definition of the "basic\*" wage of the Federal Arbitration Court.

The President in his judgment stated: "My hesitation has been chiefly between 7s. and 7s. 6d.; but I put the minimum at 7s. as I do not think that I could refuse to declare an employer's remuneration to be fair and reasonable if I find him paying 7s. per day."

The "Harvester" basic rates for all other towns throughout Australia were fixed at practically the same rates until the year 1913, when the Court took cognizance of the retail price index-numbers, covering food and groceries and rent of all houses ("A" series) for the 30 more important towns of the Commonwealth, which had been published by the Commonwealth Statistician for the first time in the preceding year. These index-numbers had been taken back to 1901, with the year 1911 as base, and disclosed not only considerable percentage increases since 1907, but also large disparities in the relative purchasing power of money in the various towns. The basic rates for towns were thereafter fixed on their respective index-numbers, taking the index-number 875 for Melbourne for the year 1907 as being equivalent to 42s. per week, or the base of the table 1,000 as being equivalent to 48s. per week. Exceptions were made in the case of many country towns, where certain "loadings" were applied to counterbalance the lower index-numbers due to cheaper rentals.†

In 1922 an amount known as the "Powers' 3s."‡ was added as a general "loading" to the weekly wage for the purpose of securing to the worker during a period of rising prices the full equivalent of the "Harvester" standard. In the same year the system was instituted of making regular quarterly adjustments of the basic wage to accord with variations in purchasing power as disclosed by the "A" series retail price index-numbers.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act provides that any alteration of the "basic" wage or the principles on which it is computed, or any variation or interpretation of any award where the variation or interpretation would result in any such alteration, shall have no force or effect unless it is considered by a Court constituted by the Chief Judge and not less than two other Judges, and must be approved by a majority of the members of the Court. By a judgment of the High Court on the 21st April, 1933, the "basic" wage is taken to mean for the foregoing purpose, not only the "Harvester" wage, but any "loadings" forming part of the primary wage of an unskilled labourer (the wage payable for skilled labour being assessed on the basis of that primary wage). A "loading" is defined as an addition to the "basic" wage as compensation for some peculiar condition of labour or environment, and not by way of "margin for skill."

The adequacy or otherwise of the "Harvester" standard has been the subject of much discussion, the author of the judgment himself urging on several occasions the need for its review. The abnormal conditions during and for some time after the war hindered such a review, which was regarded as less urgent by reason of the fact that wages throughout Australia were

\* The term "minimum" wage, on the other hand, is used to express the lowest rate of wage payable in a particular industry, and is either equal to or greater than the "basic" wage.

† As these indexes covered only about 60 per cent. of household expenditure, a low index due to low rentals would wrongly presume low costs in the remaining uninvestigated 40 per cent. of household expenditure and *vice versa*.

‡ Awarded by Mr. Justice Powers in the Gas Workers' Case.



being automatically adjusted to changes in retail prices. A Royal Commission (referred to later) was appointed in 1920 to assess a basic wage, but its recommendations were not carried out.

No change was made in the method of fixation and adjustment of the basic wage until the onset of the depression, which began to be felt severely during 1930. Applications were then made to the Court by employers for some greater measure of reduction of wages than that afforded by the automatic adjustments to falling retail prices. An account of the proceedings is given in Labour Report No. 23, page 74, which resulted in the Court reducing all wages under its jurisdiction by 10 per cent. from the 1st February, 1931. Reference is also made to the Court's refusal in June, 1932, and May, 1933, to remove this special reduction.

(ii) *Basic Wage Inquiry, 1934.*—The "Harvester" standard, adjusted to retail price variations, continued as the theoretical basis of the wage of the Commonwealth Court until 31st May, 1934, when it was superseded by a judgment delivered on 17th April, 1934, full particulars of which appear in the preceding four issues of this Report. The basic wage declared on this occasion (known as the "Restoration Basic Wage, 1934") was as follows for the six capital cities—

		s.	d.			s.	d.
Sydney	..	..	67 0	Adelaide	..	64 0	
Melbourne	..	..	64 0	Perth	..	66 0	
Brisbane	..	..	61 0	Hobart	..	67 0	

Six Capital cities, 65s.

The 10 per cent. special reduction in wages referred to above ceased to operate upon the introduction of the new rates, and the basis of the periodical adjustments to retail price variations was transferred from the "A" series to the "C" series of index-numbers. The latter series covers Food and Groceries; Rent of 4 and 5-roomed Houses; Clothing; Fuel; Light; Household Utensils; Household Drapery; Fares; and other Miscellaneous household requirements. The base of the table (1,000) was taken by the Court as equal to 81s. per week. This gave the above rates for the capital cities, which are proportionate to their respective index-numbers. In effect, the new rate for the six capital cities was the same as that previously paid under the "A" series, without the "Powers" 3s., and without the 10 per cent. reduction. Certain towns gained and others lost in comparison with rates under the "A" series, owing to the different relationship of towns under the "A" and the "C" series.

(iii) *Basic Wage Inquiry, 1937.*—In May, 1937, the Commonwealth Court heard an application by the combined Unions for an increase in the basic wage. The Unions asked that the equivalent of the base (1,000) of the "C" series index be increased from 81s. to 93s., which on current index-numbers would have represented an average increase of about 10s. per week. The hearing extended from 10th May to 4th June, 1937, and the Court delivered judgment on 23rd June. The chief features of the judgment were:

(a) Various amounts were added to the basic wage not as an integral, and therefore adjustable, part of that wage, but as "loadings" on the rates that would have been payable under the "shilling table" as determined

by the 1934 judgment. The latter was referred to in the judgment as the "needs" portion of the total resultant basic wage. The "loadings" and resultant "total basic wages" for the six capital cities were as follows :—

City.	" Needs " Basic Wage.	" Loading."	Total Basic Wage.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Sydney .. .. .	72 0	6 0	78 0
Melbourne .. .. .	69 0	6 0	75 0
Brisbane .. .. .	68 0	6 0	74 0
Adelaide .. .. .	68 0 (a)	4 0	72 0
Perth .. .. .	70 0 (a)	4 0	74 0
Hobart .. .. .	70 0 (b)	4 0	74 0
Six Capitals .. .. .	70 0	5 0	75 0

(a) An additional 1s. was actually being paid under the "2s. minimum adjustment," provision.

(b) 1s. less was being paid under the "2s. minimum adjustment" provision.

The above were not to apply to railway employees, to whom the Court granted "loadings" of 5s. in New South Wales and Victoria, and 3s. in South Australia and Tasmania. Workers in the provincial towns were to receive "loadings"—6s. in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland; and 4s. in South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania. The maritime workers were granted a "loading" of 21s. 6d. per month, and the pastoral workers received increases proportionate to the increase of the flat basic rate, from 68s. to 77s. in respect of the basis of piece-work rates, and of 3s. per week for station hands.

The "loadings" were to come into operation by instalments as follows :—

" Loading."	Instalments.	Date of Operation. (First pay period to begin in—)
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
6 0	3 0 3 0	July October
5 0	3 0 2 0	July October
4 0	2 0 2 0	July October
3 0	2 0 1 0	July October

The maritime, pastoral and gas workers' increases were to become fully operative in the first pay period in July.

(b) The former proviso that no adjustment of wages should take place unless the amount of variation reached at least 2s. was rescinded in favour of minimum variations of 1s. per week.

(c) The general policy laid down in the previous judgment in regard to rates for country towns was retained, with the exception that the rates for Geelong and Warrnambool were made the same as those for Melbourne.

(d) The basis of the adjustment of wages in accordance with the variations shown by retail price index-numbers was transferred from the "C" series to a special "Court" series based upon the "C" series, for an explanation of which see page 86.

(e) Female and junior rates were left for adjustment by individual judges when dealing with specific awards.

The main parts of the judgment are reprinted below :

#### BASIS OF CLAIM.

"The Court is asked by united applications on behalf of organizations of employees covered by its awards to increase the basic wage prescribed therein by an amount which on the present adjusting index-numbers would average about 10s. and also to prescribe that the minimum wage for adult females shall be 60 per cent. of the basic wage for males. The application was made mainly on the ground that since 1934 economic recovery as reflected in increased productivity and national income and the restoration of the level of export prices had been great enough to justify more than full restoration of the basic wage operating at the time the 10 per cent. reduction was made. In the main, restoration of productivity and of national income to the 1929 level notwithstanding alterations in the economic structure was established. The Court in effect was faced with the converse position to that which led it to decide on a reduction in 1931 and it was contended that 'all economic arguments then advanced in favour of a reduction should now be reversed and used in favour of an increase'. The main arguments which led to the reduction were—

Decline in national income ;

Increasing unemployment ;

Violent fall in export prices ;

Sudden cessation of the expenditure by Governments of moneys borrowed from overseas ; and

The precarious position of primary industries.

"The evidence as to the extent of economic recovery since the date of the Court's 10 per cent. reduction order can be summarized as follows :—

"*Primary Production.*—The following table prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician shows that quantitative production of the principal primary products increased by 25 per cent. between the years 1925-26 and 1934-35 :—

Index-Number of Quantity Production in Australia.

Industry and Group.						1925-26.	1934-35.
Agriculture—							
Cereals	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,219
Root crops	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	995
Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,186
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,233
Total Agriculture ..						1,000	1,206
Pastoral—Wool ..						1,000	1,218
Dairy produce ..						1,000	1,431
Total ..						1,000	1,255

"During the same period the number of persons permanently employed in rural industries increased from 432,134 to 451,177 or approximately 5 per cent. Such later figures as are available indicate that since 1935 there have been only the usual seasonal variations in quantities. Taking the export price index-number as a guide the general average of prices prevailing in 1928-29 has been restored.

"The increased production of gold at higher prices is too well known to call for comment. Prices for base metals are higher than in 1929.

"*Manufacturing.*—Manufacturing industries since 1928–29 have been more than restored to the 1929 level.

"The total value of production computed on the basis of retail prices in 1911 between 1928 and 1936 increased from £93,906,619 to £102,592,707 with less than 1,000 increase in the number of employees engaged. The value of production per employee computed on the same basis increased from £208 in 1928–29 to £228 in 1934–35. Such figures as are available disclose that this increase has been maintained since 1936.

"*Public Finance.*—Public finance has vastly improved. States still have budgetary difficulties to contend with mainly owing to deficits in railway undertakings. These difficulties have been taken into account in fixing the railway rates as hereafter appear. Increases of revenues which keep pace with general increase in prosperity, provided due economy is shown and there is no undue haste in remitting emergency taxation, should before long enable governments to pay their way.

"*Private Finance.*—In the general field of commerce and finance distributed profits and reserves, adjusted in the same way as wages according to the present purchasing power of money, have been steadily increasing since 1934, and judging by the latest balance-sheets available are still on the up grade. The remarkable increase during the last twelve months in the quoted values of shares in public companies indicates that confidence in present and future stability of private enterprise has been re-established.

#### NATIONAL INCOME, AND EFFECT OF CESSATION OF OVERSEA BORROWING.

"Using such methods of calculation as are available it may reasonably be inferred that real national income per head is now as great as before the depression. Unemployment has rapidly decreased, and at the moment, with a falling trend, is little if any in excess of that of normal years. Export prices have reached the level of 1928. The Commonwealth has adapted itself mainly by increased manufacture to the absence of overseas borrowing. An able economist called as a witness by the Court—Mr. Reddaway—who, as well as his own opinion, voiced that of eminent economists of the University of Melbourne well acquainted with Australian conditions, effectively contended that 'The effect of overseas borrowing was that men were employed in what was virtually export industry. They were producing public works of various sorts, and although these were not physically exported yet the same immediate effect was obtained by exporting corresponding government obligations. These 'exports' enabled Australia to obtain various commodities as imports in exchange. When the borrowing ceased this particular export industry was of course extinguished. The *immediate* effect was disastrous because the Australian economy could not be readjusted in a day. But if time were allowed for adaptation then there need be no permanent fall in employment and the effect on consumption should be quite small. Previously men had been producing public works for export and obtaining manufactures in exchange; they had now to be transferred either to other export industries, or to producing the manufactures in Australia. Once this was done there would only be a loss of consumption insofar as the new occupations were less productive; and of course any loss on this account might be more than offset by improved efficiency in other industries. This process of adjustment has now been virtually completed.



The figures for overseas trade for 1936-37 will show exports somewhat higher (in Australian currency) than in 1928-29, and imports about £30,000,000 lower. The correspondence is remarkably good considering the other factors which might have altered. Moreover, a direct estimate of the replacement of imports by home production was made by Mr. L. G. Melville of the Commonwealth Bank. Though necessarily subject to a considerable margin of error, this substantially confirmed the view that the expansion has replaced imports to about the value of the pre-depression borrowing.

"So far, therefore, from the absence of borrowing being a source of weakness, it adds greatly to the strength of the position. The new method of manufacturing the goods in Australia (instead of importing them in exchange for the equivalent of public works) may not yield quite such good immediate results; we see this in the fact that the new industries receive protection so that £100 will not buy as much of their products as it would of imports. But this is a comparatively small matter representing a loss of real income of perhaps £5,000,000; it has been much more than offset by increased efficiency in production as a whole which has been secured since 1929 and hardly needs consideration as a separate factor. Whilst there is a very large item to be entered on the credit side in the fact that there is no longer a risk of sudden dislocation due to a restriction of loans. This increased security does not directly add to the immediate power of industry to pay higher wages, but it enables one to take a much more confident view of the future."

#### POSITION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES.

"As to primary industries, with the restored export price level the difficulties of graziers and farmers are now mainly attributable to causes which are not so seriously affected by wage level. As Mr. Reddaway further said—'With export prices at present levels the farmers' financial difficulties mostly arise out of the excessive prices at which they bought their land. If they had paid for it in cash they would simply have found they had made a bad investment, and would naturally have had to take the consequences in getting little return on their capital. In fact they largely borrowed the money so that when their equity margin disappeared they were immediately in difficulties. This created a grave social problem, but it is not one which should or can be rectified by adjusting wages. It calls for an adjustment on capital account, and this is in fact being effected through debt adjustment boards and revaluations. Wages only affect the current position and this is for the most part satisfactory; sale prices are about at pre-slump levels whilst money wages and the cost of living are considerably lower.'

#### EMPLOYERS' CONTENTIONS.

"Employers' representatives urged that the Court should not regard this return to pre-depression prosperity as likely to endure. The possibilities of another war were canvassed. Such a possible contingency cannot affect the Court's decision. If such disaster again overtakes civilization then what industrial tribunals do or have done will be of little importance in the inevitable economic collapse which would follow. It was also urged that the restoration of export prices to pre-depression levels and the expanding of manufacturing industries with a corresponding reduction of imports may only be transitory. This may or may not be true. But the upward trend since 1935 has, on the whole, brought the Commonwealth to at least pre-depression levels with the advantage that it does not now rely on a large expenditure of overseas public borrowings.

"The possibilities of the future cannot be foreseen. The Court can only be guided by existing conditions and be prepared at any time to vary its orders as those conditions materially vary, either upwards or downwards."

#### EFFECTS OF HIGHER WAGES ON INVESTMENT.

"The advocates appearing for employees urged that there should be a substantial addition to the equivalent of the 1929 wage and found support for this claim in the statement of Mr. Reddaway, endorsed as it was by Professors Copland and Giblin and Dr. Wood. This statement definitely asserted that economic recovery justified restoration of the 1929 level and that economic tendencies towards a fresh boom rendered a somewhat higher level advisable. Mr. Reddaway's argument in support of this contention was that unless wage rates were increased the expectation of increased profits will cause entrepreneurs to start superfluous new enterprises or excessively expand existing ones. Beyond a point this tendency might produce a most unhealthy boom, particularly when unemployment had been reduced to normal. It would also be accompanied by a rapid rise in the price of existing assets (already in evidence in the stock and share market). The resulting undesirable speculation would cause trouble if there is a subsequent decline. Higher wages would induce more sober estimates of the prospects whilst delay in raising wages would directly contribute to undue inflation of values. A rise in real wages would now be extremely valuable as a restraining influence, both on the price of existing capital assets and the excessive construction of new ones. A re-distribution of income in favour of wage-earners, who, unlike other classes, spend their share of income without delay, will accelerate the demand for products and so provide solid support for legitimate expenditure on capital goods.

"Applying this theory to existing circumstances, Mr. Reddaway originally urged that the equivalent of the 1929 wage should be restored with an addition of from 2s. to 3s. Subsequently he admitted that he was not in possession of information as to recent advances in real wages by way of increased marginal allowances and did not adhere to the actual addition of from 2s. to 3s. But he adhered to his opinion that the rate fixed by the Court should exceed the restoration of the 1929 standard.

"Advocates for the employers presented a statement in reply to that of Mr. Reddaway evidently prepared by an expert economist who preferred to remain anonymous. The Court, although it had not an opportunity to discuss with its author the opinions expressed and was deprived of the assistance derived from cross-examination, paid close attention to this document and to Mr. Reddaway's subsequent reply. The statement did not dispute that there should be some rise in the wage level but sought to discount the facts and theories applied thereto on which Mr. Reddaway based his contentions. It is impracticable to analyse paragraph by paragraph this controversy between two economists with different approaches to the problem which the Court must solve. All that need be said is that the statement was closely considered with the mass of spoken and quoted economic material submitted in evidence. The opinions of economic experts of course are not conclusive. But those offered in these proceedings by Mr. Reddaway, unchallenged as they were by any other economist willing to disclose his identity, were more impressive than usual.

#### EFFECTS OF HIGHER WAGES ON CONSUMPTION.

"In effect the economist's statement in support of an increase of wages is an endorsement of the theory that one of the causes of cycles of depression is a recurring lack of balance in the application of the *money* income received

by the members of the community. This money income is broadly speaking equal to the money value of all real income of the community in goods made for sale and services rendered for payment in money. For the enjoyment of prosperity in a modern industrial community the money income and the real income should be in a constant full flow of mutual interchange. The spending of all the money income, which has really been created as a result of the production and supply of previous goods and services, now creates a market for further goods and services being produced and offered. As put in the old phrase 'Money would be circulating' and business and employment would be good. Subject to a reservation as to over-spending on producer goods, it is immaterial whether the spending is done by the capitalist section or by the wage-earner section of the community, so long as it is done in the community and done quickly. In either case the money cannot be spent without resulting employment and wages or payment for wage-earners or other workers who supply goods or services. But there is this difference between the spending by the capitalist section and the spending by the wage-earner section of the money of which they gain control. The wage-earner section has to spend its money at once within the community and to that extent keeps alive the market for the suppliers of goods and services. So far as the capitalist section spends at once within the community the money in its control, it also keeps that market alive. But it is more likely to spend some of its money abroad and thus reduce that market. More important, however, is the fact that it may become infected with a lack of confidence in the outcome of investment of that part of its money not spent in consumer goods or services—'money commonly called "savings"'—and refrain from investing the savings, with the result that the money is not spent promptly. So far as it so refrains, it kills the market for the suppliers of goods and services, wage-earners lose employment and wages, and other suppliers find it useless to produce. The economic problem therefore is to arrive at a wage level, which, while not so high as to prevent the capitalist section investing all the 'savings' which come into its control, is not so low as to allow money to pass to the capitalist section, which may not spend it promptly within the community, from the wage-earner section which would forthwith use it within the community to buy goods and services. (Apart from economic reasons, there are of course humanitarian reasons why the wage level should be made as high as is economically possible, but for the moment, only economic reasons are being considered.) If at any time it is made to appear that the capitalist section for other reasons than an excessively high level of wages then prevailing, is refraining from investing 'savings' in its control, it may be quite good policy to raise the wage level so as to transfer the spending power from it to the wage-earner section. It does not appear to be suggested that this is the position at present in the Commonwealth. But it is conceivable that such a position may exist at some time in a country, while at another time in the same country entrepreneurs may be showing a tendency to invest 'savings' to an excessive extent in producer goods and thus to lead up to a boom and subsequent slump. The two conditions may tend to be alternative, both of them largely due to prevailing states of mind. In either case a raising of the wage level may be indicated as a remedy, but obviously no economic physician can prescribe with precision the proper amount of the dose. Mr. Reddaway and the other economists who concur with him, diagnose the present case as one of a likely boom and slump, and suggest an increase such as has already been referred to. On the other hand the economist with whose aid a statement for the employers was

prepared, is sceptical as to the likelihood of a boom, and thinks that caution should be used in dealing with wages, although he does not appear to be absolutely opposed to any present increase.

#### PREDEPRESSION WAGE RATES.

"For some years prior to the slump in 1929 the amount of unemployment seems to have been about what is normal in industry in modern conditions. This raises a strong presumption that the wage level during those years had arrived at an average amount most suitable for then existing conditions. If present conditions are in substance similar, or, possibly, somewhat more secure because of internal industrial development, a comparison of the real wage level of those years with the present real level will be a useful guide. It is somewhat doubtful, however, whether the price index-numbers and other statistics enable a very close comparative measurement to be made.

"The Court's basic wage of the years 1926 to 1929 including the 'Powers 3s.' and adjusted upon the 'A' series shows the following equivalents on the index-numbers for the first quarter 1937 :—

£ s. d.					£ s. d.				
Sydney ..	..	3	17	6	Perth ..	..	3	11	0
Melbourne ..	..	3	14	6	Hobart ..	..	3	15	6
Brisbane ..	..	3	12	6	Launceston ..	..	3	12	6
Adelaide ..	..	3	9	0	Six Capitals	..	3	14	6
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

#### INCREASES IN MARGINAL RATES.

"But in comparing the real wage level of the years 1926-1929 with the present day level there must be brought into account not only the difference in the basic wage but also increases in marginal rates made since those years.

"In the Metal Trades industries award of 1935 the margins of skilled mechanics (a diminishing and comparatively small section of the total employees of the industry) were increased by 3s. per week. Early this year a further 3s. was added to this increase while 2s. was conceded to most other classes of labour in the industry. In the Textile industry, in devising the first national awards of 1933,<sup>(1)</sup> rates were reduced in New South Wales and increased in other States, the net result being an appreciable aggregate increase. In some other industries margins have been somewhat increased since 1934. But in many there has been no appreciable change. Some of the increases have been met by re-organization of methods resulting in the employment of less labour. As Mr. Reddaway pointed out, between December, 1928, and September, 1936 (the last statistical quarter available) the index of average wages for adult males in Australia as a whole fell approximately 18 per cent. Over the same period the 'C' series for the six capital cities fell by about 16 per cent., disclosing an appreciable fall in the general average of real wages notwithstanding marginal increases. Furthermore, the construction of the index-number is such that it shows too high a figure at a time by increasing margins because of lack of proper weighting of the skilled and unskilled workers. If relationships between skilled and unskilled groups had been the same, weighting would have no influence. But when the groups which had received marginal increases were substantially in the minority weighting would appreciably alter the ascertaining of a general average. Up to the September quarter of 1936

(1) 32 C.A.R., pp. 614 and 744.



it is therefore reasonable to conclude, so far as conclusions can be arrived at from statistical data, that advance in the aggregate of real wages arising from marginal increases up to the first quarter of 1936 was problematic. Increases since that period probably have increased the average of real wages. But unless such an increase is substantial it should not bear much weight in fixing a basic wage level appropriate to present economic circumstances. The increases to skilled tradesmen in the Metal Trades industry, and presumably in other industries, were a long-delayed recognition of the disparity between the wages of skilled and unskilled workmen. Then again such increases did not raise the average earnings of those on or near the base rate. A substantial increase in the basic wage may compel temporary or permanent reconsideration of the higher margins. But that is a matter for the future.

#### HIGHER BASIC WAGE DESIRABLE.

"After grave consideration the conclusion arrived at is that the present degree of prosperity in the Commonwealth and the existing circumstances of industry make desirable appreciable increases in the basic wage.

#### DIFFERENTIAL INCREASES.

"But the question whether the increase should be of the same amount throughout the States is one of very serious importance. Hitherto the Court has assessed the basic wage so as to give it a substantially equal value in commodities in all the States, subject to slight modifications where it was thought that the advantages of an equal money wage in the various places covered by the particular award should prevail. The principle of equality in commodity value was appropriate for a basic wage, the main policy of which was to secure a particular standard of living for wage-earners whatever might be the conditions of the industry or district in which they were engaged. The establishment of such a standard was thought to be socially desirable. Even though some industries might find it difficult to provide the wage, it was nevertheless deemed to be better to impose upon them that wage standard, and if they could not naturally sustain it, either aid them in some other way or let them perish. The standard of living aimed at must always be limited by the productivity of the country generally and therefore inasmuch as the Court cannot differentiate between the wage-earners according to their dependants, the basic wage-earner with a large family must often suffer and see his family suffer lamentable deprivations. The Court has no power to remedy this evil. So far as the basic wage is imposed for the purpose of providing for fundamental needs it should be substantially uniform in real value. But where an addition is to be made to the basic wage because of prosperity which may not exist to the same degree nor at all in some States, or because of some economic purpose the desirability of which varies in different States, there is not the same reason for uniformity in the addition.

#### BASIS OF NEW BASIC WAGE.

"The wage assessed on the basis introduced in 1934 and now in force was regarded by the Court as closely approximating the equivalent of the then Harvester standard (without the 'Powers 3s.'). Adjusted as it now is by the 'C' series of index-numbers the present rate maintains that approximation. This 'needs' basic wage will continue, but with loading additions, because of present prosperity and of stabilizing reasons. These loading additions will not be uniform but are assessed in amount according to the circumstances of the State concerned. They will not be adjustable

but constant. The amount of the 'needs' basic wage plus the respective loading will be the total *basic wage* for the purpose of the award in which they are prescribed.

"After considering the comparative suitability for industry of the different States, their industrial development, advantages, and handicaps, and the material submitted, in respect of South Australia particularly, the opinion was formed that the highest loading should be made for New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland and a lower loading for South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

"South Australia financially is the weakest of the States and has only one highly developed manufacturing enterprise, motor body building, established in the days when a lower wage level to some extent balanced the disadvantages of distance from the eastern market.

"The result of imposing a basic wage which would bring South Australian wage costs to the same level as those of other States would probably accelerate the tendency to concentrate the motor industry in one of the eastern capitals. The Court is anxious not to take any action which of itself may disturb the present distribution of industrial activity amongst States.

"In the South Australian Railways it also seems likely that too high a rise in wage costs would probably result in curtailment of services which must outweigh benefits of increased nominal wages. Similar considerations apply to Tasmania and Western Australia.

"The loadings in cases where the basic wage is assessed on Six Capital or other combinations of index-numbers appear later herein.

#### PROVINCIAL RATES.

"As to the basic wage in provincial districts, generally speaking, the existing differentiation of 3s. between their rates and those of metropolitan districts will be continued.

#### FEMALE RATES.

"The minimum rates for adult females it is thought should be increased so as to be substantially in the same proportion to the new total basic wage as they bore to the present basic wage in the respective awards.

#### "COURT" SERIES OF INDEX-NUMBERS.

"The Commonwealth Statistician has informed the Court that there is much misunderstanding concerning the position of his Department in relation to the basic wage. Many people seem to think that because the index-numbers, which are used by this Court for purposes of adjustment, are compiled by the Statistician, he has some connexion with the fixation and adjustment of the wage. Inquiries are made of his Department as if it had some official supervision of the wage. Quite obviously conditions which create this impression are improper. Any custom or practice which engenders this false belief concerning his Department's functions should be abandoned. It is suggested that the Court should have prepared and issued its own series of retail price index-numbers to be used for adjustment of the basic wage in its awards, this Court series to be based upon and to correspond with the Statistician's "All Items" series, but to be specially numbered in a manner much more convenient for adjustment of the basic wage than any other series. This Court's series would be issued by the Court and not by the Statistician.

"The Court is also informed by the Statistician that he and the State Statisticians have decided that very soon the 'All Items' index-numbers, although compiled on the same material as at present, will be calculated to

a different base. This would cause a change from the numbering in the present 'C' series and necessitate a consequential alteration in nearly all the Court's awards unless obviated by the Court in some way. For this reason, also, it is desirable that the Court should issue a retail price index series of its own, the numbering of which would remain the same, notwithstanding any change by the Statistician of the base to which his 'All Items' index-numbers are calculated. As the Court will have to vary its awards in order to prescribe the new basic wage, it is a convenient time to introduce its own table and this will be done. The table will be prepared from the 'C' series as follows:—

"At present the Court's adjustable basic wage—the 'needs' basic wage as it has been termed herein—is assessed at such an amount that if the 'C' series number for a quarter were 1,000 the corresponding 'needs' basic wage would be 81s. The Court's present table of wages is compiled on this basis. For the Court's own series the numbers will be obtained thus—The 'C' series number for the quarter in question will be multiplied by  $\frac{81}{1,000}$  = .081, and the first three numbers on the left of the product will be the corresponding number in the Court's series. That corresponding number will itself state in whole and decimal figures the number of shillings with current purchasing power equivalent to that of 81s. when the 'C' series index-number is 1,000."

The "basic" wage rates of the Federal Court operative from 1st December, 1937, for the chief localities shown are as follows, including the "loadings" referred to above\* viz. :—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
New South Wales—			South Australia—		
Sydney ..	78	0	Adelaide ..	74	0
Newcastle ..	78	0	Five Towns ..	74	0
Broken Hill ..	79	0	Western Australia—		
Five Towns ..	78	0	Perth ..	75	0
Victoria—			Kalgoorlie ..	87	0
Melbourne ..	77	0	Geraldton ..	83	0
Geelong ..			Five Towns ..	76	0
Warrnambool ..			Tasmania—		
Mildura ..	83	6	Hobart ..	75	0
Yallourn ..			Launceston ..	73	0
Five Towns ..	77	0	Queenstown (a) ..	66	6
Queensland—			Five Towns ..	74	0
Brisbane ..	74	0	Thirty Towns ..	76	0
Five Towns ..	74	0	Six Capital Cities ..	76	0

\* The "family unit" associated with this wage consists of man, wife, and two children.

With the exception of those mentioned above, the rate for provincial towns is 3s. less than that of their capital city.

**3. State Basic Wages.**—(i) *New South Wales.*—The first determination under the New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act of a standard "living" wage for adult male employees was made on the 16th February, 1914, when the Court of Industrial Arbitration fixed the "living" wage at £2 8s. per week for adult male employees in the metropolitan area. The Court, however, indicated to Industrial Boards that in view of the prosperous condition of industry they should fix the "living" wage at 8s. 6d. per day. Determinations of the "living" wage in New South Wales were made by the Court

(a) Fixed rate.

of Industrial Arbitration during the period 1914 to 1916. The rates declared on the 18th August, 1916, for adult males were £2 15s. 6d. per week for future awards, and £2 14s. per week for existing awards. The Board of Trade was established in 1918, and was empowered to determine the "living" wage for adult male and female employees in the State. The first declaration by this body was made on 5th September, 1918, when the rate for adult male employees in Sydney and suburbs was declared at £3 per week, while the rate for female employees was declared at £1 10s. on 17th December, 1918. The Board of Trade made numerous declarations during the period 1918 to 1925, but ceased to function after the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act 1926 established the Industrial Commission of New South Wales, which exercised the powers of the Board of Trade as from 15th April, 1926. The Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act No. 45, 1927, altered the constitution of the Industrial Commission from a single Commissioner to one consisting of three members.

The first declaration of the Commission was made on 15th December, 1926, when the rate for adult males was fixed at £4 4s. per week, the same rate as that previously declared by the Board of Trade. On the 27th June, 1927, the rate for adult males (except rural employees) was declared at £4 5s. per week, and for adult females at £2 6s. per week. The weekly rate for adult rural employees was declared on the 20th July, 1927, at £4 4s., and this wage remained in force until December, 1929. Under the provisions of the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act No. 41 of 1929, any declaration of a "living" wage made after the commencement of the amended Act did not extend to employees in rural industries. The next declaration of the Commission was issued on the 20th December, 1929, when the rate for adult male workers was fixed at £4 2s. 6d. per week, and for adult female workers at £2 4s. 6d. per week. The adult male rate was determined on the family unit of a man, wife and one child. The President dissented from the other two Commissioners and presented a separate judgment. These pronouncements are published in the *New South Wales Industrial Gazette*, Vol. XXXVI., No. 6, and deal exhaustively with matters relating to basic wages. The "living" wage determined by the Industrial Commission in 1929 remained in operation until the 26th August, 1932, when a "living" wage was declared for adult male workers at £3 10s. per week, and for adult female workers at £1 18s. per week. The wage was revised at six-monthly intervals (in the months of April and October).

A special inquiry into a new Basic Wage was commenced by the Industrial Commission on 1st April, 1935, the opening sittings being devoted to the female wage. The inquiry was made at the instance of the New South Wales Public Service Association whose claim amounted to between £5 and £6 per week. The declaration was finally made on 24th April, 1936, and provided £3 9s. for males, and £1 15s. 6d. for females. Strong protests made to the Government against the reduction in the female rate resulted in an amendment of the Industrial Arbitration Acts, providing for the female rate to be 54 per cent. of the male rate, or £1 17s. 6d., retrospectively from the date of operation of the original declaration. Rates of £3 10s. for males, and £1 18s. for females were declared on 27th October, 1936, and £3 11s. 6d. for males and £1 18s. 6d. for females on 24th April, 1937.

Following on the judgment of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court referred to on page 77, the Government of New South Wales decided to bring the State Basic Wage into line with the Federal rates ruling in the State, and secured an amendment of the Industrial



Arbitration Act (No. 9 of 1937) to give effect thereto. The Act was passed on 7th October, 1937, and was expressed to come into operation from the commencement of the first pay period in October, practically from 1st October, 1937. The general principles laid down by the Commonwealth Court were followed as closely as practicable, and provision was made for the automatic adjustment of wages in conformity with variations of retail prices as shown by the Commonwealth Court's "All Items" Retail Price Index Numbers, shortly known as the "Court" Series of Index Numbers. The Commonwealth Court's principle of treating the "prosperity loadings" as a separate and non-adjustable part of the total basic wage was adopted. The provisions of the main Acts for the periodic declaration of the living wage by the Industrial Commission were repealed, but the amending Act placed on the Commission the responsibility of altering all awards and agreements in conformity with the intentions of the new Act; to define boundaries within which the various rates are to operate; and to specify the appropriate "Court" Series retail price index numbers to which they are to be related.

Compared with State adult basic wages of £3 11s. 6d. per week for males, and £1 18s. 6d. for females operative at the time, the alteration represented for males increases of 6s. 6d. in Sydney; 3s. 6d. in Country districts (with certain exceptions); and 4s. 6d. for railway and other Crown employees as defined by the Act. For females the increases were 54 per cent. of the foregoing, and amounted to 3s. 6d., 3s., and 2s. 6d., respectively.

The principle of supplementing wages by a payment in respect of dependent children under fourteen years of age is operative in New South Wales, and a brief account of the main features of the system appears in par 5.

(ii) *Victoria*.—Up to October, 1934, no basic wage was fixed by any State authority in Victoria, but the Wages Boards followed the rates of the Federal Court to a large extent, and also made similar periodical adjustments to variations in retail prices. With the passing of The Factories and Shops Acts, Nos. 4,275 of 1934 (proclaimed to come into operation on 17th October, 1934) and 4461 of 1936, it is now obligatory on all Wages Boards to adopt Federal Award rates and conditions "which such Boards are under the Factory and Shops Acts empowered to include in their determinations". The Act further provides for the Secretary for Labour to make adjustments of wages according to variations in retail price index-numbers without calling the Boards together for the purpose.

(iii) *Queensland*.—The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act (No. 28) of 1929, repealed the Industrial Arbitration Act 1916 and amendments thereof, and the Basic Wage Act of 1925. The Board of Trade and Arbitration was abolished, and a Court, called the Industrial Court, was established. The Act provides that it shall be the duty of the Court to make declarations as to—(a) the "basic" wage, and (b) the maximum weekly hours to be worked in industry (called the "standard" hours). For the purposes of making any such declarations the Court shall be constituted by the Judge and the two Conciliation Commissioners.

The main provisions to be observed by the Court when determining the "basic" wage are—(a) the minimum wage of an adult male employee shall be not less than is sufficient to maintain a well-conducted employee

of average health, strength and competence, and his wife and a family of three children in a fair and average standard of comfort, having regard to the conditions of living prevailing among employees in the calling in respect of which such minimum wage is fixed, and provided that the earnings of the children or wife of such employee shall not be taken into account; (b) the minimum wage of an adult female employee shall be not less than is sufficient to enable her to support herself in a fair and average standard of comfort, having regard to the nature of her duties and to the conditions of living prevailing among female employees in the calling in respect of which such minimum wage is fixed. The Court shall, in the matter of making declarations in regard to the "basic" wage or "standard" hours, take into consideration the probable economic effect of such declaration in relation to the community in general, and the probable economic effect thereof upon industry or any industry or industries concerned.

The first formal declaration by the Industrial Arbitration Court in this State of a minimum wage was gazetted on 24th February, 1921, when the basic rates of wage in industries of average prosperity were determined to be—in Brisbane and Rockhampton, £4 5s. per week for adult males, and £2 3s. per week for adult females; in Townsville, £4 15s. for adult males, and £2 8s. for adult females. Prior to this declaration the rate of £3 17s. per week for adult males had been generally recognized by the Court in its awards as the "basic" or "living" wage. The basic rates for Brisbane were reduced by the Court as from 1st March, 1922, to £4 per week for adult males, and £2 1s. per week for adult females. On 28th September, 1925, these rates were increased to £4 5s. per week and £2 3s. per week respectively. Two reductions in the "basic" wage were made in 1930. On the 1st August the rate for adult male employees was reduced to £4 per week, and on the 1st December to £3 17s. The rates for adult females at these dates were fixed at £2 1s. and £1 19s. 6d. per week respectively. A further reduction of the basic rates was gazetted in 1931, the rates fixed as from the 1st July, 1931, being £3 14s. for adult males and £1 19s. for adult females. The last revision of the basic wage was made by the Industrial Court in February, 1933, when it was decided to make no alteration in the rates fixed as from 1st July, 1931, viz.:—£3 14s. per week for adult male employees, and £1 19s. per week for adult female employees. The Court was unanimous in deciding to make no change, after fully traversing the three main factors by which the Court has been guided since the basic wage was first fixed in 1921, i.e., Interstate Competition; Productivity; Unemployment. These rates continued in operation to the end of March, 1937, when an application was made by the Unions for a review of the basic wage. The Court decided to raise the existing rates by 4s. a week for males and 2s. for females, bringing the wage to £3 18s. and £2 1s. respectively, operative from 1st April, 1937. The declarations of the Industrial Court are published in the Queensland Industrial Gazette.

(iv) *South Australia*.—The Industrial Code 1920 provides that the Board of Industry shall, after public inquiry as to the increase or decrease in the average cost of living, declare the "living" wage to be paid to adult male employees and to adult female employees. The Board has power also to fix different rates to be paid in different defined areas.

It is provided that the Board of Industry shall hold an inquiry for the purpose of declaring the "living" wage whenever a substantial change in the cost of living or any other circumstance has, in the opinion of the Board,

rendered it just and expedient to review the question of the "living" wage, but a new determination cannot be made by the Board until the expiration of at least six months from the date of its previous determination.

The Board of Industry consists of five members, one nominated by the Minister for Industry, two nominated by the South Australian Employers' Federation as representatives of employers, and two nominated by the United Trades and Labour Council of South Australia as representatives of employees. The member nominated by the Minister is President and presides at all meetings of the Board.

According to the Industrial Acts 1920-1935, "living wage" means a sum sufficient for the normal and reasonable needs of the average employee living in the locality where the work under consideration is done or is to be done.

The family unit is not specifically defined in the Code, but it is stated that the South Australian Industrial Court in 1920 definitely decided that the "average employee" in respect of whom the "living" wage is to be declared is a man with a wife and three children.

The first declaration of the "living" wage was made by the Board of Industry on the 15th July, 1921, when the "living" wage for adult male employees in the metropolitan area was determined at £3 19s. 6d. per week. The "living" wage for adult female employees in the same area was declared on the 11th August, 1921, at £1 15s. per week.

The Board of Industry made declarations of "living" wages in 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925. The rates declared in 1925 were—£4 5s. 6d. per week for adult male employees, and £1 19s. 6d. for adult female employees. These rates were not altered until the year 1930.

On the 11th October, 1930, the Board of Industry declared the "living" wage for adult male employees in the metropolitan area at 12s. 6d. per day, or £3 15s. per week, and on the 22nd December, 1930, the rate for adult female employees was declared at £1 15s. per week. The above rates are those determined by the majority of the Board of Industry. In each case a minority report was issued. The reports of the Board of Industry bearing on these declarations were published in Bulletin No. 8 issued by the Department of Industry, South Australia. The Board of Industry, on the 17th August, 1931, declared the basic rate for adult male workers at £3 3s. per week, and, on the 4th December, 1931, declared the rate for adult female workers at £1 11s. 6d. per week. A review of the "living" wage was made by the Board of Industry in 1933 at the instance of the employers, but in its report dated 12th April, the Board recommended that no change be made in existing rates for the metropolitan area from those fixed on 17th August, 1931. A minority report was submitted by the representatives of the Employers on the Board objecting to the finding, chiefly on the grounds that decreased cost of living had been disregarded; that the economic outlook had not definitely improved; and that the effect of the finding would be to raise the standard of living to what the Board thought appropriate in 1930 and 1931, and above that prescribed by the Board in the prosperous year of 1925. These rates remained in force until they were superseded by the declaration of the Board of Industry, of 11s. per day or £3 6s. per week

for adult males, and £1 13s. per week for females, operative from 7th November, 1935, in the case of males and from 16th January, 1936, in the case of females. The present rates are applicable from 7th January, 1937, £3 9s. 6d. for males and £1 14s. 9d., applicable from 29th April, 1937, for females.

(v) *Western Australia*.—The Court of Arbitration, appointed under the provisions of the Industrial Arbitration Act 1912-1935, determines and declares the "basic" wage in this State. The Court consists of three members appointed by the Governor, one on the recommendation of the industrial unions of employers, one on the recommendation of the industrial unions of employees, while the third member is a Judge of the Supreme Court. The last mentioned member is the President of the Court.

The Industrial Arbitration Act 1912-1935 provides that, before the 14th June in every year, the Court, of its own motion, shall determine and declare—(a) a "basic" wage to operate from the 1st July of each year, to be paid to male and female workers; and (b) wherever and whenever necessary, differential basic rates to be paid in special or defined areas of the State.

The expression "basic" wage means a sum sufficient to enable the average worker to whom it applies to live in reasonable comfort, having regard to any domestic obligation to which such average worker would be ordinarily subject. The family unit is not specifically defined in the Act, but it has been the practice of the Court to take as a basis of its calculations a man, his wife and two dependent children.

Provision is made in the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act of 1930 for quarterly adjustments of the "basic" wage by the Court of Arbitration when an official statement supplied to the Court by the State Government Statistician relating to the cost of living shows that a variation of 1s. or more per week has occurred, compared with the preceding quarter. These adjustments apply from the dates of declaration by the Court.

The first declaration of the "basic" wage by the Court of Arbitration since the authority to fix one was vested in the Court by the Industrial Arbitration Act of 1925 was made on the 11th June, 1926, when the rate for adult male employees was determined at £4 5s. per week, and for adult female employees at £2 5s. 11d. per week. These rates remained in force until the declaration of the 5th June, 1929, when the rate for adult males was increased to £4 7s. per week, and for adult females to £2 7s. per week. These rates applied to the whole State with the exception of the gold-fields area, where the rates were £4 5s. for adult male employees and £2 5s. 11d. for adult female employees. The Court of Arbitration on the 10th June, 1930, revised the basic rates, and fixed the rates as from 1st July, 1930 at £4 6s. per week for adult males and £2 6s. 5d. for adult females in the Metropolitan area, and at £4 5s. and £2 5s. 11d. respectively in other parts of the State. On 3rd March, 1931, these rates were reduced to £3 18s. and £2 2s. 2d. in the Metropolitan area, and £3 17s. and £2 1s. 8d. in other parts of the State. A declaration on the 10th June continued the basic rates previously declared. On the 18th August the Court issued a declaration determining the "basic" wages for



the agricultural area, that is for the South-West Land Division, excluding the Metropolitan area, at £3 16s. per week for adult males, and at £2 1s. per week for adult females. The rates for the Metropolitan area and for other parts of the State were not changed.

A declaration on the 5th November, 1931, adjusted the rates as follows :—Metropolitan area—adult males, £3 13s. 6d. per week ; adult females, £1 19s. 8d. per week ; South West Land Division—adult males, £3 14s. 6d. per week ; adult females, £2 0s. 3d. per week. The “basic” wage in other parts of the State remained as previously declared, viz. :—£3 17s. per week for adult males, and £2 1s. 8d. per week for adult females.

On the 29th February, 1932, the Court declared the basic rates for the Metropolitan area at £3 12s. per week for adult males, and at £1 18s. 11d. per week for adult females. For all other portions of the State the “basic” wage remained at the rates previously declared. These rates were reduced to £3 10s. and £1 18s. 1d. on the 2nd November, 1932 ; to £3 9s. and £1 17s. 3d. on the 28th February, 1933 ; and to £3 8s. and £1 16s. 9d. on the 13th June, 1933. On the 3rd August the rates were increased to £3 9s. 3d. and £1 17s. 5d. respectively, representing the first increase in the basic wage in the State since 1st July, 1929. These rates were repeated by the Court’s declaration of 1st May, 1934 ; but as from 1st July, 1935, the rates were raised to £3 10s. 6d. for males, and £1 18s. 1d. for females, and from 12th August, 1936, to £3 12s. for males and £1 18s. 11d. for females. The rates applicable from 16th November, 1936, were £3 13s. 9d. for males and £1 19s. 10d. for females, but were increased to £3 14s. 11d. for males and £2 0s. 5d. for females from 26th July, 1937 and these rates are at present applicable.

The rates for country areas from 26th July, 1937, are set out in the footnote to the table below.

(vi) *Tasmania*.—No State basic wage is fixed by any State authority in Tasmania, but Wages Boards follow to a large extent the rates of the Federal Court, and adjust wages in accordance with variations in retail price index-numbers.

(vii) *Rates Prescribed*.—The “basic” wage rates of State industrial tribunals at present in force are summarized in the following table :—

Basic Weekly Wage Rates fixed by State Industrial Tribunals.

State.	“ Basic ” Wage.		Date of Operation.	Family Unit (for Male Rate).
	Males.	Females.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
New South Wales ..	(a) 3 18 0	2 2 0	1.10.37	Man, wife, and child
Victoria .. ..	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Queensland ..	3 18 0	2 1 0	1.4.37	Man, wife, and three children
South Australia ..	3 14 0	1 16 6	24.11.37	“ “ “ “
Western Australia ..	(c) 3 14 11	2 0 5	26.7.37	“ “ two “
Tasmania ..	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)

(a) Plus child allowances.

(b) None declared, but follow Federal rates to large extent.

(c) Metropolitan area. “Basic” wage for country districts (including gold-fields areas), excepting the S.W. Land Division—males, £4 7s. 0d. ; females, £2 7s. 0d. Agricultural Areas and S.W. Land Division—males, £3 15s. 10d. ; females, £2 0s. 11d.

4. **Royal Commission on Basic Wage, 1920.**—The Commonwealth Government appointed a Royal Commission in 1919 to inquire into the actual cost of living at that time, according to reasonable standards of comfort, including all matters comprised in the ordinary expenditure of a household, for a man, wife and three children under fourteen years of age. The Commission made inquiries in each State, and their report, issued in 1920, recommended the following amounts for the various capital cities, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Sydney .. .. .	5	17	1
Melbourne .. .. .	5	16	6
Brisbane .. .. .	5	6	2
Adelaide .. .. .	5	16	1
Perth .. .. .	5	13	11
Hobart .. .. .	5	16	11
Six Capitals (Weighted Average) . . .	5	15	8

The recommendations of this Commission were not carried out, owing largely to the marked advance of the amounts suggested over ruling rates\* and the grave doubts expressed as to the ability of industry to pay such rates.

5. **Child Endowment.**—(i) *General.*—The principle of supplementing wages by a payment in respect of dependent children under fourteen years of age has assumed importance in Australia in recent years, and is in operation in certain instances.

(ii) *The New South Wales Scheme.*—The first attempt in Australia to institute the system was made in New South Wales in 1919, when a Bill was introduced into the State Parliament to provide a flat basic wage for a man and wife, and an allowance of 5s. per week for each child, the latter rate to be reduced on a sliding scale and to cease when the income reached an amount of £3 per week above the basic wage. The Bill was rejected, but the subject again came up in the session of 1926–27, when Acts, which have been amended during subsequent years, provided for the payment of child allowances. These allowances were paid as from 23rd July, 1927. Prior to December, 1929, the Act provided for (a) the declaration of a basic wage, and (b) the payment of an allowance of 5s. per week in respect of each dependent child, subject to the provision that child allowances were to be paid only to the extent to which the total earnings of the worker and his family fell short of the sum represented by the *basic wage* plus child allowance at the rate of 5s. per week for each child. The amending Act, assented to on the 23rd December, 1929, provides that, subject to the last-mentioned provision, child endowment shall be 5s. per week for each child except one in the family. Payments of child allowances in New South Wales were made from a fund created by a levy on the total amount of wages paid by employers. The rate of tax to be collected by the Government from employers during 1930 was fixed at 1 per cent. From the 1st July, 1931, the rate was fixed at 2 per cent., and from 1st January, 1932, at the rate of 5d. in the £ on all wages above £3 per week. The amount of levy

\* The "Harvester" equivalent for Melbourne as at the time (September quarter, 1920) was £4 13s. per week, but only £3 18s. to £4 2s. was being paid on the basis of an annual index number.

collected during 1932-33 was £2,409,034, and £2,105,659 was paid away in allowances to 63,072 families. The levy was discontinued as from 1st January, 1934, the cost of endowment being met from the Special Income and Wages Tax, which is also used for other social services.

(iii) *Commonwealth Public Service*.—The first system of child endowment in Australia was instituted within the Commonwealth Public Service. It came into operation on 1st November, 1920, when, following on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage,\* the Commonwealth Government decided to pay allowances to officers at the rate of 5s. per week for each dependent child under fourteen years of age, with a limit of £400 per annum on salary plus allowance. As the result of proceedings before the Public Service Arbitrator in 1923, these allowances were confirmed as a permanent part of the salary scheme, and the necessary fund to meet them was created by deducting the average value of the payment from the basic wage of all adult officers. In effect, therefore, the officers are themselves providing the fund from which the allowance is paid. The deduction was originally £11 per annum, but is now £12. The payment of the allowance in the Service is now limited to officers receiving from salary and allowance an amount not greater than £500 per annum. Further details regarding the introduction and method of calculating the payments will be found in Labour Report No. 17, and later Reports.

## CHAPTER III.—EMPLOYMENT.

### § 1. Industrial Disputes.

1. **General**.—The collection of information regarding industrial disputes (strikes and lockouts) in Australia was initiated by this Bureau at the beginning of the year 1913, and particulars relating thereto, for the first complete year, were published in Labour Report No. 5, Section XI. An examination of official reports, newspapers, and other publications showed, however, that there was insufficient material for the compilation of complete information for years prior to 1913.

Annual figures for years since 1913 are contained in Labour Reports Nos. 6 to 26 while particulars for the year 1936 are furnished in the present Report.

2. **Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1936**.—The following table deals with industrial disputes involving stoppage of work during the year 1936 in industrial groups. A list of the 14 groups included in the classification will be found in the preface.

The number of industrial disputes recorded during 1936 was 235, as compared with 183 during the previous year. In New South Wales 188 disputes occurred, 160 of which involved workpeople engaged in the coal-mining industry. Working days lost during 1936 amounted to 497,248 for all disputes in Australia, as compared with 495,124 working days lost during 1935. The estimated loss of wages was £468,825 in 1936, as compared with £390,596 for the year 1935.

\* The Chairman of the Commission (Mr. A. B. Piddington, K.C.) in a Supplementary Report suggested that the wage of £5 16s. recommended by the Commission be split up into a flat basic wage, payment of £4, and a child endowment of 12s. per week for each child, the fund for the payment of the latter allowance to be created by a tax on employers of 10s. 9d. per week per employee.

## Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1936.

Class.	Industrial Group.	Number.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
New South Wales—								
II.	Engineering, metal works etc.	12	15	3,795	164	3,959	185,136	148,026
III.	Food, Drink, etc. . . . .	1	14	71	..	71	3,408	3,224
IV.	Clothing, Textiles, etc. . .	1	1	24	..	24	72	45
V.	Books, Printing, etc. . . .	1	1	16	4	20	340	282
VI.	Other manufacturing . . . .	1	1	40	..	40	120	100
VII.	Building . . . . .	2	2	54	7	61	257	286
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining . . . . .	160	160	41,580	1,453	43,033	198,658	226,618
XI.	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	2	6	4,045	..	4,045	25,608	25,061
XII.	Shipping, wharf-labour, etc. .	1	1	23	..	23	23	16
XIII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc. .	2	24	479	100	579	13,395	8,100
XIV.	Miscellaneous . . . . .	5	6	430	..	430	5,496	2,617
	Total . . . . .	188	231	50,557	1,728	52,285	432,513	414,375
Victoria—								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	4	7	147	19	166	1,328	1,090
VII.	Building . . . . .	1	10	315	205	520	2,080	1,560
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining . . . . .	2	2	1,024	..	1,024	7,889	6,851
XIV.	Miscellaneous . . . . .	3	3	113	..	113	954	398
	Total . . . . .	10	22	1,599	224	1,823	12,251	9,899
Queensland—								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	3	3	254	135	389	5,931	4,972
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining . . . . .	6	6	676	13	689	5,270	5,081
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. .	1	1	2	..	2	14	22
XIV.	Miscellaneous . . . . .	2	2	120	46	166	3,438	2,250
	Total . . . . .	12	12	1,052	194	1,246	14,653	12,325
South Australia—								
XIV.	Miscellaneous . . . . .	1	1	101	..	101	505	400
Western Australia								
I.	Wood, Sawmills, etc. . . .	2	2	26	478	504	1,946	1,437
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	1	1	11	..	11	44	41
III.	Food, drink etc. . . . .	2	7	46	..	46	216	222
VI.	Other manufacturing . . . .	2	10	250	..	250	1,100	820
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining . . . . .	1	2	620	100	720	9,360	8,600
	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	10	11	2,147	689	2,836	11,602	11,152
X.	Other land transport . . . .	1	16	308	42	350	8,050	5,442
	Total . . . . .	19	49	3,408	1,309	4,717	32,408	27,714
Tasmania—								
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining . . . . .	2	2	128	6	134	2,936	2,617
	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	1	1	141	..	141	282	195
XIV.	Miscellaneous . . . . .	1	1	100	..	100	500	400
	Total . . . . .	4	4	369	6	375	3,718	3,212
Northern Territory—								
XIV.	Miscellaneous . . . . .	1	1	32	8	40	1,200	900
Australia—								
I.	Wood, Sawmills, etc. . . .	2	2	26	478	504	1,946	1,437
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	20	26	4,207	318	4,525	192,439	154,129
III.	Food, drink, etc. . . . .	3	21	117	..	117	3,624	3,446
IV.	Clothing, Textiles, etc. . .	1	1	24	..	24	72	45
V.	Books, printing, etc. . . .	1	1	16	4	20	340	282
VI.	Other manufacturing . . . .	3	11	290	..	290	1,220	920
VII.	Building . . . . .	3	12	369	212	581	2,330	1,846
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining . . . . .	171	172	44,028	1,572	45,600	224,120	249,767
	(b) Other mining quarries, etc.	13	18	6,333	689	7,022	37,582	36,408
X.	Other land transport . . . .	1	16	308	42	350	8,050	5,442
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. .	2	2	25	..	25	37	38
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc. .	2	24	479	100	579	13,395	8,100
XIV.	Miscellaneous . . . . .	13	14	896	54	950	12,093	6,965
	Total(a) . . . . .	235	320	57,118	3,469	60,587	497,248	468,825

(a) The following disputes commenced in and were uncompleted at the end of the year, 1935, and in respect of "Number of Disputes", and "Number of Establishments" are duplicated in the figures for 1936, viz.:—

State.(c)	Number of Disputes.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Workers Involved.		
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
New South Wales ..	2	2	134	..	134



3. **Particulars of Principal Disputes in 1936.**—(i) *General.*—The preceding tables show the number and effect of all disputes for the year 1936 classified, according to Industrial Groups. The figures show an increase compared with those of the previous year as regards number of working days and amount of wages lost. The tables show that of the total number of disputes (235) which occurred in 1936, no less than 171 were in connexion with the coal-mining industry, and, of these 160 occurred in New South Wales. The total loss of wages through all disputes in Australia was £468,825. The loss through 160 disputes in the coal-mining industry in New South Wales was £226,618, or 48 per cent. of the total loss in wages for Australia.

(ii) *Details regarding Principal Disputes.*—The losses in working days for all disputes for the year amounted to 497,248. Brief particulars of the disputes mainly responsible for losses in working days and wages in 1936 are given below :—

*Interstate.*—Disputes which extend beyond the limits of a single State, while in some cases extensive, are comparatively few in number. These disputes rarely start on an interstate basis, but develop into such through the interdependence of trade union organizations. During the year 1936, no disputes of an interstate character occurred.

*New South Wales.*—The dismissal of an employee was given as the cause of a dispute involving over 3,000 Ironworkers at Port Kembla in January, 1936. The Wollongong Citizens' Committee after several conferences with the employers and Union Representatives effected a settlement, the terms of which were :—the reinstatement of the dismissed employee in another department, no victimization, and the granting of a conference to deal with the case. The stoppage extended over nine weeks.

A claim by the Theatrical Employees' Union for increased wages and shorter hours involved the Motion Picture Industry at Broken Hill in a dispute in January, 1936. A log of wages and hours served by the Union being rejected, the dispute was referred to the Broken Hill Industrial Council for negotiations. Conferences with the proprietors resulted in a settlement granting increased wages and shorter hours. Work was resumed after a period of seven weeks idleness.

A stoppage lasting eleven weeks occurred at the Wongawilli Coal Mine, Dapto, in February, 1936, the men alleging unnecessary delay in the supply of empty skips. Negotiations for a settlement were refused until work was resumed. Ultimately the employees undertook to resume work, on conditions applying immediately before the strike, pending a conference.

A log of increased wages and better conditions in the trade, served on the Master Butchers' Association, Broken Hill, was given as the cause of a dispute in July, 1936. Extending over a period of eight weeks, it was subsequently settled by the Conciliation Commissioner in terms favorable to the employees.

Objection to the installation of an Electric Coal Cutting Machine was stated to be the cause of a stoppage at the Aberdare Central Colliery in July, 1936, the miners claiming it was unsafe, owing to the danger of explosion from trailing cables. A deputation representing the Coal Miners' Federation interviewed the Minister for Mines, requesting a departmental inspection of the mine. The request was refused, but later permission to hold a public inquiry was granted under the Chairmanship of Commissioner J. P. Hindmarsh. After hearing evidence the Commissioner's report

indicated the possibility of danger, and recommended that necessary precautions be taken by the management. On the understanding that these recommendations would be put into effect, the miners resumed work, after a period of twenty weeks' idleness.

4. **Industrial Disputes, 1932 to 1936.**—(i) *Australia.*—The following table shows in industrial groups the number of industrial disputes, the number of workpeople involved, and the losses in working days and wages for each of the years 1932 to 1936, and the aggregate for the whole period :—

**Industrial Disputes.—Australia.**

Year.	Manu- facturing. (Groups I. to VI.)	Building. (Group VII.)	Mining. (Group VIII.)		Transport, Land and Sea. (Groups IX. to XI.)	Miscel- laneous. (Groups XII. to XIV.)	ALL GROUPS.
			Coal- Mining.	Other Mining.			
NUMBER.							
1932 ..	20	4	77	8	5	13	127
1933 ..	16	..	52	6	1	15	90
1934 ..	13	1	91	9	6	35	155
1935 ..	21	4	108	9	21	20	183
1936 ..	30	3	171	13	3	15	235
1932-36 ..	100	12	499	45	36	98	790
WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.							
1932 ..	8,236	120	19,540	2,602	181	2,238	32,917
1933 ..	5,361	..	17,461	5,415	50	1,826	30,113
1934 ..	7,284	54	23,622	7,862	3,169	8,867	50,858
1935 ..	4,086	49	31,519	2,795	6,142	2,731	47,322
1936 ..	5,480	581	45,600	7,022	375	1,529	60,587
1932-36 ..	30,447	804	137,742	25,696	9,917	17,191	221,797
WORKING DAYS LOST.							
1932 ..	50,692	1,561	131,154	21,402	1,038	6,471	212,318
1933 ..	31,625	..	48,528	26,985	100	4,718	111,956
1934 ..	73,878	108	190,363	41,800	14,002	50,235	370,386
1935 ..	62,423	1,294	162,633	64,824	100,774	103,176	495,124
1936 ..	199,641	2,337	224,113	37,582	8,087	25,488	497,248
1932-36 ..	418,259	5,300	756,791	192,593	124,001	190,088	1,687,032
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1932 ..	24,051	1,434	115,407	19,691	720	4,279	165,582
1933 ..	23,407	..	44,927	23,683	90	2,941	95,048
1934 ..	49,364	80	186,027	37,896	10,164	34,328	317,859
1935 ..	47,079	1,143	164,648	57,791	61,249	58,686	390,596
1936 ..	160,259	1,846	249,767	36,408	5,480	15,065	468,825
1932-36 ..	304,160	4,503	760,776	175,469	77,703	115,299	1,437,910

Satisfactory comparisons of the frequency of industrial disputes in classified industries can be made only after omitting those which are recorded for coal-mining (Group VIII.). For the year 1936 these disputes represented 73 per cent. of the total for the year, as compared with 59 per cent. in 1935.

During the past five years, working days lost through dislocations of work, involving employees in coal-mining numbered 756,791, representing 45 per cent. of the total loss of working days for the period. The majority of these disputes occurred in New South Wales. In making comparisons regarding the number and magnitude of disputes in this particular class it should be noted that the number of workers engaged in the coal-mining industry is very much larger in New South Wales than in any of the other States.

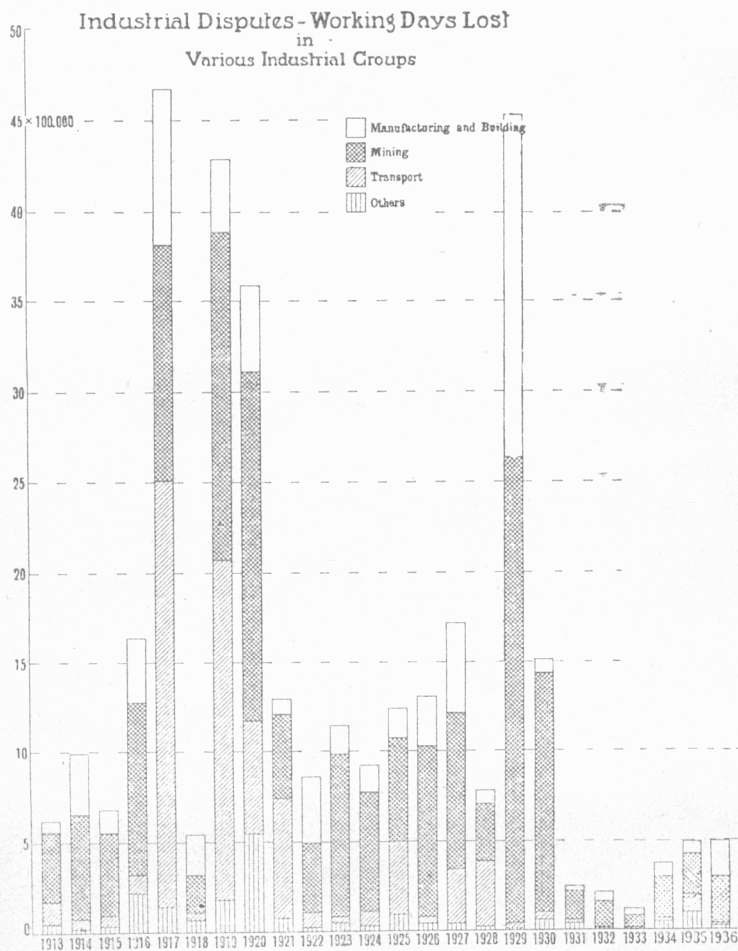
(ii) *States*.—The number of industrial disputes in each State during the years 1932 to 1936, together with the workpeople involved, the working days lost, and the estimated loss in wages are given hereunder.

## Industrial Disputes.

State or Territory.	Year.	Number.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
New South Wales ..	1932	92	99	17,813	2,156	19,969	63,425	£ 64,420
	1933	54	143	13,406	1,663	15,069	53,104	48,760
	1934	117	129	33,065	2,943	36,008	213,753	196,265
	1935	134	162	31,350	2,055	33,405	301,345	237,707
	1936	(a) 188	231	50,557	1,728	52,285	433,513	414,375
Victoria ..	1932	12	37	6,475	110	6,585	99,638	65,599
	1933	12	28	7,156	294	7,450	26,693	20,416
	1934	19	84	8,074	354	8,428	108,872	82,438
	1935	20	30	7,658	243	7,901	45,713	31,280
	1936	10	22	1,599	224	1,823	12,251	9,899
Queensland ..	1932	10	210	1,061	1,156	2,217	21,166	18,541
	1933	11	11	2,636	884	3,520	13,876	10,077
	1934	7	830	2,453	420	2,873	29,718	24,200
	1935	13	29	1,794	201	1,995	73,351	57,960
	1936	12	12	1,052	194	1,246	14,053	12,325
South Australia ..	1932	2	3	109	4	113	970	664
	1933	1	1	50	..	50	100	90
	1934	1	1	44	..	44	11	17
	1935	3	5	340	..	340	2,463	1,557
	1936	1	1	101	..	101	505	400
Western Australia ..	1932	8	16	2,531	162	2,693	11,203	9,538
	1933	10	10	3,644	276	3,920	16,896	14,530
	1934	10	16	3,309	176	3,485	17,792	14,699
	1935	11	29	3,597	6	3,603	71,976	61,901
	1936	19	49	3,408	1,309	4,717	32,408	27,714
Tasmania ..	1932	2	4	1,163	..	1,163	15,562	6,516
	1933	1	1	75	..	75	1,200	1,050
	1934	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1935	1	1	70	4	74	148	91
	1936	4	4	369	6	375	3,718	3,212
Northern Territory ..	1932	1	3	177	..	177	354	304
	1933	1	1	21	8	29	87	125
	1934	1	1	18	2	20	240	240
	1935	1	1	4	..	4	128	100
	1936	1	1	32	8	40	1,200	900
Fed. Cap. Territory ..	1932	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1933	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1934	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1935	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1936	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia ..	1932	127	372	29,320	3,588	32,907	212,318	165,582
	1933	90	195	26,088	3,125	30,113	111,056	95,048
	1934	155	1,061	46,963	3,895	50,858	370,386	317,859
	1935	183	257	44,813	2,509	47,322	495,124	390,506
	1936	(a) 235	320	57,118	3,469	60,587	497,248	468,825

(a) See footnote, page 96.

5. *Duration of Industrial Disputes*.—(i) *General*.—The duration of each industrial dispute involving a loss of work, i.e., the time between the cessation and resumption of work, has been calculated in working days, exclusive of



EXPLANATION.—The scale refers to working days lost in hundred thousands. Thus, taking the year 1917, and comparing the shaded and blank sections with the scale, it will be observed that about 870,000 working days were lost in Manufacturing and Building, over 1,300,000 in Mining, over 2,300,000 in Transport, and about 150,000 in other industries.



Sundays and holidays, except where the establishment involved carries on a continuous process (e.g., Metal Smelting and Cement Manufacture). The following limitations of time have been adopted:—(a) One day or less; (b) two days and more than one day; (c) three days and more than two days; (d) over three days and under six days (the latter considered as constituting one week); (e) one week and under two weeks; (f) two weeks and under four weeks; (g) four weeks and under eight weeks; and (h) eight weeks and over.

(ii) *Australia*—1932 to 1936.—Particulars of industrial disputes, according to limits of duration, for Australia for the years 1932 to 1936 are given in the table appended:—

Duration of Industrial Disputes—Australia.

Limits of Duration.	Year.	Num- ber.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
			Directly.	In- directly.	Total.		
1 day and less .. .. .	1932	48	11,516	708	12,224	12,149	£ 13,643
	1933	43	10,465	1,202	11,667	11,467	10,664
	1934	53	14,773	807	15,580	15,547	16,295
	1935	50	13,610	570	14,180	14,189	14,977
	1936	89	20,378	845	21,223	21,223	23,564
2 days and more than 1 day .. .	1932	22	4,185	392	4,577	9,114	8,166
	1933	11	3,812	270	4,082	8,158	7,220
	1934	19	3,087	175	3,262	6,524	6,166
	1935	34	8,173	327	8,500	17,000	16,959
	1936	37	9,176	403	9,579	19,156	20,382
3 days and more than 2 days .. .	1932	9	2,431	491	2,922	8,681	7,397
	1933	14	4,820	930	5,750	15,550	14,073
	1934	13	4,249	72	4,321	12,815	11,544
	1935	12	2,900	206	3,106	9,318	9,555
	1936	19	4,636	685	5,321	15,963	16,923
Over 3 days and less than 1 week (6 days) .. .. .	1932	18	2,884	1,079	3,963	16,298	15,547
	1933	4	667	22	689	3,435	3,320
	1934	22	11,383	256	11,639	50,481	43,435
	1935	15	2,333	132	2,465	10,780	11,076
	1936	33	8,252	545	8,797	38,170	38,853
1 week and less than 2 weeks .. .	1932	11	4,599	500	5,099	33,342	19,524
	1933	9	5,296	501	5,797	41,762	36,648
	1934	22	5,505	707	6,212	52,031	46,608
	1935	29	4,727	108	4,835	41,966	38,043
	1936	25	6,774	173	6,947	46,511	48,248
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	1932	11	2,124	330	2,454	36,063	25,747
	1933	6	1,883	199	2,082	29,762	21,771
	1934	16	4,230	1,743	5,973	88,351	78,063
	1935	20	4,910	817	5,727	88,499	68,454
	1936	16	2,884	424	3,308	53,261	46,705
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	1932	5	391	41	432	11,199	10,211
	1933	1	26	..	26	702	505
	1934	8	2,603	110	2,713	79,053	57,498
	1935	14	6,541	185	6,726	170,255	134,693
	1936	10	1,170	114	1,284	37,704	28,671
8 weeks and over .. .. .	1932	3	1,199	47	1,246	85,472	65,347
	1933	2	19	1	20	1,120	847
	1934	2	1,133	25	1,158	74,584	58,250
	1935	9	1,610	164	1,774	143,117	96,839
	1936	6	3,848	280	4,128	265,260	245,479
Total .. .. .	1932	127	29,329	3,588	32,917	212,318	165,582
	1933	90	26,988	3,125	30,113	111,956	95,048
	1934	155	46,963	3,895	50,858	379,386	317,839
	1935	183	44,813	2,509	47,322	495,124	390,596
	1936	235	57,118	3,469	60,587	497,248	468,825

6. **Causes of Industrial Disputes.**—(i) *General.*—The reasons alleged by employers and employees for a stoppage of work do not in every instance agree in detail. In such instances additional information is sought to verify or support the contention of either side. On occasions, the alleged reason is of a twofold character, and, where this is the case, the claim which is fully or partially satisfied and results in a resumption of work is taken to be the principal cause of the dispute. For the purpose of classification these causes (or objects) of industrial disputes are grouped under seven main headings, viz.:—(1) Wages; (2) hours of labour; (3) trade unionism; (4) employment of particular classes or persons; (5) working conditions; (6) sympathy; and (7) other causes.\* The first five groups are subdivided to meet the varying phases of the causes of disputes under each of the main headings.

(ii) *Causes of Disputes, Australia, 1913 and 1930 to 1936.*—The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes according to causes for the years specified.

Causes of Industrial Disputes—Australia.

Causes of Disputes.	1913.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
NUMBER.								
1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	42	..	4	5	1	10	9	16
(b) Against decrease ..	4	9	17	11	4	3	5	1
(c) Other wage questions	31	44	16	26	14	31	44	48
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	3	4	2	2	..	..	..	1
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	7	..	..	..	7	6	2	4
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists..	8	..	1	2	1	4	4	4
(b) Other union questions	5	20	4	3	3	8	12	16
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	44	48	50	50	55	52	53	81
5. Working conditions ..	51	27	22	11	9	25	40	43
6. Sympathetic ..	5	11	5	2	..	3	1	5
7. Other causes ..	8	20	13	15	16	13	13	16
Total ..	208	183	134	127	90	155	183	235

WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	8,633	..	2,053	1,295	29	7,210	2,761	2,014
(b) Against decrease ..	503	12,824	7,108	7,327	2,178	2,817	339	40
(c) Other wage questions	7,160	12,686	3,999	5,417	4,336	8,335	11,804	12,930
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	460	4,334	192	198	..	..	..	20
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	1,819	..	..	..	2,620	309	1,601	488
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists..	5,370	..	9	17	89	383	581	1,612
(b) Other union questions	1,418	4,160	2,240	501	705	2,184	2,532	4,011
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	11,370	7,751	12,023	12,556	11,803	15,638	11,497	22,978
5. Working conditions ..	10,785	4,276	6,659	2,804	4,503	6,062	11,298	10,985
6. Sympathetic ..	947	4,010	1,053	316	..	1,045	22	1,062
7. Other causes ..	1,758	4,181	2,331	2,486	3,850	6,875	5,487	4,447
Total ..	50,283	54,222	37,667	32,917	30,113	50,858	47,322	60,587

\* The heading, "Other causes" has been adopted to meet various sets of circumstances which mainly arise in connexion with stoppages which are not concerted movements, and include among others the following:—(a) During the course of a meeting of miners, the wheelers return their horses to the stables and leave the colliery; (b) disputes (not necessarily connected with industrial matters which the employer can control) arise between wheelers and clippers, or any two sets of workers, and sufficient workmen are not available to work the mine to its full capacity.

## Causes of Industrial Disputes—Australia—continued.

Causes of Disputes.	1913.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
WORKING DAYS LOST.								
1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	100,069	..	15,425	5,990	87	108,277	72,567	33,439
(b) Against decrease ..	9,438	1,227,808	111,258	123,571	17,431	35,459	1,621	120
(c) Other wage questions	78,183	113,102	43,746	17,631	18,736	40,219	73,020	32,008
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	2,774	63,583	152	2,894	..	..	..	340
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	15,111	..	..	..	8,895	1,748	48,878	9,577
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	91,002	..	99	59	89	3,263	2,615	7,509
(b) Other union questions	32,388	50,225	11,752	6,261	1,421	10,774	11,696	9,616
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	191,723	24,683	38,567	36,054	31,799	110,166	144,453	266,310
5. Working conditions ..	73,562	8,551	17,106	14,002	22,865	26,223	64,612	119,475
6. Sympathetic ..	24,066	17,648	4,070	1,006	..	11,174	44	10,209
7. Other causes ..	5,212	5,641	3,816	3,860	10,633	23,083	75,618	8,585
Total ..	623,528	1,511,247	245,991	212,318	111,956	370,385	495,124	497,248

The main causes of industrial disputes are “wage” questions, “working conditions,” and “employment of particular classes or persons.”

The number of disputes concerning “wages” in 1936 was 65, representing 28 per cent. of the total. The heading “Employment of particular classes or persons” includes stoppages of work for the purpose of protesting against the dismissal of fellow workpeople who were considered to have been unfairly treated or victimized. This class of dispute occurs frequently in the coal-mining industry. Disputes over “Employment” questions in 1936 numbered 81, or 34 per cent. of the total, and over “Working Conditions” 43, or 18 per cent. Disputes classified under these three headings numbered 189, or 80 per cent. of the total dislocations during the year.

7. **Results of Industrial Disputes**—(i) *General*.—The terms or conditions under which a resumption of work is agreed upon are taken as the basis of the result of the dispute and are comprised in one or other of the following four classes, viz. :—

- (a) In favour of workpeople ; (b) In favour of employer ; (c) Compromise ; (d) Indefinite.

Disputes are considered to result :—(a) In favour of workpeople, when the employees succeed in enforcing compliance with all their demands, or are substantially successful in attaining their principal object, or in resisting a demand made by their employers ; (b) In favour of employer, when the demands of the employees are not conceded, or when the employer or employers are substantially successful in enforcing a demand ; (c) Compromise, when the employees are successful in enforcing compliance with a part of their demands or in resisting substantially full compliance with the demands of their employer or employers ; (d) Indefinite, when, for example, employees cease work owing to some misconception regarding the terms of an award, determination, or agreement, and work is resumed as usual on the matters in dispute being explained ; or in cases where a dispute arises in connexion with certain work which is, however, abandoned, even though the employees return to the same establishment to be employed on other work. The results of “Sympathetic” disputes, in which a body of workers cease work with the

object of assisting another body of workers in obtaining compliance with some demand, are generally "Indefinite" except when the stoppage is entered upon partially to enforce a demand in which these workers might ultimately benefit.

(ii) *Results in each State, 1936.*—The following table shows the industrial disputes in 1936, classified according to results.

Industrial Disputes—Results, 1936.

State or Territory.	Number.				Workpeople Involved.				Working Days Lost.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
New South Wales	31	144	4	9	11,576	36,972	730	3,007	240,030	153,882	4,107	34,494
Victoria ..	1	6	2	1	34	1,187	82	520	442	9,593	136	2,080
Queensland ..	3	6	..	3	38	756	..	452	650	7,205	..	6,798
South Australia ..	..	1	..	..	..	101	..	..	..	505	..	..
Western Australia	9	5	..	5	2,349	982	..	1,386	7,241	6,581	..	18,586
Tasmania ..	..	2	1	1	..	241	96	38	..	782	2,784	152
N. Territory ..	..	1	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	1,200	..	..
F. C. Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Aust. ..	44	165	7	19	13,997	40,279	908	5,403	248,363	179,748	7,027	62,110

(iii) *Australia, 1936.*—The following table shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the total number of working days lost, in disputes in Australia for the year 1936, classified according to cause and result of dispute.

Industrial Disputes—Causes and Results, Australia, 1936.

Classified according to Causes and Results.	Number.				Workpeople Involved.				Working Days Lost.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
<b>Wages—</b>												
(a) For increase	11	4	1	..	1,158	828	28	..	27,593	5,818	28	..
(b) Against decrease ..	1	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	120	..	..	..
(c) Other Wage questions ..	7	35	2	4	1,481	9,791	523	1,135	3,709	21,482	2,976	3,901
<b>Hours of Labour—</b>												
(a) For reduction	1	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	340	..	..	..
(b) Other disputes re hours	1	2	..	1	50	88	..	350	900	627	..	8,050
<b>Trade Unionism—</b>												
(a) Against employment of non-unionists	1	2	..	1	1,450	51	..	111	4,350	51	..	3,108
(b) Other union questions ..	2	13	..	1	262	3,477	..	272	262	6,906	..	2,448
<b>Employment of particular Classes or Persons ..</b>	11	62	1	7	7,949	12,903	96	2,030	199,161	50,159	2,784	14,206
<b>Working conditions ..</b>	9	28	3	3	1,587	8,608	261	530	11,928	78,446	1,239	27,862
<b>Sympathetic</b>	..	5	..	..	..	1,062	..	..	..	10,209	..	..
<b>Other Causes ..</b>	..	14	..	2	..	3,471	..	975	..	6,050	..	2,535
<b>Total ..</b>	44	165	7	19	13,997	40,279	908	5,403	248,363	179,748	7,027	62,110



(iv) *Australia, 1932 to 1936.*—The table hereunder shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the number of working days lost in disputes in Australia during the five years 1932-1936, classified according to results :—

Industrial Disputes—Results, Australia.

Year.	Number.				Workpeople Involved.				Working Days Lost.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
1932 ..	29	77	21	..	5,437	17,518	9,962	..	23,572	48,893	139,853	..
1933 ..	17	58	13	1	4,778	20,697	4,361	213	12,301	84,697	14,468	426
1934 ..	29	102	14	9	7,025	31,220	9,620	2,729	40,048	179,126	126,081	19,059
1935 ..	44	105	17	15	9,312	30,338	4,359	3,179	67,933	346,666	62,007	10,194
1936 ..	44	165	7	19	13,997	40,279	908	5,403	248,363	179,748	7,027	62,110

Disputes resulting in favour of workpeople exceeded those resulting in favour of employers in the earlier years, but later the position was reversed. The percentage in favour of employers in 1936 was 70. Many of the disputes in the coal-mining industry are of short duration, and the records show that the workpeople resumed work on antecedent conditions without apparently gaining any concessions. These disputes have been classified as terminating in favour of the employer. A number of disputes in each year resulted in a compromise, while in certain cases the heading "Indefinite" had to be adopted.

8. **Methods of Settlement.**—(i) *General.*—Methods of settlement have been classified under the following six headings :—

- (i) By negotiation.
- (ii) Under State Industrial Act.
- (iii) Under Commonwealth Arbitration Act.
- (iv) By filling places of workpeople on strike or locked out.
- (v) By closing down establishments permanently.
- (vi) By other methods.

Each of the first five methods indicates some definite action. The sixth, "Other Methods," is more or less indefinite, and is connected with "Other Causes" and relates mainly to resumptions of work at collieries at the next shift, the cause of the stoppages not being in all cases made known officially to the management.

(ii) *Australia, 1913 and 1930 to 1936*—Information for Australia for the years specified is given hereunder :—

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Australia.

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.								
<b>Negotiation—</b>								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	119	134	88	87	64	84	130	174
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	17	3	3	4	1	2	3	16
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	19	6	11	5	3	10	7	3
By reference to Board or Court ..	22	2	1	2	3	8	6	6
<b>Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	4	..	4	3	2	5	5	2
<b>By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out ..</b>	13	9	2	7	2	2	8	4
<b>By closing down Establishment permanently ..</b>	1	1	2	1	3	2	4	..
<b>By other methods ..</b>	13	23	21	18	11	40	18	30
<b>Total ..</b>	208	178	132	127	89	153	181	235

WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

<b>Negotiation—</b>								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	23,357	40,804	22,292	22,595	19,703	25,469	30,360	44,251
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	3,172	196	1,885	1,800	1,100	891	285	5,061
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	6,505	3,476	3,871	1,640	1,290	4,559	3,867	291
By reference to Board or Court ..	12,774	184	42	416	1,390	1,666	1,445	1,746
<b>Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	659	..	1,083	1,839	1,096	4,335	2,017	339
<b>By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out ..</b>	658	2,940	222	460	986	138	3,670	141
<b>By Closing down Establishment permanently ..</b>	170	40	52	11	1,271	444	108	..
<b>By other methods ..</b>	2,988	5,560	8,058	4,156	3,213	13,092	5,436	8,758
<b>Total ..</b>	50,283	53,200	37,505	32,917	30,049	50,594	47,188	60,587

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Australia—*continued.*

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
WORKING DAYS LOST.								
Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	94,400	1,289,487	109,601	87,650	54,774	182,260	192,903	234,373
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	26,335	2,893	2,625	79,872	6,600	20,019	3,211	202,949
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	187,871	56,648	25,257	7,423	3,510	58,801	117,762	3,047
By reference to Board or Court ..	221,769	1,272	252	3,408	6,330	10,474	16,961	24,503
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	2,105	..	30,317	18,596	15,437	46,814	24,601	7,152
By Filling Places of Work-people on Strike or Locked out ..	14,139	34,612	27,042	6,874	10,543	138	74,873	2,581
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	20,400	80	5,355	44	8,627	4,486	7,546	..
By other methods ..	56,509	24,726	37,970	8,451	6,071	41,322	48,943	22,643
Total ..	623,528	1,409,718	238,419	212,318	111,892	364,314	486,800	497,248

In each of the years included above, direct negotiation between employers and employees settled the majority of the disputes. In the year 1913, 57 per cent. of the total number of dislocations were settled in this manner, and the percentages in subsequent years varied between 53 in 1923, and 74 in 1936. In connexion with the comparatively large number of disputes classified as settled "By other methods," stoppages of work frequently occur, principally at the collieries, without any cause being brought officially under the notice of the employers or their representatives. Such stoppages usually last for one day, and work is resumed on the following morning without negotiation.

## § 2. Fluctuations in Employment.

1. *General.*—The collection by this Bureau of information relating to unemployment was initiated in 1912, when special inquiries were forwarded to officials of trade unions throughout Australia for particulars for that year, and for information relating to previous years, as far back as 1891.

From 1913, information concerning the extent of unemployment of trade unionists has been collected at quarterly periods, and the results of the investigations have been published in the Official Year Book, Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, and the Labour Reports. The Bureau is greatly indebted to the responsible officials of the various unions for the kindly readiness with which they supplied available data.

The particulars in the following tables are based on information furnished by the secretaries of trade unions, and the number of members of unions regularly reporting has now reached over 400,000. Unemployment returns are not collected from unions whose members are in permanent employment, such as railway and tramway employees, and public servants, or from unions whose members are casually employed (wharf labourers, shearers, etc.). Very few unions pay unemployment benefit, but the majority of the

larger organizations have permanent secretaries and organizers who are in close touch with the members and with the state of trade in their particular industries. In many cases unemployment registers are kept, and employers apply to the union officials when labour is required. Provision is also made in the rules for members out of work to pay reduced subscriptions. The value of the percentages of unemployment derived from Trade Union returns is in the indication they give of the relative intensity of unemployment from time to time. It is believed that they can be taken as a rough index of the percentage of workers unemployed at any time.

Seasonal fluctuations in unemployment have been recorded by collecting returns quarterly since the 1st January, 1913, the yearly figures quoted representing the average of the four quarters.

**2. Unemployment.**—(i) *States, 1936.*—In addition to the qualifications referred to above, allowance must be made for the circumstance that the industries included in the returns from trade unions are not quite identical in the various States. The results may, however, be taken as representing fairly well labour conditions generally. The figures in the following tables do not include persons out of work through strikes and lock-outs:—

#### Unemployment—1936.

State.	Unions Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Number.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.
New South Wales .. .. .	112	191,598	29,537	15.4
Victoria .. .. .	81	118,143	12,053	10.7
Queensland .. .. .	45	60,639	4,751	7.9
South Australia .. .. .	58	33,926	3,658	14.8
Western Australia .. .. .	63	28,335	2,296	8.1
Tasmania .. .. .	33	8,670	1,097	12.7
Australia .. .. .	392	441,311	53,992	12.2

(ii) *Australia, 1891 to 1937 (June Quarter).*—The following table gives particulars for Australia for the years 1891 to 1937 (June Quarter) in respect of:—

- (a) The number of unions for which returns as to unemployment are available, (b) The number of members of such unions, (c) The number of members unemployed, and (d) The percentage of members unemployed on total number of members.

#### Unemployment—Australia.

PARTICULARS.	Unions.	Number of Members.	UNEMPLOYED.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1891 end of year .. .. .	25	6,445	599	9.3
1896 " " .. .. .	25	4,227	457	10.8
1901 " " .. .. .	39	8,710	574	6.6
1907 " " .. .. .	51	13,179	757	5.7
1908 " " .. .. .	68	18,685	1,117	6.0
1909 " " .. .. .	84	21,122	1,223	5.8
1910 " " .. .. .	109	32,995	1,857	5.6



## Unemployment—Australia—continued.

PARTICULARS.	Unions.	Number of Members.	UNEMPLOYED.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1911 end of year ..	160	* 67,961	3,171	4.7
1912 " " ..	464	224,023	12,441	5.6
1913 (average for year) ..	462	246,068	16,054	6.5
1914 " " ..	459	268,938	22,344	8.3
1915 " " ..	470	276,215	25,663	9.3
1916 " " ..	473	290,075	16,783	5.8
1917 " " ..	450	286,811	20,334	7.1
1918 " " ..	478	299,793	17,536	5.8
1919 " " ..	464	310,145	20,507	6.6
1920 " " ..	447	341,997	22,105	6.5
1921 " " ..	449	361,744	40,549	11.2
1922 " " ..	445	380,998	35,238	9.3
1923 " " ..	436	376,557	26,672	7.1
1924 " " ..	413	397,613	35,507	8.9
1925 " " ..	380	391,380	34,620	8.8
1926 " " ..	374	415,397	29,326	7.1
1927 " " ..	375	445,985	31,032	7.0
1928 " " ..	375	423,422	45,669	10.8
1929 " " ..	382	424,093	47,359	11.1
1930 " " ..	395	438,874	84,767	19.3
1931 " " ..	397	430,004	117,866	27.4
1932 " " ..	395	415,434	120,454	29.0
1933 " " ..	394	415,305	104,035	25.1
1934 " " ..	394	424,035	86,865	20.5
1935 " " ..	396	435,938	71,823	16.5
1936 " " ..	392	441,311	53,992	12.2
1934 March, quarter ..	394	422,056	92,297	21.9
June " " ..	394	422,113	88,413	20.9
Sept. " " ..	394	425,104	86,652	20.4
Dec. " " ..	396	426,866	80,097	18.8
1935 March " " ..	396	433,116	80,548	18.6
June " " ..	397	433,254	71,777	17.8
Sept. " " ..	395	438,216	69,575	15.9
Dec. " " ..	395	439,165	59,992	13.7
1936 March " " ..	395	445,294	59,621	13.4
June " " ..	394	446,564	57,001	12.8
Sept. " " ..	390	436,139	52,482	12.0
Dec. " " ..	390	437,246	46,863	10.7
1937 March " " ..	388	443,446	44,004	9.9
June " " ..	387	447,714	43,584	9.7

3. **Unemployment by Industries.**—(i) *Australia, 1936.*—The next table shows the percentages unemployed in industrial groups. Industries in which employment is stable—such as railways, or occupations in which employment is subject to exceptional fluctuations—such as wharf labour, agricultural, pastoral, etc., are insufficiently represented in the returns, owing to the impossibility of securing the necessary information from the

trade unions. Particulars are not, therefore, shown separately for these groups, such returns as are available being included in the last group, "Other and Miscellaneous."

### Unemployment in Industrial Groups—Australia, 1936.

Industrial Group.	Number Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Unions.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.
Manufacturing—				
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	16	18,109	1,953	10.6
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	62	76,085	7,391	9.7
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	53	37,919	6,884	18.2
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	20	39,922	5,077	12.7
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	13	19,131	1,212	6.4
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	65	44,957	5,124	11.4
VII. Building ..	47	52,479	6,407	12.2
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	20	25,689	5,649	21.9
X. Land Transport other than Railway and Tramway Services	12	17,575	2,388	13.6
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous ..	84	109,445	11,907	10.9
All Groups ..	392	441,311	53,992	12.2

(ii) *Australia, 1912, and Quarterly, 1935 to 1937.*—The following table gives for various industrial groups the percentages of members of trade unions returned as unemployed in the September quarter of 1935 up to the June quarter of 1937. The percentage of unemployed at the end of 1912 is also inserted for purposes of comparison.

### Unemployment—Australia, Percentages by Industries.

Industrial Group.	1912, End of Year.	1935.		1936.				1937.	
		Sept. Qtr.	Dec. Qtr.	March Qtr.	June Qtr.	Sept. Qtr.	Dec. Qtr.	March Qtr.	June Qtr.
Manufacturing—									
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	3.7	22.3	15.8	13.5	12.7	9.1	7.1	6.8	5.8
II. Engineering, Metal Works ..	7.4	15.3	13.5	11.6	10.6	9.1	7.6	6.6	6.3
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	7.3	20.3	16.9	15.1	19.2	21.2	17.2	14.8	18.1
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	6.3	13.5	8.9	11.7	11.5	14.4	13.3	11.6	11.1
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	2.8	7.7	5.5	5.5	7.2	7.3	5.4	5.2	4.9
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	6.9	13.2	11.8	12.2	11.4	12.0	10.1	9.0	8.5
VII. Building ..	5.5	17.5	14.5	14.0	11.8	11.5	11.5	13.0	11.3
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	5.6	28.9	26.7	28.5	22.1	18.4	18.5	17.2	16.9
X. Other Land Transport ..	1.1	14.7	13.0	13.7	13.5	13.6	13.6	11.5	11.5
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous ..	5.4	13.3	12.6	12.5	12.2	9.9	8.8	8.2	8.0
AUSTRALIA ..	5.6	15.9	13.7	13.4	12.8	12.0	10.7	9.9	9.7

4. **Unemployment, Quarterly.**—*States.*—The results of the quarterly investigations as to unemployment in the years 1913 to 1932 were published in Labour Reports Nos. 1 to 24, and in the Quarterly Summary of Statistics.

The following table shows for each State the percentage of members of trade unions returned as unemployed quarterly during the years 1933 to 1937 (June Quarter):—

Unemployment—Percentages—Yearly and Quarterly.

Period.			N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
			%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1925	Year	.. ..	11.0	8.6	6.6	4.3	6.1	7.8	8.8
1926	"	.. ..	7.4	6.4	8.4	5.2	7.1	13.9	7.1
1927	"	.. ..	7.0	7.4	5.9	7.2	5.4	11.1	7.0
1928	"	.. ..	11.3	10.9	7.0	15.0	8.2	10.6	10.8
1929	"	.. ..	11.5	11.1	7.1	15.7	9.9	13.4	11.1
1930	"	.. ..	21.7	18.3	10.7	23.3	19.2	19.1	19.3
1931	"	.. ..	30.8	25.8	16.2	32.5	27.3	27.4	27.4
1932	"	.. ..	32.5	26.5	18.8	34.0	29.5	26.4	29.0
1933	"	.. ..	28.9	22.3	15.3	29.9	24.8	19.1	25.1
1934	"	.. ..	24.7	17.4	11.7	25.6	17.8	17.9	20.5
1935	"	.. ..	20.6	14.0	8.7	17.6	13.4	15.9	16.5
1936	"	.. ..	15.4	10.7	7.8	10.8	8.1	12.7	12.2
1933	March Qtr.	.. ..	30.2	23.9	16.7	30.5	27.1	19.8	26.5
	June "	.. ..	29.6	23.0	15.6	30.0	26.0	19.0	25.7
	Sept. "	.. ..	28.8	22.5	15.1	30.3	25.6	19.2	25.1
	Dec. "	.. ..	27.0	19.9	13.8	28.9	20.5	18.2	23.0
1934	March Qtr.	.. ..	25.8	18.6	13.7	28.5	19.5	17.7	21.9
	June "	.. ..	25.0	18.0	12.7	25.4	18.3	17.9	20.9
	Sept. "	.. ..	24.5	17.5	11.4	25.4	17.2	18.9	20.4
	Dec. "	.. ..	23.5	15.3	9.1	23.0	16.3	17.0	18.8
1935	March Qtr.	.. ..	23.6	15.0	9.8	20.7	15.4	16.7	18.6
	June "	.. ..	22.7	15.0	8.8	18.9	13.9	16.4	17.8
	Sept. "	.. ..	19.1	14.8	8.5	16.3	12.5	16.7	15.9
	Dec. "	.. ..	17.0	11.3	7.7	14.7	11.8	13.7	13.7
1936	March Qtr.	.. ..	17.2	10.8	8.5	12.2	10.3	11.1	13.4
	June "	.. ..	16.2	10.6	8.5	11.0	9.2	12.7	12.8
	Sept. "	.. ..	14.8	11.7	7.2	10.0	7.4	14.0	12.0
	Dec. "	.. ..	13.3	9.7	7.2	9.9	5.6	12.9	10.7
1937	March Qtr.	.. ..	11.8	9.5	7.7	9.5	5.4	7.9	9.9
	June "	.. ..	11.4	9.6	7.6	8.3	5.6	10.4	9.7

**5. Causes of Unemployment.**—In earlier issues of the Labour Report tables were published showing the percentage of members of unions unemployed through—(a) lack of work; (b) sickness and accident; and (c) other causes. The returns from trade unions for past years show that while the percentage unemployed through lack of work has varied considerably according to the state of trade during the period, the percentages of members unemployed through sickness and accident, and through other causes, have remained uniform at 0.7 per cent. and 0.2 per cent., respectively.

**6. Seasonal Employment in Australia.**—An investigation concerning the extent of seasonal employment in Australia was made in 1928. The State Statisticians were invited to furnish brief reports regarding the industries and callings in their respective States subject to seasonal fluctuations, and from the reports received, supplemented by information from other sources, particulars were published in Labour Report, No. 19. The result of inquiries concerning the organization of public works in connexion with unemployment was also published in Labour Report, No. 19.

### § 3. Direct Measures of Employment.

**I. General.**—In order to supplement the trade union unemployment percentages, the Commonwealth and the State Statisticians, have for the last four years been making direct monthly collections of employment in

factories and retail stores. In the case of factories, these figures give fairly reliable indexes of the course of employment fully a year before the results of the annual collections become available. In the case of retail stores, the figures yield indexes of employment where none existed before. These indexes are published quarterly in mimeographed statements, and now, after their reliability has been proved over several years, they are included here for the first time.

**2. Index of Employment in Factories.**—This index is available monthly from July, 1933. "Factories" include all industrial establishments in which four or more hands are employed, or in which power other than hand is used. The Index relates to employees on the pay roll on the pay day nearest to the 15th of the month, and includes managers, overseers, clerks and all workers except working proprietors and those engaged solely in the delivery and sale of goods. The index shows that about 23 per cent. of the employee population was employed in factories in June, 1937.

Up to June, 1936, the index as based on the results of annual factory censuses, and actual mid-monthly factory employment of all persons is published in the Production Bulletin issued by this Bureau. For the year 1936-37 the index is based on returns from selected representative factories, and is issued subject to subsequent revision. Index numbers for later months, estimated in the same way, may be obtained from quarterly press notices on employment, issued by the Bureau. The number of these "sample" factories and their employees as a percentage of all factory employees in the year 1935-36 are shown at the foot of the table.

For the last three columns of the table the Australian index of employment has been divided by an index of employee population in order to compare the change in employment in factories with the change in the number of persons seeking employment generally. The indexes of employee population are based on the numbers of males and females between the ages of 16 and 64 inclusive. These are found by applying vital and migration statistics to the numbers of males and females at varying ages at the Census date. The total index is obtained by taking a mean of the individual indexes weighted by the numbers of males and females in the employee group (wage and salary earners, unemployed, apprentices, and helpers) at the Census of June, 1933. This gives males about three times the weight of females. Between 1928-29 and 1935-36 employee population as estimated in this way increased: males, 8.8 per cent.; females, 10.9 per cent.; total, 9.3 per cent. The increase of population of all ages over the same period was: males, 5.4 per cent.; females, 7.2 per cent.; total, 6.3 per cent. The difference is due to the fact that the average age of the Australian population is increasing.

The index of total factory employment, divided by the index of employee population, fluctuated between 100 and 105 from 1925-26 to 1928-29 (the base year); fell to 71 in 1931-32; and rose to 100 and 104 in 1935-36 and 1936-37 respectively. Thus there has been a full return to the pre-depression level of factory employment, but there is as yet no evidence of the growth of factory employment at the expense of other occupations.

There have been changes in the distribution of factory employment. Thus female factory employment began to increase in 1931-32, a year sooner than male employment, and between 1928-29 and 1935-36 it increased by



7 per cent. more than male employment, after allowing for the growth of employee population. The returns from the "sample" factories indicate that this difference must have been very considerably reduced during 1936-37. Total employment in both Queensland and Western Australia, had by 1935-36 fallen behind the average Australian level by about 9 per cent. of its amount in 1928-29, while in Victoria it had gone ahead by about 8 per cent.

**3. Index of Employment in Retail Stores.**—This Index is not available even annually before July, 1933. It is based on employment in the number of establishments shown at the foot of the table. As there is no annual census of employment in retail stores, there is no means of knowing how accurately the movement of employment in these stores represents that in the whole field. Consequently this index is much less reliable than the index of employment in factories. The Australian index is an average of the State indexes weighted by the number of persons returned as engaged in "Commerce" in the June, 1933, census. This census industry class "Commerce" comprises both wholesale and retail dealing, and it is not possible to obtain separate figures for the latter. The numbers returned at the census as in the employee group in this class were, for Australia: Males, 212,000; females, 87,000; total, 299,000. The respective percentages returned as totally unemployed in this group were: Males, 18.1 per cent; females, 10.6 per cent.; total, 15.9 per cent. In addition there was a good deal of part-time work.

The 21 per cent. increase in retail employment between July, 1933, and June, 1937, after correcting for the growth of employee population, may be compared with the increase of 38 per cent. in the corresponding index of factory employment over the same period. However, unemployment in the census class "Manufacturing" was 22.1 per cent. compared with 15.9 per cent., quoted above, for "Commerce". In either case the increase in employment has been roughly sufficient to absorb those returned as unemployed and working part-time at the census, as well as the proportion of the normal growth of employee population ordinarily seeking employment in these classes.

**4. General Employment Indexes of New South Wales and Queensland.**—The New South Wales Index is published by the Government Statistician of New South Wales, and fuller details may be found in *New South Wales Year Book*. It refers to all wage and salary earners, and is based on the census record of employment at June, 1933, and receipts of wages tax, and records of government employment since that date.

The Queensland Index is published by the Queensland Bureau of Industry and fuller details may be found in the *Queensland Year Book*. It refers to adult male wage and salary earners and is based on the receipts of the unemployment insurance fund. Normal seasonal variation does not appear in the index.

Both indexes give an almost complete record of employment, and are the most accurate indexes available in Australia. In both indexes, however, relief workers present a difficult problem. It is impossible to separate entirely "normal" loan works and relief works. Thus for the purposes of these indexes "relief workers" mean "part-time relief workers" in the case of New South Wales, and "intermittent relief workers" in the case of Queensland.

## MONTHLY INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES.

(Base : Average for Year 1928-29=100)

Period.	New South Wales.			Victoria.			Queensland.			South Australia.			Western Australia.			Tasmania.			Australia.			Australian Index divided by Index of Employee Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Female.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of employees in the base year 1928-29 ('000) (a) .. ..	129.5	44.6	174.1	98.1	51.2	149.3	35.6	7.8	43.4	29.0	6.4	35.4	16.0	3.8	19.8	7.7	2.3	10.0	315.9	116.1	432.0	..	..	..
1925-26 .. ..	94	91	93	97	91	95	109	95	106	107	106	106	104	86	100	101	84	97	99	92	97	106	98	103
1926-27 .. ..	100	98	99	102	99	101	101	89	99	113	109	112	95	91	94	105	88	101	101	98	100	106	102	105
1927-28 .. ..	99	97	98	100	98	99	101	92	99	106	106	106	98	97	98	107	104	106	100	98	100	102	100	102
1928-29 .. ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1929-30 .. ..	90	91	90	96	98	96	95	94	94	87	89	87	94	98	94	105	99	104	92	95	93	91	93	92
1930-31 .. ..	68	75	70	78	83	80	83	85	84	63	71	64	68	76	69	85	83	84	73	79	75	71	76	72
1931-32 .. ..	66	70	69	77	90	81	78	84	80	61	76	64	61	75	63	84	87	85	70	84	74	68	80	71
1932-33 .. ..	73	86	76	87	101	92	80	92	82	68	84	71	68	81	70	86	90	87	78	93	82	74	87	77
1933-34 .. ..	82	94	85	96	107	100	86	99	88	77	89	80	75	85	77	93	89	92	86	99	90	81	92	84
1934-35 .. ..	93	107	97	105	113	108	92	105	94	89	97	91	83	92	85	101	97	100	96	108	100	89	99	92
1935-36 .. ..	104	116	107	117	119	117	97	110	99	104	110	105	98	107	100	112	103	110	107	116	109	98	105	100
1936-37 (b) .. ..	(c)	115	122	118	121	104	113	106	111	111	111	105	108	106	118	101	114	115	118	115	104	105	105	105
1933 July .. ..	76	84	78	89	97	92	84	90	85	72	84	74	69	81	71	95	86	93	80	90	83	76	84	78
August .. ..	77	88	80	90	100	93	85	95	87	72	85	75	71	83	73	92	84	91	81	93	85	77	87	79
September .. ..	77	91	81	92	104	96	87	99	89	72	86	75	72	84	74	92	85	90	83	97	86	78	90	81
October .. ..	80	95	84	94	107	98	89	102	91	74	89	76	73	87	76	93	82	90	85	100	89	80	93	83
November .. ..	82	98	86	97	109	101	89	101	91	76	92	78	75	90	78	94	85	92	87	102	91	82	95	85
December .. ..	83	98	86	97	108	101	89	101	91	76	90	79	77	91	80	98	87	96	87	102	91	82	94	85
1934 January .. ..	81	89	83	94	102	97	79	94	82	77	85	78	76	86	78	90	89	89	84	95	87	79	88	82
February .. ..	82	95	85	97	110	101	82	97	85	79	91	81	77	85	79	98	97	97	87	101	91	81	93	85
March .. ..	85	99	88	100	113	105	83	101	87	81	96	84	79	86	80	90	97	91	89	105	93	83	97	87
April .. ..	85	98	88	99	110	103	84	99	87	82	95	84	79	88	81	88	94	90	89	103	93	83	95	86
May .. ..	87	99	90	100	110	103	88	102	90	84	94	86	78	88	80	94	94	94	90	104	94	84	95	87
June .. ..	87	98	90	100	107	102	90	101	92	83	89	84	77	83	78	86	93	88	90	101	93	84	93	87
July .. ..	88	96	90	100	106	102	89	99	91	83	90	84	77	84	78	89	89	89	91	100	93	85	92	87
August .. ..	89	102	92	101	109	104	94	101	95	84	92	86	78	87	80	93	84	91	92	104	95	86	95	89
September .. ..	88	105	93	102	112	105	94	105	96	86	95	87	79	91	82	94	85	92	93	107	96	86	98	90
October .. ..	91	108	96	106	116	109	97	108	99	87	98	89	82	95	85	96	85	93	96	110	100	89	101	92
November .. ..	93	110	97	107	117	110	95	108	97	87	100	89	83	96	86	96	91	95	97	112	101	90	102	93
December .. ..	94	109	98	107	114	109	89	106	92	89	99	91	85	96	87	100	92	98	97	110	100	90	100	93

1935	January	..	93	101	95	104	107	105	84	102	87	88	96	89	85	92	87	104	100	103	95	103	97	88	94	90
	February	..	95	107	98	107	115	109	86	105	89	88	100	90	86	92	88	105	113	107	97	110	100	90	100	92
	March	..	96	111	100	108	117	111	89	109	92	92	102	94	86	92	87	106	107	106	98	113	102	91	102	94
	April	..	97	111	101	108	115	111	91	105	94	95	102	96	86	95	88	109	103	107	99	112	103	92	101	95
	May	..	98	110	101	108	114	110	94	107	96	99	100	99	86	95	88	112	105	110	100	110	103	93	100	95
	June	..	98	109	101	108	111	109	95	107	97	98	97	98	86	93	88	110	102	108	100	108	103	93	98	94
	July	..	99	108	101	109	111	110	97	104	98	99	102	100	93	100	94	104	98	103	102	108	104	94	98	95
	August	..	100	111	103	110	115	112	99	110	101	97	105	99	93	101	95	105	94	102	103	112	105	95	101	97
	September	..	101	114	104	113	118	115	98	113	101	101	109	102	95	104	97	106	93	103	104	115	107	96	104	98
	October	..	103	117	106	116	120	117	101	114	104	103	109	104	98	105	99	109	96	106	106	117	109	98	106	100
	November	..	105	119	108	118	121	119	102	115	104	102	108	103	100	108	101	113	98	109	108	118	111	100	107	102
	December	..	105	119	109	118	120	119	98	112	101	104	110	105	101	108	102	116	104	113	108	118	111	100	106	102
1936	January	..	104	111	105	116	115	115	89	104	92	103	106	104	100	105	101	117	104	114	106	112	107	97	101	98
	February	..	d104	118	d107	119	122	120	92	108	95	107	116	109	102	105	102	119	122	120	108	119	111	99	107	101
	March	..	d105	122	d110	122	125	123	95	112	98	110	117	111	103	107	104	119	116	118	110	122	113	101	110	103
	April	..	106	120	109	120	120	120	95	109	97	110	114	111	103	108	104	115	105	113	110	118	112	100	106	102
	May	..	108	120	111	120	120	120	98	110	100	109	112	109	103	108	104	114	105	112	110	119	113	101	106	103
	June	..	108	119	110	118	117	118	100	105	101	105	107	105	102	107	103	113	103	111	110	116	111	100	104	101
	July (b)	..	(c)	(c)	110	117	113	116	106	104	106	105	104	105	106	103	105	110	99	108	111	111	111	101	99	101
	August (b)	..	(c)	(c)	110	116	115	116	108	112	109	104	106	105	105	103	104	109	89	104	110	113	111	101	101	101
	September (b)	..	(c)	(c)	111	118	119	118	111	116	112	105	109	106	101	109	102	112	96	108	111	117	113	101	104	102
	October (b)	..	(c)	(c)	114	121	118	120	109	113	110	105	103	105	102	109	104	115	98	111	113	117	114	103	104	104
	November (b)	..	(c)	(c)	115	122	117	121	106	117	108	109	109	109	105	111	106	120	99	115	114	117	115	104	105	105
	December (b)	..	(c)	(c)	114	122	116	120	102	116	105	111	109	111	105	112	106	120	101	116	114	117	115	103	104	104
1937	January (b)	..	(c)	(c)	113	118	112	116	94	110	97	109	101	107	105	108	106	121	97	116	111	112	112	102	100	101
	February (b)	..	(c)	(c)	119	124	120	123	96	112	99	112	118	113	108	107	108	126	110	122	116	122	118	105	108	106
	March (b)	..	(c)	(c)	119	124	123	124	99	116	102	115	117	115	109	107	108	126	117	124	116	124	118	106	110	107
	April (b)	..	(c)	(c)	117	126	129	127	102	110	103	117	120	118	109	110	109	121	103	117	116	126	119	105	112	107
	May (b)	..	(c)	(c)	119	129	119	126	106	116	108	119	120	119	105	111	106	119	99	115	119	120	108	106	108	
	June (b)	..	(c)	(c)	120	129	119	126	109	114	110	119	119	119	107	109	107	119	99	115	120	120	120	109	106	108
	(e)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of Factories in Sample			..	..	..	1,901	..	..	100	..	150	..	..	114	..	92	..	..	49	..	2,406	..	..	2,406	..	..
Percentage of employees(f) in sample in 1935-36			..	..	..	86(g)	..	..	21	..	47	..	..	54	..	33	..	..	60	..	53	..	..	53	..	..

(a) Exclusive of working proprietors and those engaged solely on the delivery and sale of goods.

(b) For 1935-37 indexes are based on sample returns, and will be revised. The indexes of total employment are based on total employment in sample factories. The male and female indexes are based on separate returns for males and females in five States (excluding New South Wales) adjusted so that the total of males and females agrees with the estimate of total employment.

(c) Not available.

(d) Industrial dispute involving about 3,000 men.

(e) Indexes for later months may be obtained from quarterly press notices on employment issued by this Bureau.

(f) The samples vary in quality, so these percentages are intended to give only a very rough idea of the relative accuracy of the estimates. Tasmania and South Australia have proved less, and Victoria more, accurate than the relative size of the samples would suggest.

(g) Percentage in enlarged sample collected for last four months of year only.

## MONTHLY INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT IN RETAIL STORES.

(Base : July, 1933 = 100)

Month.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Aust.	Australian Index divided by Index of Employee Population.
1933 July ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
August ..	97	99	99	102	93	101	98	98
September ..	99	101	97	102	93	98	99	99
October ..	99	103	97	99	93	109	100	100
November ..	102	111	100	100	96	108	104	104
December ..	113	121	110	108	106	115	114	114
1934 January ..	102	109	100	103	108	109	105	104
February ..	104	108	99	102	99	105	104	103
March ..	104	109	100	102	98	107	104	104
April ..	103	108	100	103	100	105	104	103
May ..	105	108	102	105	101	105	105	104
June ..	105	109	103	104	100	105	106	104
Average 1933-34	103	107	101	102	99	106	104	103
1934 July ..	108	109	104	106	104	107	107	106
August ..	105	109	103	102	102	105	105	104
September ..	107	110	103	103	100	106	107	105
October ..	108	115	104	108	104	104	109	108
November ..	110	122	105	107	104	107	112	111
December ..	123	131	116	118	119	119	124	122
1935 January ..	109	117	106	108	109	110	111	109
February ..	112	117	106	107	103	108	112	110
March ..	109	118	105	107	105	107	111	109
April ..	111	117	105	108	103	107	111	109
May ..	112	121	106	109	106	107	113	111
June ..	112	123	105	111	107	106	114	112
Average 1934-35	111	118	106	108	105	108	112	110
1935 July ..	116	120	107	107	111	109	115	112
August ..	113	120	108	109	105	108	113	111
September ..	113	123	104	113	106	107	114	112
October ..	115	128	107	112	106	107	117	114
November ..	119	131	106	115	109	110	120	117
December ..	133	145	106	128	123	120	133	130
1936 January ..	116	132	109	116	114	115	120	116
February ..	119	133	107	114	110	111	120	117
March ..	117	132	109	113	110	111	119	116
April ..	118	129	108	114	109	113	119	115
May ..	119	132	110	114	111	112	121	117
June ..	120	132	110	113	109	113	121	117
Average 1935-36	118	130	109	114	110	112	119	116
1936 July ..	122	130	109	116	113	107	121	117
August ..	120	128	109	115	111	113	120	116
September ..	120	128	109	118	113	115	120	116
October ..	121	133	110	112	116	116	122	118
November ..	123	139	111	115	116	119	125	121
December ..	137	155	121	125	127	132	138	133
1937 January ..	123	138	112	112	116	120	125	120
February ..	125	137	111	111	114	122	125	120
March ..	123	135	111	111	114	118	123	118
April ..	124	136	109	113	114	120	124	119
May ..	126	138	111	114	113	121	126	120
June (a) ..	126	141	110	114	113	121	126	121
Average 1936-37	124	137	111	115	115	119	125	120
Number of establishments now furnishing returns ..	599	102	120	35	69	14	939	..

(a) Indexes for later months may be obtained from quarterly press notices on employment, issued by the Bureau.

## NEW SOUTH WALES

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT OF ALL AVAILABLE WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS.

Period.	Percentage of all who are dependent on and available for employment.			
	(a) Including as employed the full-time equivalent of part-time relief workers.		(b) Including all part-time relief workers as unemployed.	
	Employed.	Unemployed.	Employed.	Unemployed.
	%	%	%	%
1933 June (Census) .. ..	74.4	25.6	73.5	26.5
1933-34 .. ..	78.1	21.9	76.1	23.9
1934-35 .. ..	84.4	15.6	81.8	18.2
1935-36 .. ..	89.5	10.5	87.1	12.9
1936-37 .. ..	92.9	7.1	91.4	8.6
1936 June .. ..	90.4	9.6	88.2	11.8
1937 January .. ..	92.1	7.9	90.8	9.2
February .. ..	93.3	6.7	91.8	8.2
March .. ..	93.2	6.8	91.9	8.1
April .. ..	93.7	6.3	92.4	7.6
May .. ..	94.3	5.7	93.0	7.0
June .. ..	94.7	5.3	93.5	6.5
July .. ..	95.0	5.0	93.8	6.2

The indexes have been adjusted to allow for an estimated increase of 1.2 per cent. per annum in the number of persons dependent on employment. At the Census of 30th June, 1933, 15,142 persons dependent on employment returned themselves as unemployed by reason of illness, accident, &c., or "voluntarily". This number, representing 1.8 per cent. of all persons dependent on employment, is excluded from the above indexes, which relate to percentages of available wage-earners employed and unemployed. The approximate number of persons in private employment was 478,000 in June, 1933; 519,000 in June, 1934; 567,000 in June, 1935; 614,000 in June, 1936; and 653,000 in June, 1937.

## QUEENSLAND

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG MEN WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS.

Period.	(a) Including as employed the full-time equivalent of "intermittent relief workers."		(b) Including "intermittent relief workers" as unemployed.	
	Employed.	Unemployed.	Employed.	Unemployed.
	%	%	%	%
1929 .. ..	89.9	10.1	89.9	10.1
1930 .. ..	86.4	13.6	85.6	14.4
1931 .. ..	77.2	22.8	74.3	25.7
1932 .. ..	77.8	22.2	72.9	27.1
1933 .. ..	79.8	20.2	73.9	26.1
1934 .. ..	84.9	15.1	80.1	19.9
1935 .. ..	89.0	11.0	84.4	15.6
1936 .. ..	92.3	7.7	87.4	12.6
Three months ended—				
1936 March .. ..	91.0	9.0	85.5	14.5
June .. ..	91.8	8.2	86.4	13.6
September .. ..	94.7	5.3	89.9	10.1
December .. ..	91.9	8.1	88.1	11.9
1937 January .. ..	92.7	7.3	88.8	11.2
February .. ..	91.8	8.2	87.8	12.2
March .. ..	91.4	8.6	87.8	12.2
April .. ..	93.6	6.4	90.0	10.0
May .. ..	94.0	6.0	90.3	9.7
June .. ..	94.3	5.7	90.5	9.5
July .. ..	94.5	5.5	90.7	9.3



The above table is in terms of full-time employment and unemployment. Normal seasonal variation is excluded. Allowance has been made for an estimated annual increase of 1·5 per cent. in the number of men dependent on employment. The approximate number of men in employment in 1936, excluding relief workers, was 160,310.

#### §4. Relief of Unemployment.

1. **Special Legislation for Relief of Unemployment.**—(i) *General.*—The position in regard to unemployment in Australia became so serious during 1930 that the usual methods of providing funds for relief work and sustenance were found to be inadequate. The number of unemployed increased rapidly, and the Governments realized that special action was needed to provide additional funds to relieve the distress.

The steps taken by the Governments to provide money for the relief of unemployment, and the legislation enacted in the years 1930 to 1935 for that purpose are briefly reviewed in preceding issues of the Annual Labour Report.

Unfortunately, the early provision proved inadequate to meet the situation, as the number of unemployed increased in 1931 and 1932. The Acts in operation were amended, and higher rates of special taxation were imposed. In the following statement the Acts which came into force in 1935 are briefly reviewed.

(ii) *Commonwealth.*—(a) *General.*—The contribution of the Commonwealth Government to the alleviation of distress due to unemployment was mainly in the form of direct grants and loans to the States, particulars of which will be found under paragraph 9 (i) of this section. The only persons for whom the Commonwealth was directly responsible were the unemployed in the Northern, Federal Capital, and Mandated Territories, references to which appear hereinafter.

(b) *Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Employment.*—An Advisory Committee, consisting of five members, was appointed by the Commonwealth Government in September, 1932. One of the functions of the Committee was the preparation of the agenda for Premiers' Conferences and the following up of decisions and undertakings. The operations of the committee were not to interfere with or hamper State activities, but to render all possible assistance to the States. At the first meeting of the Committee, held on the 28th September, 1932, the Minister in charge of Development stated that the Premiers' Conference had decided that a special loan programme of £7,000,000 should be carried out as part of a three-year plan to provide £15,000,000 for reproductive works.

With a view to taking a larger interest in solving the problem of getting the workers back into employment, the Government on 9th November, 1934, appointed the Honorable (afterwards Sir) F. H. Stewart, M.P., as Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Employment, and the Advisory Committee referred to above has consequently ceased to function. Sir Frederick Stewart resigned from this position in February, 1936.

(iii) *New South Wales.*—Legislation passed in 1936 was as follows:—Housing of Unemployed (Amendment) Act, No. 22 of 1936; Special Income and Wages Tax (Management) Act, No. 43 of 1936; Special Income and Wages Tax Act, No. 44 of 1936; Prevention and Relief of Unemployment (Amendment) Act, No. 45 of 1936.

The Unemployment Relief Tax was discontinued on 30th November, 1933, and replaced by a Wages Tax on income from employment and a Special Income Tax on income from other sources. The proceeds of this tax are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and utilized for the payment of Food Relief, Relief Works, Charitable Relief, Widows Pensions, Family Endowment, &c.

The Wages Tax since 1st January, 1936, has been as follows :—

Where income from wages is less than £5 a week—

Weekly Wages.	Tax.
£2 to £2 10s. .. .. .	6d.
Over £2 10s. to £3 .. .. .	9d.
Over £3 to £3 10s. .. .. .	1s. 3d.
Over £3 10s. and less than £3 12s. 6d. .. .. .	1s. 6d.
Rising by 1d. for each additional 2s. 6d. to £3 17s. 6d. and less than £4 .. .. .	1s. 9d.
Rising by 2d. and 1d. alternatively for each additional 2s. to £4 18s. and less than £5 .. .. .	3s.
Where income from wages is not less than £5 a week—	
On so much of the wages as does not exceed £2 .. .. .	6d. in £1
On so much of the wages as exceeds £2 and does not exceed £4 .. .. .	8d. in £1
On so much of the wages as exceeds £4 .. .. .	1d. in each 2s.

The rate of Special Income Tax where no income is derived from wages is as follows (on income derived in 1935-36) :—

Net Assessable Income.	Rate of Tax per £.		
	1st £100.	2nd £100.	Balance.
	d.	d.	d.
Not exceeding £156 .. .. .	3	8	..
Over £156 but not over £200 .. .. .	4	8	..
" £200 " " £250 .. .. .	5	8	10
" £250 .. .. .	6	8	10

Where the income is derived partly from wages and partly from other sources the rate is calculated in regard to total income. Persons residing in Australia whose income from all sources does not exceed £100 per annum are not required to pay the tax.

(iv) *Victoria*.—Legislation passed in 1936 was as follows :—Unemployment Relief Loan and Application Act 1936, No. 4394; Unemployment Relief Fund Act 1936, No. 4410; Unemployment Relief Tax Amendment Act 1936, No. 4411; Unemployment Relief Tax (Rates) Act 1936, No. 4442; and Unemployment Relief (Administration) Act 1936, No. 4455.

The rates of tax are on a sliding scale according to salary, commencing at a rate of 2.47d. in the £ for incomes of £105 to £207; 3.09d. from £208 to £311; 3.16d. from £312 to £349; and so on up to a maximum rate of 10.87d. for incomes in excess of £3,000.

(v) *Queensland*.—Legislation passed in 1936-37, made amendments chiefly in the alteration of the grades of income to which differential rates of tax are applicable.

The existing rates of taxation are—not exceeding £84 per annum—Nil; 2d. in the £ over £84 up to £110; 5d. over £110 to £219; 8d. over £219 to £499; and 11d. over £499.

(vi) *South Australia*.—Legislation covering special taxation for unemployment relief has not been enacted, the necessary funds being voted by Parliament from revenue.

(vii) *Western Australia*.—No legislation dealing with this subject was passed from 1932 to 1936. Special taxation has not been imposed, all money for the purposes being provided by the Government, Municipal Authorities and other bodies. There is a Hospital Tax of 1½d. in the £ applicable to all incomes over £1 per week (from 1st December, 1932). An amendment of the Financial Emergency Tax Assessment Act, 1932, provides for a graduated tax of 4d. to 9d. in the £ from 1st October, 1933, exemption being granted to all persons having an income of under 30s. per week, and to persons with dependants having an income of under £187 per annum. Under an amendment operating from 1st January, 1937, the maximum of the graduated scale was raised from 9d. to 1s. in the £, and the exemption granted to persons with dependants was raised to £197 per annum.

(viii) *Tasmania*.—Legislation passed in 1936 comprised the Public Works Execution Act, Nos. 31, 58 and 60 of 1936. Casual Workers and Unemployed Persons Homes Act, No. 57 of 1936.

There is no special taxation for unemployment relief, relief work and sustenance being provided for from revenue.

**2. Unemployment Relief—Sustenance Rates.**—(i) *New South Wales*.—The Unemployment Relief Council allocates moneys for approved schemes for the absorption of persons out of work. The labour for relief works is engaged usually through the Labour Exchanges organized in the Department of Labour and Industry. The distribution of food relief and other charitable assistance is undertaken by the Department of Social Services under the supervision of the Director of Government Relief. The method of distributing food relief by means of orders to suppliers introduced in 1932–33 is still in operation.

The following statement shows the value of food relief orders per fortnight for the various family units:—

Family Unit.	Scale.	Food Relief (Per fortnight).	
		Limit of Income.	Value (Metropolitan).
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Single Adult .. ..	A	1 5 0	0 15 0
Married Couple .. ..	B	2 0 0	1 8 0
" " 1 child .. ..	B1	2 10 0	1 18 0
" " 2 children .. ..	B2	3 0 0	1 19 6
" " 3 children .. ..	B3	3 5 0	2 5 6
" " 4 children .. ..	B4	3 10 0	2 11 6
" " 5 children .. ..	B5	3 15 0	2 17 6
" " 6 children .. ..	B6	4 5 0	3 3 6
" " 7 children .. ..	B7	4 15 0	3 9 6
Each Additional Child .. ..	..	0 10 0	0 6 0

Juveniles between the ages 15 and 21 receive relief on the "single adult" scale; also children at age 14 for whom family allowance or widow's pension is not being paid.

The following is the scale of relief work provided, and the resultant average fortnightly earnings applicable to the various family units shown :—

Scale.	Family Units.	Work periods.	Average fortnightly earnings.
A.	Single man or widower without dependants .. ..	Weeks. 1 in 5	£ s. d. 1 10 1
B.	Married man .. .. Single man or widower with one dependant 14-20 years	} 2 in 7	2 2 11
C.	Married man with— 1 or 2 dependants under 14 years .. .. 1 dependant, 14-20 years .. .. Single man or widower with 2 dependants 14-20 years ..	} 2 in 5	3 0 1
D.	Married man with 3 dependants under 14 years ..	3 in 7	3 4 5
E.	Married man with— 4 or 5 dependants under 14 years .. .. 2 dependants, 14-20 years .. .. 1 dependant under 14 and 1 or 2 dependants 14-20 years .. .. 2 or 3 dependants under 14 and 1 dependant 14-20 years .. .. Single man or widower with 3 dependants 14-20 years ..	} 2 in 4	3 15 2
F.	Married man with— 6 or 7 dependants under 14 years .. .. 3 or 4 dependants 14-20 years .. .. 1 dependant under 14 and 3 dependants 14-20 years .. 2 dependants under 14 and 2 or 3 dependants 14-20 years .. .. 3 dependants under 14 and 2 dependants 14-20 years .. 4 dependants under 14 and 1 or 2 dependants 14-20 years .. .. 5 or 6 dependants under 14 and 1 dependant 14-20 years .. .. Single man or widower with 4 dependants 14-20 years ..	} 3 in 5	4 10 2
G.	Married man with— 8 to 12 dependants under 14 years .. .. 1 or 2 dependants under 14 and 4 dependants 14-20 years .. .. 3 or 4 dependants under 14 and 3 or 4 dependants 14-20 years .. .. 5 or 6 dependants under 14 and 2 to 4 dependants 14-20 years .. .. 7 to 12 dependants under 14 and 1 to 4 dependants 14-20 years .. ..	} 4 in 5	6 0 3

(ii) *Victoria*.—Sustenance payments are locally administered by Public Assistance Committees appointed under Act 4079 by the councils of the respective municipalities in which they are to function. The system of "working for sustenance" which was in operation in isolated instances only, was generally instituted on 3rd July, 1933.

The maximum income and allowance as from 24th August, 1936, under the system are as follows:—

Family Unit.	Maximum Weekly Permissible Income.	Maximum Weekly Sustenance.		
		Unemployables for whom sustenance specially approved.	Employable Applicant for whom work for sustenance is not provided.	Employable male working for sustenance.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Itinerant unemployed male ..	10 0	..	10 0	16 0
Approved prospector ..	12 0	..	10 0	16 0
Individual residing with strangers or relatives (other than parents) ..	12 0	6 0	10 0	16 0
Single unemployed, employable male, 21 years or over, member of family in receipt of sustenance ..	(a)	..	5 0 (b)	10 0 (c)
Two .. .. .	20 0	9 0	17 0	28 0
Three .. .. .	25 0	11 6		
Four .. .. .	27 6	14 0		
Five .. .. .	30 0	16 6		
Six .. .. .	32 6	19 0		
Seven .. .. .	35 0	21 6		
Eight .. .. .	37 6	24 0		
Nine .. .. .	40 0	26 6	17 0	28 0
Ten .. .. .	42 6	29 0		

(a) In accordance with family unit of which he is a member.

(b) An additional 3s. 6d. is granted for each unemployed male dependant under 21 years of age; and for each unemployed female dependant residing with the applicant, provided that the weekly value of sustenance does not exceed 45s.

(c) Additional amounts are granted to unemployed dependants residing with the applicant as follows:—3s. 6d. for each child under 16; 5s. for each female 16 years and over and 5s. for each male 16 years and under 21 provided that the weekly value of sustenance does not exceed 58s. 6d. Total income plus sustenance received by all members of a family unit must not exceed 69s. per week.

Where practicable and advisable the payments may be made in cash.

To conform to the table indicated above, the number of hours to be worked by the applicant is computed by dividing the amount of sustenance he is entitled to receive per week by the hourly basic wage prevailing in the municipality in which he resides. With the exception of four or five industrial municipalities in the metropolitan area, all male applicants in receipt of sustenance are employable within their own municipalities on municipal work that would not ordinarily be undertaken as part of the municipal programme. The performance of work in return for sustenance must not entail the dismissal of any person ordinarily employed by the municipality.

In both municipal and governmental work in return for sustenance, the usual arrangement provides for the employment of the men for continuous periods equivalent to the amounts they are entitled to receive for two weeks' sustenance. For instance, an applicant with a classification of man, wife and two children, is entitled to sustenance, if working in return therefor, at the rate of 36s. per week. He would thus be employed for a period which would enable him to earn 72s., representing two weeks' sustenance. If the basic wage were 11s. per day he would work for  $6\frac{2}{11}$  days and would again be called up at the expiration of the period which the amount of wages represented in weeks at the sustenance rates he is entitled to receive.



In addition to relief in the form of sustenance, assistance is afforded by employment on unemployment relief works undertaken by governmental departments and various public authorities, including charitable institutions, municipal councils, sewerage authorities and waterworks trusts.

Under existing unemployment relief work conditions, men upon whose earnings other persons are ordinarily dependent for support, receive full-time employment each week for eleven weeks if they are unable to return to their homes each night, and for eight weeks, if they are able to return to their homes each night. Men upon whose earnings no other persons are ordinarily dependent for support receive 24 hours work each week, for twelve weeks if camped out, and for eight weeks if they are able to return to their homes each night.

The great bulk of these workers are employed on works of classes which are ordinarily governed by the provisions of the Australian Workers' Union (Construction) Award No. 70 of 1927. The rate of pay for such workers employed on relief works is the relevant basic wage prescribed in the award, which was at 31st March, 1937, 11s. 6d. per day for full-time workers, and 12s. 6d. per day for men casually employed, plus the prescribed margins for work requiring more than the ordinary skill, and in addition men camped out receive a camping-out allowance of 1s. for each day in respect of which they are required to hold themselves in readiness for work.

(iii) *Queensland*.—The Intermittent Relief Scheme, which is operative in all the larger towns of the State, provides work through Local Authorities and Government Departments for all persons eligible to draw food relief. Destitute persons in centres where Intermittent Relief work is not operating draw food relief. The classification of the family units and amounts allotted thereto are shown in the following table:—

**Weekly Ration Scale, Family Units, Number of Work Days and Total Amount of Pay as from 5th April, 1937.**

Weekly Ration Scale, if not on Relief Work.	Family Unit.	Work Days.	Total Amount of Pay when Work Provided.
<i>s. d.</i>			<i>s. d.</i>
8 0	Single man .. ..	1	14 3
17 0	Man and wife .. ..	1½	26 2
20 9	Man, wife and 1 child ..	2	31 0
24 6	" " 2 children ..	2½	35 11
28 3	" " 3 " ..	2½	40 5
32 0	" " 4 " ..	3	45 3
35 9	" " 5 " ..	3½	50 2
39 6	" " 6 " ..	3½	54 8
43 3	" " 7 " ..	4	59 6
47 0	" " 8 " ..	4½	64 5
50 9	" " 9 " ..	4½	68 11
54 6	" " 10 " ..	5	73 9
58 3	" " 11 " ..	5	78 3
<i>(a)</i>			
Weekly Ration Scale.			
<i>s. d.</i>			
8 0	Widows and single girls without dependants .. ..	..	..
15 6	Widows and single girls with 1 dependant .. ..	..	..
3 9	For each additional dependant ..	..	..

(a) Or widower plus one additional dependant to those scheduled.

The above rates of pay, both for rations and work, are increased in the northern and western parts of the State by the addition of parities.

Sons over 18 years of age are also entitled to relief provided the father's weekly earnings do not exceed certain amounts commencing at £4 2s. 6d. and advancing by 4s. 6d. in respect of each child in the family under 18 years of age above four in number.

(iv) *South Australia*.—Food relief is controlled by the Unemployment Relief Council.

The approximate value of food relief orders for the various family units is as follows :—

Family Unit.	Per Week.	
	s.	d.
Single person .. .. .	5	6
Man and wife .. .. .	11	0
For each child in the home, the following values are granted, viz. :—		
13 years and over .. .. .	5	6
Over 9 years and under 13 .. .. .	5	3
" 6 " " " 9 .. .. .	4	6
" 3 " " " 6 .. .. .	4	3
" 1 " " " 3 .. .. .	3	6

Married men are granted 1 cwt. of firewood weekly—an extra  $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. per week being allowed during the winter months. Infants not naturally fed are supplied with fresh milk and special foods.

Recipients of relief in several districts in the State work out the value of their rations, and to this is added a subsidy ranging from 25 per cent. to 100 per cent. The rationees receive a subsidy in cash and, in some instances, the ration value in cash ; while in others, they receive a cash subsidy and the ordinary rations. The rate of pay for these workers is not varied from the Basic Wage or the Award Rate applying to the particular class of work being undertaken.

There are no established intermittent relief works in this State. Work on Metropolitan Floodwater Drainage Schemes which were commenced in the previous year as unemployment relief works have continued throughout the present year.

(v) *Western Australia*.—Relief is granted to unemployed married men at the rate of 7s. per member of the family per week, with a maximum amount of 49s. per week, of which 2s. in cash is paid in respect of each 7s. Children over fourteen years of age are not eligible. Single men are given part-time employment at Arbitration rates enabling them to earn at the rate of 30s. per week. If incapable of work, meal tickets are provided and the men are billeted in approved lodging houses. Single girls and women receive food relief to the value of 7s. per week.

From the 1st August, 1933, employment on relief work has been on a rotary basis. The following is the scale of relief work now provided, and the

resultant average earnings per week applicable to the family unit shown, together with the rates of sustenance per week to those not engaged on relief works.

Family Unit.(a)	Employment of Relief Works.(b)			Sustenance.
	Periods of Rotation.	Periods of full-time work* included in "A."	Average earnings per week† over period "A" of earnings during period "B."	Rate per week applicable only to those not engaged on Relief Works).
	"A."	"B."		
	weeks.	weeks days	£ s. d.	s. d.
Married couple .. ..	11	7 1	2 9 9	14 0
" " with 1 child	10	6 5	2 13 3	21 0
" " " 2 children	9	7 1	2 18 10	28 0
" " " 3 " "	8	6 5	3 1 11	35 0
" " " 4 " "	7	6 1	3 7 7	42 0
" " " 5 or more children	7	6 5	3 10 11	49 0

\* At arbitration rates.

† Average earnings shown fluctuate proportionately in accordance with any alteration in the basic wage.

(a) Single men are provided each week with work equivalent to the value of 30s.

(b) After completion of "B" no further work or sustenance is available until the clapse of the balance of the corresponding rotation period shown in "A".

(vi) *Tasmania*.—The following scale of sustenance rates has been in operation since 30th November, 1936:—

Family Unit.	Cities and Suburbs.			Country Districts.(a)		
	Sustenance.	Sustenance Work.		Sustenance.	Sustenance Work.	
	Dole per week.	Hours of Work.	Payment for Work.	Dole per week.	Hours of Work.	Payment for Work.
	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.		s. d.
Single person .. ..	10 0	10	14 4	10 0	9½	13 3
Married couple .. ..	18 0	18	25 10	14 0	13	18 2
" " with 1 child..	21 3	21	30 3	17 0	16	22 4
" " " 2 children	24 6	24½	34 10	20 0	19	26 6
" " " 3 " "	27 9	27½	39 6	23 0	22	30 8
" " " 4 " "	31 0	30¾	44 2	26 0	24¾	34 6
" " " 5 " "	34 3	34	48 10	29 0	27¾	38 8
" " " 6 " "	37 6	37½	53 6	32 0	30½	42 7
" " " 7 " "	40 9	40½	58 2	35 0	33½	46 9
" " " 8 " "	44 0	41½	59 8	38 0	36	50 3

(a) Excluding Glenorchy and Clarence which are treated as suburbs of Hobart.

NOTE.—When work for sustenance is performed payment is made in cash. When no work is performed sustenance orders on the various storekeepers are issued to the men.

Arrangements are made with Municipal Councils whereby men in receipt of sustenance perform a certain number of hours' work each week and receive payment in cash. The Council is reimbursed the wages paid by submitting a claim to the Social Services Department. The work to be provided by such Councils to be in addition to that which would ordinarily be undertaken.

The Councils not to reduce the annual votes for works because of the extra items, also not to displace any permanent employees. The men to be employed at the basic rate of pay, for a sufficient number of hours each week to cover the amount of sustenance authorized by the Department. The Councils to provide supervision, tools and equipment; also material required for the work.

(vii) *Federal Capital Territory*.—The original practice of granting rations was changed to a scheme of payment of the equivalent cash to that previously received in food value. The scale of sustenance per week, and the earnings under the scheme now in operation are shown below :—

Family Unit.			Scale of Sustenance per week.	Maximum Earnings Allowed.*
			s. d.	s. d.
Single person	..	..	6 5	34 0
Man and wife	..	..	9 11	80 0
Man, wife and one child	..	..	15 10	80 0
"	"	2 or 3 children	20 9	104 0
"	"	4 or 5 children	24 6	126 0 <sup>(a)</sup>
"	"	6 children	24 11	172 0
"	"	7 children	28 3	195 0
"	"	8 children	28 8	218 0

\* Per period of four weeks.

(a) 149s. for 5 children.

The earnings are taken over a period of four weeks, and no relief is granted when they exceed the amounts mentioned during such period taken as a whole.

The scheme for the alleviation of distress from unemployment in the Territory was on the 1st October, 1934, based on an average allotment of relief work of one week in two for married men, and one week in four for single men. This allotment fluctuated somewhat until in March, 1936, the men (married and single) were placed on full time. This favorable condition obtained until the end of June, but rationing of work became necessary again early in July, 1936, pending the organization and development of the 1936-1937 works programme which ultimately provided a more generous allotment of work. The allotment is made irrespective of the sizes of families, the differences in domestic conditions as regards individuals being remedied by the scheme of graduated income standards and ration scale. In the case of families of 4 and 5 children, the maximum allotment is increased to three weeks in five. Additional funds occasionally make it possible to increase the ratios mentioned above.

(viii) *Northern Territory*.—Rations are issued only to sick persons, women and children, and to the aged and infirm. Married men are required to perform work to the value of 25s. (approximately 1½ days) per week and single men to the value of 15s. (approximately 1 day) per week. Relief is restricted to persons who were residing continuously in the Territory for three years prior to the date of application. Concessions are granted in regard to such matters as hospital treatment, burials, fares out of Territory, repatriation of aged Chinese, &c.

(ix) *Summary for all States and Territories.*—The following is a summary of the foregoing rates of unemployment relief in all States and Territories for the "family units" shown:—

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF.

### Summary of Rates Operative in the various States and Territories.

#### I. Sustenance Rates (for work).

(PER WEEK.)

State.	Single Man.	Married Man.	Married Man and—		
			One Child.	Two Children.	Three* Children.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
New South Wales ..	15 0	21 6	30 0(a)	30 0(a)	32 3
Victoria ..	16 0(b)	28 0	31 6(c)	36 0(c)	39 6(c)
Queensland ..	14 3	26 2(d)	31 0(d)	35 11(d)	40 5(d)
South Australia (e) ..	..	..	..	..	..
Western Australia ..	30 0	49 9(f)	53 3(f)	58 10(f)	61 11(f)
Tasmania ..	14 4	25 10	30 3	34 10	39 6
Northern Territory ..	15 0	25 0	..	..	..
Federal Capital Territory..	21 0	42 0	42 0(g)	42 0(g)	42 0(g)

\* Similarly graduated scales (up to fixed maxima) for larger families.

(a) Or one unemployed child of 14 to 20 years in family.

(b) Single employable male 21 or over, member of family in receipt of sustenance—10s.

(c) 1s. 6d. extra for each unemployed male dependent child 16–20 years, or each unemployed female child or dependant 16 years or over residing with applicant provided value of sustenance does not exceed 58s. 6d. per week.

(d) Or widower and additional child to those shown.

(e) See note (d) Table II.

(f) Work on rotational basis of eleven to eight weeks, and rates represent average payments per week.

(g) Graduated income scale "for sustenance" permits of increased payments for larger families.

#### II. Sustenance Rates (without work).

(PER WEEK.)

State.	Single Man.	Married Man.	Married Man and—		
			One Child.	Two Children.	Three* Children.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
New South Wales ..	7 6	14 0	19 0	19 9	22 9
Victoria ..	10 0(a)	17 0(b)	20 6(b)	24 0(b)	27 6(b)
Queensland ..	87 0	17 0(c)	20 9(c)	24 6(c)	28 3(c)
South Australia (d) ..	5 3	10 6	14 0(e)	14 10(e)	15 6(e)
Western Australia ..	(f)	14 0	21 0	28 0	35 0
Tasmania ..	10 0	18 0	21 3	24 6	27 9
Northern Territory ..	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)
Federal Capital Territory..	6 5	9 11	15 10	20 9	20 9

\* Similarly graduated scales (up to fixed maxima) for larger families.

(a) Unemployables residing with others than parents—6s.

(b) Rates represent 3s. 6d. for each unemployed male dependant under 21, and for each female dependant residing with applicant, provided the weekly value of sustenance does not exceed 45s. Unemployables for whom sustenance specially approved receive 9s. per week plus 2s. 6d. for each child.

(c) Or widower and additional child to those shown.

(d) Recipients work out value of rations (at Arbitration rates) to which is added subsidy ranging from 25 per cent. to 100 per cent.

(e) Rates vary according to ages of children.

(f) Meal tickets provided and billeted in approved lodging houses if incapable of work.

(g) Rations only issued to sick persons, women and children.



**3. Unemployment Relief Funds.**—(i) *Commonwealth.*—The Commonwealth Government made available to the States in 1929–30 from the Federal Aid Roads Account the sum of £1,000,000, appropriated by Act No. 55 of 1930, for the relief of unemployment; and further supplemented this amount by £750,000 in 1930–31 and £304,000 in 1931–32. The Loan (Unemployment Relief Works) Act, No. 9 of 1932, authorized the raising of money to the amount of £1,800,000 for assisting the States in the relief of unemployment. The money was to be free of interest, and the amounts allotted to the States were as follows:—New South Wales, £600,000; Victoria, £475,000; Queensland, £310,000; South Australia, £195,000; Western Australia, £145,000; Tasmania, £75,000. The payments were conditional on the expenditure being on approved reproductive works, and on the States providing equivalent amounts. The required sum was borrowed by the Commonwealth from the Commonwealth Bank, and the States borrowed £1,200,000 from the same source, making a total of £3,000,000 available for the purpose indicated. The amount of £600,000 granted to New South Wales was distributed by the Commonwealth and was not subject to the £1 for £1 condition. In December, 1932, the Government allocated a further £100,000 to the States for expenditure on Commonwealth works, in order to mitigate the condition of the workless at the Christmas season, and (from Loans) in 1933–34, £300,000. For the year 1934–35, the expenditure from revenue was £161,000. During 1934–35 the Loan Appropriation (Unemployment Relief) Act, No. 66 of 1934, was passed appropriating moneys for assisting the States in the re-employment of men, by means of public works and assistance to the metalliferous mining industry. This Act was amended by Act No. 2 of 1935 to include assistance in connexion with forestry works.

In addition to assistance to the States, the Loan Appropriation (Unemployment Relief) Act 1934–35 appropriated the following amounts for direct expenditure by the Commonwealth—

	£
On Public Works .. .. .	400,000
In assistance to the metalliferous mining industry .. .. .	50,000
For Forestry works .. .. .	9,000

The amounts appropriated for the States by the Loan Appropriation (Unemployment Relief) Act 1934–35 were—

State.	For Public Works.	For Metalliferous Mining.	For Forestry.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
New South Wales .. .. .	350,000	42,500	50,000	442,500
Victoria .. .. .	225,000	50,000	100,000	375,000
Queensland .. .. .	125,000	70,000	30,000	225,000
South Australia .. .. .	125,000	33,500	17,000	175,500
Western Australia .. .. .	125,000	62,000	100,000	287,000
Tasmania .. .. .	50,000	25,750	25,000	100,750
Total .. .. .	1,000,000	283,750	322,000	1,605,750

The grants to the States for mining are subject to £1 for £1 contribution in respect of part thereof, and the grants for forestry are subject to each State (except South Australia and Tasmania) spending an amount equivalent to the sum received from the Commonwealth.

By Act No. 13 of 1936 the amounts provided for assistance to the States in respect of mining and forestry were supplemented by further grants from Revenue to be made available during 1936-37 and 1937-38 (upon similar conditions) as follow :—

	For Metalliferous Mining.		For Forestry.	
	Financial Year 1936-37.	Financial Year 1937-38.	Financial Year 1936-37.	Financial Year 1937-38.
	£	£	£	£
New South Wales .. ..	19,600	13,600	25,000	12,500
Victoria .. ..	27,000	18,700	50,000	25,000
Queensland .. ..	35,600	24,900	15,000	7,500
South Australia .. ..	12,800	..	8,500	4,250
Western Australia .. ..	34,600	9,800	50,000	25,000
Tasmania .. ..	10,400	3,000	12,500	6,250
	140,000	70,000	161,000	80,500

Under Act No. 12 of 1936 a sum of £100,000 yearly was granted from Revenue for the ten years commencing 1st July, 1935, for payment to the States in the following proportions :—

	£
New South Wales .. ..	39,400
Victoria .. ..	27,400
Queensland .. ..	14,450
South Australia .. ..	8,700
Western Australia .. ..	6,650
Tasmania .. ..	3,400
	<u>100,000</u>

This measure provides that the grant shall be devoted to the payment of interest and sinking fund on approved loans raised by public authorities (preferably outside metropolitan areas) and the assistance is conditional upon grants of equal value for the same purpose by State Governments. The primary object of the grant is the relief of unemployment in country districts.

Under Act No. 71 of 1936 a sum of £150,000 was appropriated from Revenue for payment to the States by way of grant to be expended in the provision of assistance to persons out of employment. The object of this grant was to provide relief to persons out of work at the 1936 Christmas season.

The amount of £150,000 was distributed as follows :—

	£
New South Wales .. ..	59,200
Victoria .. ..	40,900
Queensland .. ..	21,700
South Australia .. ..	13,000
Western Australia .. ..	10,000
Tasmania .. ..	5,200
	<u>150,000</u>

(ii) *New South Wales*.—The receipts and expenditure in connexion with the relief of Unemployment in New South Wales are not available apart from totals which include other forms of charitable relief and social services.

(iii) *Victoria*.—The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure from the Unemployment Relief Fund for the years 1931-32 to 1936-37 :—

Year.		Receipts.		Expenditure.
		£		£
1931-32	..	1,622,400	..	1,625,460
1932-33	..	1,731,721	..	1,569,356
1933-34	..	1,618,397	..	1,766,872
1934-35	..	1,685,707	..	1,898,132
1935-36	..	1,984,754	..	1,754,163
1936-37	..	1,944,382	..	1,900,653

(iv) *Queensland*.—The receipts and expenditure in connexion with the Unemployment Relief Fund for the years 1931-32 to 1936-37 were as follows :—

Year.		Receipts.		Expenditure.
		£		£
1931-32	..	1,089,645	..	1,200,674
1932-33	..	1,806,010	..	1,771,111
1933-34	..	1,967,942	..	1,903,888
1934-35	..	2,425,917	..	1,674,393
1935-36	..	2,494,637	..	2,653,182
1936-37	..	2,637,172	..	3,059,964

In addition to the above, the Queensland Unemployment Insurance Fund, which is maintained by the joint contributions from employers, workers, and Government, provides moneys for the relief of the unemployed. In 1936-37 the expenditure from the Fund was £488,528, of which £460,757 represented sustenance payments.

(v) *South Australia*.—There is no special unemployment taxation in this State. The moneys required for the relief of unemployment are provided from General Revenue. In addition the Minister may issue licences to charitable organizations to raise moneys for the relief of unemployment in their districts. The total expenditure on Unemployment Relief (excluding Children's Welfare and Public Relief) during 1931-32, was £852,059; during 1932-33, £622,331; during 1933-34, £534,418; during 1934-35, £483,436; and during 1935-36, £413,035. The estimated expenditure for 1936-37 was £370,000.

(vi) *Western Australia*.—Special unemployment taxation is not levied in this State. Amounts required for sustenance and general relief of destitution are provided by the Government from Consolidated Revenue. In 1931-32, expenditure on sustenance was £643,996 and on relief works £1,202,547. In 1932-33 expenditure on sustenance amounted to £346,956 (of which £149,833 was for sustenance work) and on reproductive relief work to £1,183,864. In 1933-34 the expenditure from Revenue was £232,192, representing £176,203 for rations and lodging; £49,239 on

sustenance work; £2,274 for grants to institutions; and £4,476 on firewood and miscellaneous; and the expenditure (from loan) on reproductive relief work was £1,884,897. In 1934-35 the expenditure from Revenue amounted to £72,496, consisting to £52,747 for rations and lodgings, £16,195 on sustenance work; £481 for grants to institutions; and £3,073 on firewood and miscellaneous; and the expenditure (from loan) on reproductive relief work was £2,077,326. In 1935-36 revenue expenditure amounted to £49,870, made up by rations and lodgings, £32,295; sustenance work, £14,595; grants to institutions, £156; firewood and miscellaneous, £2,824; and (from loan) on reproductive relief work the expenditure was £2,001,888. It is estimated that for 1936-37 expenditure from revenue will be £54,000 for rations, &c., and (from loan) on reproductive works £1,940,000.

(vii) *Tasmania*.—The amounts expended from Revenue during the last six years on unemployment relief including relief work and sustenance for the unemployed are as follows:—

Year.						Expenditure.
						£
1931-32	..	..	..	..	..	70,000
1932-33	..	..	..	..	..	69,892
1933-34	..	..	..	..	..	168,350
1934-35	..	..	..	..	..	203,867
1935-36	..	..	..	..	..	193,645
1936-37	..	..	..	..	..	178,573

The amount of £178,573 for 1936-37 includes £76,698 for relief work in lieu, and £20,152 for sustenance.

(viii) *Federal Capital Territory*.—There is no special taxation levied for the relief of unemployment in the Federal Capital Territory. The works upon which the unemployed are absorbed have, in recent years, been largely financed from the annual appropriation for Additions, New Works, Buildings, &c., and to a lesser degree from the votes for Maintenance services. In addition, various additional amounts have been made available from time to time from special appropriations to supplement existing votes with a view to increasing the ratio of employment. The amounts expended as purely unemployment relief measures in each year cannot therefore be stated, as they form a part of the general works programme within the Territory. Special provision is made, however, for the alleviation of distress, and the expenditure under this heading during the past four financial years was as follows:—1933-34, £2,728; 1934-35, £2,405; 1935-36, £3,852; 1936-37, £3,000 (estimated). This expenditure includes rations granted in certain cases, work in lieu of rations for itinerants, payments to the Canberra Relief Society for subsequent disbursement, the supply of firewood for unemployment camps and railway fares of destitute persons, and £1,982 in 1935-36 for vocational training.

(ix) *Northern Territory*.—Special funds are provided for unemployment relief in the estimates of expenditure for the Territory. The expenditure in 1932-33 was £10,828, in 1933-34, £7,968, in 1934-35, £4,455, and in 1935-36, £4,739. The estimated expenditure for 1936-37 is £5,000.



(x) *Loan Expenditure*.—In addition to expenditure from ordinary revenue, a large amount was also expended in the various States from Loan funds, but owing to the complication of moneys being advanced by the Commonwealth to the States; expenditure by the Commonwealth in the States; and the difficulty of stating the extent to which the ordinary Loan programmes of the States relieved unemployment, it is almost impossible to publish satisfactory figures for the seven years, 1930–31 to 1936–37. The most that can be claimed for such expenditure in connexion with the relief of unemployment is that had it been curtailed on the grounds of financial stringency, unemployment would undoubtedly have been greater. The Gross Loan Expenditure on Works, &c., by the States amounted to £21,421,655 in 1936–37.

4. **Numbers in Receipt of Sustenance**.—The number of persons in receipt of unemployment relief in its various forms cannot be accurately determined, but the following statement shows the numbers in receipt of or working for sustenance or working “part-time” on relief works in the various States at the 30th June, 1937:—

State.			
New South Wales	..	..	54,677
Victoria	..	..	23,008
Queensland	..	..	29,046
South Australia	..	..	7,437
Western Australia	..	..	6,448
Tasmania	..	..	2,429
Northern Territory	..	..	58
Federal Capital Territory	..	..	500
Total	..	..	123,603

Workers engaged “part-time” on “relief” works, mostly on a “rotational” system are either directly employed by the various governments or through local government authorities. In addition to these, however, large numbers are employed on a “whole-time” basis on works which from their nature can hardly be regarded as purely for the relief of unemployment. As the cost is made a charge against the ordinary votes for works and services and loan appropriations, it has not been possible to secure satisfactory information in regard to the numbers engaged from a “relief” point of view.

### § 5. State Free Employment Bureaux.

1. **General**.—There is considerable diversity in the scope of the several State Employment Bureaux, as well as in the methods adopted for registration of applicants for employment. Information in regard to these Bureaux was published in Labour Report, No. 19. Details were given concerning systems of registration of applicants for employment, selection of applicants for vacant positions, granting sustenance and food relief, and other matters. In Labour Report No. 20, particulars relating to the organization of the State Free Labour Bureaux in the several States were given.

The work of the State Employment Bureaux greatly increased in 1930 owing to the abnormal amount of unemployment. The peak number of applications for work was, however, received in the March quarter of 1931. Skilled and semi-skilled workers, who in the past had not availed themselves



of the services of the Bureaux, registered for relief work, as there was little prospect of employment in their usual occupations. Special legislation in 1930 for the relief of unemployment provided that registration at the Bureaux was essential before relief work or sustenance could be obtained, and resulted in increased registrations for employment.

**2. Applications and Positions Filled.**—The following table shows the number of applications for employment and from employers received at the various State Free Labour Bureaux in Australia in the years 1932 to 1936. The number of positions to which workpeople were sent is also shown. The figures relating to applications for employment received do not, however, necessarily represent the number of individuals applying for employment, since the same persons may apply more than once in the twelve months :—

**State Free Employment Bureaux—Summary, Australia.**

Year.				Applications for Employment received.	Applications from Employers received. (a)	Positions filled.
1932	..	..	..	741,224	124,553	137,044
1933	..	..	..	671,175	183,052	192,772
1934	..	..	..	548,270	142,854	153,176
1935	..	..	..	348,009	108,413	115,840
1936	..	..	..	346,919	103,371	109,389

(a) Exclusive of Tasmania.

**§ 6. Industrial Accidents.**

**1. Source of Information.**—The following tables have been compiled from monthly and quarterly returns received from the Chief Inspectors of Factories, the Chief Inspectors of Machinery, and from Boiler, Lift, and Scaffolding Inspectors in the several States. In the Annual Reports issued by the State Departments, special sections are published relating to accidents in industrial undertakings. Reference to these Reports will afford more detailed information. The appreciative thanks of the Bureau are extended to the officials of the various State Departments, including the officials of the Mining Departments, who very kindly supplied the summarized returns shown hereunder.

**2. Number of Accidents Reported.**—The following table shows the number of accidents reported in each State in the years 1932 to 1936 :—

**Industrial Accidents.—Number, 1932 to 1936.**

Particulars.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
No. of Fatal Accidents	1932 ..	56	9	8	3	21	6	103
	1933 ..	54	17	9	2	26	8	116
	1934 ..	55	24	13	1	33	7	133
	1935 ..	42	21	8	5	32	3	111
	1936 ..	46	22	19	7	44	7	145
No. of Accidents incapacitating for over 14 days	1932 ..	(a) 4,615	441	235	123	392	93	5,899
	1933 ..	5,337	558	232	134	561	76	6,898
	1934 ..	5,696	720	479	117	939	136	8,087
	1935 ..	6,134	719	480	222	985	177	8,717
	1936 ..	7,802	739	522	180	1,475	107	10,825

(a) Vide remarks below.

In 1936 deaths from industrial accidents were more than those for the previous year in all States. The number of non-fatal accidents increased in all States except South Australia and Tasmania, where decreases were recorded. Non-fatal accidents in New South Wales and Western Australia showed a great increase on the number recorded in the previous year.

The large number of accidents recorded in New South Wales during recent years was due to an amendment of the Act which provided that all accidents which prevented workers from returning to work within seven days must be reported. Figures for this State are, therefore, not exactly comparable with those for other States. Further, the definition of a non-fatal accident is not on uniform lines in all States.

**3. Accidents in Industrial Groups.**—The next table gives the number of accidents in industrial groups in Australia in 1936.

Industrial Accidents.—Number in Industrial Groups, Australia, 1936.

Industrial Group.	Fatal.	Incapacitating for over 14 days. (b)
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. . . . .	2	520
II. Engineering, etc. . . . .	8	1,733
III. Food, Drink, etc. . . . .	4	839
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc. . . . .	1	699
V. Books, Printing, etc. . . . .	1	358
VI. Other Manufacturing . . . . .	4	1,942
VII. Building and Scaffolding . . . . .	5	19
VIII. Mining . . . . .	(a) 116	(a) 4,442
IX. Lifts . . . . .	4	5
X. Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	268
Total . . . . .	145	10,825

(a) Includes accidents reported by Chief Inspectors of Factories as having occurred in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works as follows:—4 fatal, 2,062 non-fatal in New South Wales, 2 fatal, 4 non-fatal in Western Australia and 5 non-fatal in Tasmania.

(b) *Visé* remarks above.

The largest number of accidents both fatal and non-fatal occurred in the mining and allied industries, the percentage being 80 for fatal and 41 for non-fatal on the respective totals recorded for all industrial accidents.

Five fatal accidents occurred in connexion with building and scaffolding, and four deaths results from lift accidents. Twenty fatal, and 6,091 non-fatal accidents were reported in the manufacturing industries, and 1,733 of the total occurred in the engineering and metal-working group.

**4. Mining Accidents.**—(i) *Sources of Information.*—Information regarding mining accidents is obtained from the Departments of Mines in the respective States, except as regards accidents occurring in smelting and metallurgical works which are registered as factories and are under the jurisdiction of the Chief Inspectors of Factories.

(ii) *Classification.*—The following tables give particulars of mining accidents reported to the Mines Departments, and in regard to accidents in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works to Inspectors of Factories in each State in the year 1936.

## Mining Accidents.—Classification according to Causes, 1936.(a)

## A.—Fatal Accidents.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
<b>METALLIFEROUS MINES.</b>							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	3	1	2	..	7	..	13
"    "    Falls of Ground ..	5	1	4	..	5	..	15
"    "    Falling down shafts, etc. ..	1	1	2	..	15	1	20
Other Accidents ..	1	..	..	..	8	..	9
2. Above Ground.							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion ..	1	2	..	1	2	..	6
Other Accidents ..	4	..	1	1	1	2	9
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc. ..	4	..	1	1	2	..	(b) 8
4. Quarries, Brick and Clay Pits, etc. ..	..	8	..	4	2	..	14
<b>COAL MINES.</b>							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) ..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth ..	5	..	2	..	..	..	7
Other Accidents ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Other Accidents ..	5	..	1	..	..	..	6
Total ..	32	14	18	7	42	3	116

(a) The figures relating to mining accidents do not in all cases correspond with those published by the States Mines Departments, the discrepancies being partly due to the fact that accidents occurring in certain metallurgical works and quarries are not included in the figures issued by the Mines Departments, and partly to the lack of uniformity regarding the definition of a non-fatal accident.

(b) Inclusive of 4 accidents in New South Wales and 2 in Western Australia reported by Chief Inspectors of Factories as having occurred in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works.

## B.—Non-fatal Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 days.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W. (a)	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total. (b)
<b>METALLIFEROUS MINES.</b>							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	2	6	4	..	12	..	24
"    "    Falls of Ground ..	48	3	9	3	18	2	83
"    "    Falling down shafts, etc. ..	11	6	..	..	43	1	61
Other Accidents ..	90	5	122	..	815	41	1,073
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion ..	11	1	..	1	10	3	26
Other Accidents ..	36	..	8	32	133	22	231
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc. ..	2,062	..	57	93	55	11	2,278
4. Quarries, Brick and Clay Pits, etc. ..	..	10	..	23	41	..	74
<b>COAL MINES.</b>							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) ..	5	..	..	..	1	..	6
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth ..	24	3	53	..	46	1	127
Other Accidents ..	22	3	119	..	239	..	383
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Accidents ..	9	..	20	..	39	1	69
Total ..	2,320	39	392	152	1,452	82	4,437

(a) Complete reports not available.

(b) Inclusive of 2,071 accidents reported by Chief Inspectors of Factories as having occurred in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works.

Seventy-two fatal mining accidents occurred below ground in Australia during the year, as compared with 22 above ground. Fatal accidents in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works in 1936 numbered 8, as against 72 in metalliferous mines, 22 in coal mines and 14 in quarries and brick and clay pits. The total number of non-fatal accidents reported by Mines Departments and Inspectors of Factories in connexion with batteries, ore-dressing, smelting, etc., was 2,278. The number of non-fatal mining accidents below ground was 1,759 and above ground 326. Seventy-four non-fatal accidents occurred in quarries and brick and clay pits.

## CHAPTER IV.—ASSOCIATIONS.

### § 1. Labour Organizations.

1. **General.**—In Labour Report No. 2 an outline was given of the method adopted to ascertain the number of members of labour organizations in Australia, and tabulated results up to the end of 1912 were included. From the beginning of 1913 quarterly returns were obtained from a considerable number of trade unions, both as to membership and unemployment, and these were supplemented at the end of each year by special inquiries as to the membership of those unions which, owing to the nature of the callings and industries covered, were unable to furnish quarterly unemployment returns. The following pages show the general situation in regard to the trades union movement in Australia at present, and its development since the year 1932. The affairs of single unions are not disclosed in the published results and this has assisted in securing complete information. The Bureau is greatly indebted to the secretaries of Trade Unions for their cordial co-operation in regard to the supply of information.

The figures published in this chapter cover the years 1932 to 1936. Particulars for the years 1912 to 1931 will be found in preceding issues of the Labour Report.

2. **Trade Unions and Branches—Number and Membership, 1932 to 1936.**—The following table gives particulars of the number of separate unions and branches with the number of members at the end of the years 1932 to 1936:—

#### Trade Unions—Branches and Membership.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N'thern T'tory.	F.C.T.	Total.	Aust.
NUMBER OF SEPARATE UNIONS.										
1932..	189	151	107	110	129	78	4	13	781	a361
1933..	183	149	107	109	128	80	4	15	775	a356
1934..	185	149	106	109	128	79	4	15	775	a355
1935..	182	147	109	112	130	77	4	15	776	a354
1936..	184	147	111	114	132	76	5	15	784	a356
NUMBER OF BRANCHES.										
1932..	583	406	319	171	185	71	..	..	1,735	b2,155
1933..	580	406	320	177	188	78	..	..	1,749	b2,168
1934..	579	406	323	183	188	77	..	1	1,757	b2,177
1935..	584	399	321	183	190	77	..	1	1,755	b2,177
1936..	559	396	314	177	211	71	..	1	1,729	b2,157

(a) Allowing for interstate duplication. The figures represent the number of distinct organizations and interstate groups of organizations. They do not represent the total number of organizations which are practically independent and self-governing (see following remarks). (b) Includes not only branches of separate State unions and sub-branches in each State of interstate unions, but also head State branches of interstate unions.

## Trade Unions—Branches and Membership—continued.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N'thern T'tory.	F.C.T.	Total.	Aust.
NUMBER OF MEMBERS.										
1932..	313,160	196,989	110,055	54,109	50,160	14,699	769	890	740,831	740,831
1933..	302,024	195,089	121,331	54,197	51,399	13,630	706	1,022	739,398	739,398
1934..	312,639	195,877	129,358	55,120	54,195	13,510	825	1,043	762,567	762,567
1935..	309,689	199,132	148,127	59,102	58,315	14,556	851	1,058	790,830	790,830
1936..	315,517	201,616	158,953	59,900	60,762	15,839	992	1,230	814,809	814,809

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP.(d)										
1932..	co.5	c3.4	c10.6	c5.2	c4.0	c9.2	c4.1	c1.7	c3.7	c3.7
1933..	c3.6	c1.0	10.2	0.2	2.5	c7.3	c8.2	14.8	co.2	co.2
1934..	3.5	0.7	6.6	1.7	5.4	co.9	16.9	2.1	3.1	3.1
1935..	co.9	1.7	14.5	6.9	7.6	7.8	3.2	1.5	3.7	3.7
1936..	1.9	1.2	7.3	1.4	4.2	8.8	16.6	16.3	3.0	3.0

(c) Decrease. (d) On preceding year.

The types of trade unions in Australia vary greatly, and range from the small independent association to the large interstate organization, which, in its turn, may be a branch of an international union. Broadly speaking, there are four distinct classes of labour organizations, viz. :— (i) the local independent; (ii) the State; (iii) the interstate; and (iv) the Australasian or international.

In the table just given, under the heading "Number of Separate Unions," each union represented in a State is counted once only, regardless of the number of branches in that State. In the total number of separate unions in each State (*see* last column but one), it is obvious that there will be duplication in the case of interstate and similar unions, since each such union is counted once in each State in which it is represented by a Branch. The figures in the last column, therefore, have been obtained by making due allowance for this duplication.

3. Trade Unions—Industrial Groups, 1932 to 1936.—The following table gives the number and membership of trade unions in Australia in industrial groups at the end of the years 1932 to 1936. In previous Reports it was pointed out that the number of unions classified in Group XIV. (Miscellaneous), increased considerably during the period 1918 to 1920, and a correspondingly large increase occurred in the membership of the group. During recent years many associations of employees of public and semi-public bodies have been organized, and such unions are now included in the tabulations. Public Service, municipal, banking and insurance associations, which were not previously recognized, are now registered under the provision of the Commonwealth and State Industrial Arbitration Acts, and are therefore classified as industrial bodies. The inclusion of these organizations is responsible, to a great extent, for the increase in Group XIV.



## Trade Unions—Industrial Groups—Australia.

Industrial Groups.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
NUMBER OF UNIONS.(a)					
Manufacturing—					
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	4	4	4	4	4
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	22	22	22	21	21
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	34	34	32	32	33
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	12	11	11	11	11
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	10	10	9	9	8
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	37	37	30	34	35
VII. Building ..	28	28	28	26	27
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	13	13	14	13	13
IX. Railway and Tramway Services ..	29	29	29	30	29
X. Other Land Transport ..	4	4	4	4	7
XI. Shipping, etc. ..	24	22	22	22	21
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. ..	4	4	6	7	7
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. ..	16	16	15	14	15
XIV. Miscellaneous—					
(i) Banking, Insurance and Clerical ..	19	19	19	19	19
(ii) Public Service ..	45	45	45	47	48
(iii) Retail and Wholesale ..	7	7	7	8	8
(iv) Municipal, Sewerage, and Labouring ..	13	12	11	11	11
(v) Other Miscellaneous ..	40	39	41	42	42
Total ..	361a	356a	355a	354a	356a

(a) Allowing for interstate duplication.

## NUMBER OF MEMBERS.

Manufacturing—					
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	27,054	27,164	25,886	27,079	25,365
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	72,883	69,244	73,363	70,070	79,047
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	61,183	62,103	65,663	68,292	72,120
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	51,154	50,173	56,484	59,484	62,269
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	18,128	18,113	18,285	18,808	19,425
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	40,578	42,577	43,720	44,388	46,832
VII. Building ..	52,582	52,936	53,140	51,034	56,727
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	32,846	30,166	36,560	36,636	40,184
IX. Railway and Tramway Services ..	91,889	90,521	91,035	97,443	94,944
X. Other Land Transport ..	17,158	16,408	13,566	10,537	10,287
XI. Shipping, etc. ..	32,994	32,691	29,363	26,388	27,346
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. ..	21,237	20,997	22,599	28,782	31,869
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. ..	20,993	20,849	19,585	19,043	16,091
XIV. Miscellaneous—					
(i) Banking, Insurance and Clerical ..	28,420	27,884	33,947	34,415	35,315
(ii) Public Service ..	80,889	79,809	77,365	82,766	83,484
(iii) Retail and Wholesale ..	24,983	26,426	29,009	32,619	32,178
(iv) Municipal, Sewerage and Labouring ..	30,639	30,261	32,482	38,926	39,603
(v) Other Miscellaneous ..	35,221	41,076	40,515	38,118	41,723
Total ..	740,831	739,398	762,567	790,830	814,809

4. Trade Unions—Number of Male and Female Members and Percentage to Total Employees.—(i) *States* 1936. The census of 1933 shows the percentage of male and female employees (*i.e.*, persons "in receipt of wages or salary," and persons "unemployed"), 20 years of age and over, on the total male and female population, and by applying these percentages to the estimated total male and female population at 31st December, 1936, an estimate of the number of adult employees of each sex in that year was obtained.

The following table shows separately for males and females and for each State (a) the number of members of trade unions; (b) the estimated number of employees of each sex 20 years of age and over in all professions, trades, and occupations; and (c) the percentage of the former (a) on the latter (b) at the end of the year 1936. The estimated number of employees includes all persons (over the age specified) in receipt of wages or salary, as well as those unemployed, and therefore embraces a large number of adults who are not eligible for membership of any trade union (such as certain persons employed in professional occupations) as well as others who, while eligible for membership so far as the nature of their trade or occupation is concerned do not reside in a locality which is covered by any union devoted to their particular trade or occupation. Moreover, the age at which persons are eligible for membership varies in different unions. The census results are classified in quinquennial age groups, and age 20 years is taken as approximating to the age of admission to membership. A line has been added to show the estimated numbers of "junior" workers under 20 years of age.

**Trade Unions—Number of Male and Female Members, and Percentage to Total Employees, 1936.**

Particulars.	N.S.W. (a)	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Nthn. T'tory.	Aus- tralia.
<b>MALES.</b>								
Estimated No. of Adult Employees (20 years of age and over) ..	573,073	383,909	205,720	119,896	98,662	42,932	1,917	1,426,109
No. of Members of Unions ..	273,794	160,638	132,523	53,409	51,185	13,292	954	685,795
Percentage of Members on Esti- mated No. Adult Employees..	47.8	41.8	64.4	44.5	51.9	31.0	49.8	48.11
Junior Workers (under 20) ..	104,817	70,763	38,713	24,440	16,867	9,390	186	265,176
<b>FEMALES.</b>								
Estimated No. of Adult Employees (20 years of age and over) ..	142,069	124,614	48,037	30,192	21,717	10,502	203	377,334
No. of Members of Unions ..	42,953	40,978	26,430	6,491	9,577	2,547	38	129,014
Percentage of Members on Esti- mated No. Adult Employees..	30.2	32.9	55.0	21.5	44.1	24.3	18.7	34.2
Junior Workers (under 20) ..	59,168	47,709	20,365	13,930	9,389	4,680	64	155,305
<b>TOTAL.</b>								
Estimated No. of Adult Employees (20 years of age and over) ..	715,142	508,523	253,757	150,088	120,379	53,434	2,120	1,803,443
No. of Members of Unions ..	316,747	201,616	158,953	59,900	60,762	15,839	992	814,809
Percentage of Members on Esti- mated No. Adult Employees..	44.3	39.6	62.6	39.9	50.5	29.6	46.8	45.2
Junior Workers (under 20) ..	103,985	118,472	59,078	38,370	26,256	14,070	250	420,481

(a) Inclusive of Federal Capital Territory.

(ii) *Australia*.—Similar particulars for Australia for the five years 1932 to 1936 are given in the next table.

**Trade Unions—Number of Male and Female Members and Percentage to Total Employees—Australia.**

Particulars.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
<b>MALES.</b>					
Estimated Number of Adult Employees (20 years of age and over) .. ..	1,330,000	1,344,290	1,393,155	1,401,286	1,426,109
Number of Members of Unions .. ..	630,688	626,266	641,370	662,447	685,795
Percentage of Members on Estimated No. Adult Employees .. ..	47.4	46.6	46.0	47.3	48.1
Junior Workers (under 20) .. ..	246,500	249,010	253,682	255,160	265,176
<b>FEMALES.</b>					
Estimated Number of Adult Employees (20 years of age and over) .. ..	317,250	321,500	363,255	366,102	377,334
Number of Members of Unions .. ..	110,143	113,132	121,197	128,383	129,014
Percentage of Members on Estimated No. Adult Employees .. ..	34.7	35.2	33.4	35.1	34.2
Junior Workers (under 20) .. ..	139,980	141,960	158,863	160,120	155,305
<b>TOTAL.</b>					
Estimated Number of Adult Employees (20 years of age and over) .. ..	1,647,250	1,665,790	1,756,410	1,767,388	1,803,443
Number of Members of Unions .. ..	740,831	739,398	762,567	790,830	814,809
Percentage of Members on Estimated No. Adult Employees .. ..	45.0	44.4	43.4	44.7	45.2
Junior Workers (under 20) .. ..	386,480	390,970	412,545	415,280	420,481

**5. Trade Unions—Classification according to Number of Members, 1932 to 1936.**—The following table shows the number and membership of all trade unions in Australia for the years 1932 to 1936 inclusive, classified according to size. In this table interstate unions are counted once only :—

**Trade Unions—Classification according to Number of Members—Australia.**

Classification.	10,000 and over.	5,000 and under 10,000.	2,000 and under 5,000.	1,000 and under 2,000.	500 and under 1,000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	100 and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
<b>NUMBER OF UNIONS.</b>											
1932 ..	23	14	38	38	47	30	24	50	34	63	361
1933 ..	23	15	38	37	46	30	26	52	30	59	356
1934 ..	25	10	41	37	45	32	24	47	35	59	355
1935 ..	23	12	43	39	50	25	25	44	40	53	354
1936 ..	26	11	41	40	51	27	29	42	38	51	356
<b>MEMBERSHIP.</b>											
1932 ..	392,095	102,843	128,801	53,784	34,331	11,410	6,269	7,189	2,477	1,632	740,831
1933 ..	394,974	108,667	123,604	49,399	33,779	11,539	6,341	7,400	2,223	1,472	739,398
1934 ..	441,675	71,012	136,263	51,954	32,841	12,330	5,651	6,468	2,828	1,545	762,567
1935 ..	443,398	95,417	136,405	53,710	35,581	9,095	5,961	6,116	3,031	1,516	790,830
1936 ..	490,617	71,449	131,248	56,805	36,645	10,957	6,942	5,890	2,737	1,519	814,809
<b>PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.</b>											
1932 ..	52.9	13.9	17.4	7.3	4.6	1.5	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.2	100.0
1933 ..	53.4	14.7	16.7	6.7	4.5	1.6	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.2	100.0
1934 ..	57.9	9.3	17.9	6.8	4.4	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.2	100.0
1935 ..	56.1	12.1	17.1	6.8	4.5	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	100.0
1936 ..	60.2	8.8	16.1	7.0	4.5	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.2	100.0

In the last part of the preceding table the percentage which the membership in each group bears to the total membership of all groups is given for the years 1932 to 1936. The tendency towards closer organization is evidenced by the fact that though membership of trade unions has increased since 1912 by 88 per cent., the number of unions having less than 2,000 members has considerably decreased, viz., from 360 to 278.

**6. Interstate or Federated Trade Unions.**—The following table gives particulars regarding number and membership of interstate or federated trade unions having branches in two or more States. The figures include interstate unions registered under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, as well as federated unions which are not so registered :—

**Interstate or Federated Trade Unions—Number and Membership.**

PARTICULARS.		UNIONS OPERATING IN—					TOTAL
		2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	6 States.(a)	
Number of Unions	1932 ..	21	12	19	23	41	116
	1933 ..	20	12	19	21	43	115
	1934 ..	20	14	16	22	42	114
	1935 ..	20	10	19	23	40	112
	1936 ..	19	8	21	19	46	113
Number of Members	1932 ..	31,950	43,491	92,518	182,540	261,835	612,334
	1933 ..	31,792	33,609	99,293	183,227	264,319	612,240
	1934 ..	32,521	40,978	99,762	191,157	280,283	644,701
	1935 ..	31,891	23,923	119,976	200,196	273,934	649,920
	1936 ..	28,233	13,624	123,008	171,517	324,919	661,301

(a) Certain unions in this group have, in addition to branches in each of the six States, branches in the Northern Territory and in the Federal Capital Territory.

The number of organizations operating in two or more States has increased from 72 in 1912 to 113 in 1936, and the percentage of the membership of such organizations on the total membership of all organizations has risen from 65 per cent. to 81 per cent. during the same period.

**7. Central Labour Organizations.**—In each of the capital cities, as well as in a number of other industrial centres, delegate organizations, consisting of representatives from a group of trade unions, have been established. Their revenue is raised by means of a *per capita* tax on the members of each affiliated union. In the majority of the towns where such central organizations exist, most of the local unions are affiliated with the central organization, which is usually known as the Labour or Trades Hall Council, or the Labour Federation. In Western Australia a unified system of organization extends over the industrial centres throughout the State, and there is a provincial branch of the Australian Labour Party, having a central council and executive, and metropolitan and branch district councils to which the local bodies are affiliated. The central council, on which all district councils are represented, meets periodically. In the other States, however, the organization is not so close, and though provision usually exists in the rules of the central council in the capital city of each State for the organization of district councils, or for the representation on the central council of the local councils in the smaller industrial centres of the State, the councils in each State are, as a matter of fact, independent bodies. The table hereunder gives the number of metropolitan and district or local labour councils, together with the number of unions and branches of unions affiliated therewith in each State at the end of the years 1932 to 1936.

**Central Labour Organizations—Number, and Branch Unions Affiliated.**

Particulars.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Ter.	F.C.T.	Total.
No. of Councils	1932 ..	3	5	6	2	9	3	..	I	29
	1933 ..	3	5	6	2	9	3	..	I	29
	1934 ..	3	5	6	2	9	3	..	I	29
	1935 ..	3	5	6	2	8	3	..	I	28
	1936 ..	3	5	6	2	8	2	..	I	27
No. of Unions and Branch Unions Affiliated	1932 ..	95	169	74	55	209	60	..	10	672
	1933 ..	94	168	77	54	214	60	..	11	678
	1934 ..	94	168	77	54	214	59	..	11	677
	1935 ..	92	167	84	54	212	59	..	11	679
	1936 ..	91	167	84	54	213	59	..	11	679



The figures regarding number of unions do not necessarily represent separate unions, since the branches of a large union may be affiliated with the local trades councils in the several towns in which they are represented.

Between the trade union and the central organization of unions may be classed certain State or district councils organized on trade lines and composed of delegates from separate unions, the interests of the members of which are closely connected by reason of the occupations of their members such, for example, as delegate councils of bakers, bread carters and mill employees, or of unions connected directly or indirectly with the metal trades, or with the building trades.

A Central Labour Organization, called the Australasian Council of Trade Unions, came into being during 1927. The Council was created to function on behalf of the Trade Unions of the Commonwealth, and was founded at an All-Australian Trade Union Congress, held in Melbourne in May, 1927. The Australasian Council is based on the Metropolitan Trades and Labour Councils in each State, such bodies having the right to appoint two representatives to act on the Executive of the Council. In addition to the representatives from the Metropolitan Councils, the Executive consists of four officers, viz., the President, two Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary, who are elected by and from the All-Australian Trade Union Congress.

The objective of the Council is the socialization of industry, i.e., production, distribution and exchange. The methods to be adopted are :— (a) The closer organization of the workers by the transformation of the Australian Trade Union Movement from the Craft to an Industrial basis by the establishment of one Union in each industry ; (b) the consolidation of the Australasian Labour Movement with the object of unified control, administration, and action ; (c) the centralized control of industrial disputes ; and (d) educational propaganda among Unions.

The A.C.T.U. is the first interstate body in Australia with authority to deal with industrial matters of an interstate character affecting the Trade Union movement generally. It is also the body responsible for submitting the names of suitable persons, from which the Commonwealth Government selects the Australian Workers' delegate to the Annual International Labour Conference at Geneva.

**8. Organizations Registered under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.**—Under Part V. of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act any employer or association of employers in any industry who has employed not less than 100 employees during six months preceding application for registration, and any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry may be registered.\* Registered unions include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only.

At the end of the year 1936 the number of employers' organizations registered under the provisions of the Act was 30, with a membership of approximately 20,000. At the same date the number of unions registered was 138, with a membership of approximately 680,000, representing 81 per cent. of the total membership of all trade unions in Australia.

\* Under the Arbitration (Public Service) Act an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organization, provided that its members comprise at least three-fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the Service.



## § 2. Employers' Associations.

1. **General.**—Associations for trade purposes merely are not included in the present chapter, which deals with those associations only whose members are united for their own protection, and for representation in cases before Arbitration Courts, Wages Boards and other wage-fixing tribunals. Associations of employers and employees are recognized under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act as well as under several State Acts, and such organizations may be registered.

2. **Employers' Associations in each State.**—The following table gives particulars of the number and membership of employers' associations in each State at the end of the years 1932 to 1936 :—

Employers' Associations.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
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NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS.

1932	..	..	148	158	85	60	68	30	549
1933	..	..	140	153	80	58	62	28	521
1934	..	..	1134	157	74	60	54	26	505
1935	..	..	1131	156	72	60	56	25	500
1936	..	..	1134	150	73	61	58	30	506

NUMBER OF BRANCHES.

1932	..	..	907	461	185	18	297	10	1,878
1933	..	..	897	508	189	15	288	8	1,905
1934	..	..	810	520	135	15	301	8	1,789
1935	..	..	786	559	135	13	302	8	1,803
1936	..	..	806	608	393	32	296	6	2,141

MEMBERSHIP.

1932	..	..	54,005	37,342	18,929	6,656	10,189	2,504	129,625
1933	..	..	56,384	37,929	18,721	6,452	10,311	2,391	132,188
1934	..	..	558,387	38,276	18,943	6,765	10,464	2,095	1134,930
1935	..	..	559,444	37,765	18,556	7,536	10,791	2,087	1136,179
1936	..	..	560,135	50,262	35,764	8,813	11,193	2,257	1168,424

(a) Includes 1 Association in F.C.T.

The increase in the "Number of Branches" compared with previous years is wholly due to the inclusion since 1927 of associations representing agricultural interests, while the increase in total membership is partly attributable to a more complete collection of statistics relating to these organizations.

3. **Employers' Associations in Industrial Groups.**—The figures in the next table refer to Australia at the end of the years 1935 and 1936.

**Employers' Associations—Industrial Groups—Australia.**

Class.	Number of Associations.		Number of Branches.		Membership.	
	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.
Manufacturing—						
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. . . . .	20	20	4	5	986	1,195
II. Engineering, etc. . . . .	13	13	12	12	2,430	2,378
III. Food, Drink, etc. . . . .	106	106	86	78	20,225	20,956
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc. . . . .	17	17	2	5	1,157	1,652
V. Books, Printing, etc. . . . .	38	39	..	..	2,959	2,991
VI. Other Manufacturing . . . . .	45	40	1	1	3,461	3,318
VII. Building . . . . .	28	25	10	4	2,111	2,060
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. . . . .	10	11	..	..	241	296
X. Other Land Transport						
XI. Shipping, etc. . . . .	15	13	21	..	2,098	1,835
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. . . . .	16	19	10	3	226	269
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. . . . .	48	50	1,638	1,978	81,953	103,280
XIV. Miscellaneous . . . . .	17	17	..	25	1,994	8,450
Total . . . . .	127	136	19	30	16,338	19,744
Total . . . . .	500	506	1,803	2,141	136,179	168,424

The female membership of these associations was 6,056 for 1935 and 6,115 for 1936.

The organization of employers is relatively strongest in the pastoral and agricultural industries and in the manufacture and distribution of articles of food and drink. In the former case there has been considerable growth in organization among small farmers, and in the latter the large membership is mainly due to the proprietors of shops purveying foodstuffs being members of grocers', butchers', and other similar associations.

4. **Employers' Associations in Membership Groups.**—The following table gives information in membership groups for Australia for the years 1932 to 1936:—

**Employers' Associations—Membership Groups—Australia.**

Membership Groups.	1,000 and over.	500 and under 1,000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	100 and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS.								
1932 .. .. .	21	24	19	21	59	71	334	549
1933 .. .. .	17	25	24	22	51	72	310	521
1934 .. .. .	20	25	22	24	50	74	290	505
1935 .. .. .	19	31	20	21	51	77	281	500
1936 .. .. .	20	31	21	20	51	79	284	506
MEMBERSHIP.								
1932 .. .. .	80,756	17,228	7,075	5,246	8,143	4,883	6,294	129,625
1933 .. .. .	79,522	19,158	9,299	5,839	7,463	5,115	5,792	132,188
1934 .. .. .	85,058	18,353	8,156	5,681	7,203	5,055	5,424	134,930
1935 .. .. .	85,116	20,392	7,356	5,213	7,506	5,687	5,209	136,179
1936 .. .. .	109,476	21,895	8,800	6,654	8,242	6,836	6,521	168,424
PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.								
1932 .. .. .	62	13	6	4	6	4	5	100
1933 .. .. .	60	15	7	4	6	4	4	100
1934 .. .. .	63	13	7	4	5	4	4	100
1935 .. .. .	63	15	5	4	5	4	4	100
1936 .. .. .	65	13	5	4	5	4	4	100

**5. Federations of Employers' Associations.**—In addition to the associations in various industries, there are central associations in each State, to which many of these separate organizations are affiliated. Examples of this kind of association are provided in the Chamber of Manufactures, Chamber of Commerce, and Employers' Federation in each State. Further, these State Associations are, in some cases, organized on a Federal basis, e.g., there is an Associated Chamber of Manufactures, an Associated Chamber of Commerce, and a Central Employers' Association, to which State branches are affiliated.

The affiliation of these associations is, however, somewhat loose as compared with that of the Federated Trade Unions. Whereas in the latter case the central body has complete control of its State branches, in the case of the Employers' Associations the State body generally has complete independence, the central body acting in a more or less advisory capacity only.

The following table gives particulars for the years 1932 to 1936, so far as can be ascertained, of interstate or federated associations having branches in two or more States:—

Interstate or Federated Employers' Associations.

YEAR.	ASSOCIATIONS OPERATING IN—					Total.
	2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	6 States.	

NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS.

1932	..	..	5	4	4	13	19	45
1933	..	..	6	4	5	14	16	45
1934	..	..	4	2	12	8	17	43
1935	..	..	4	2	10	6	20	42
1936	..	..	5	2	8	6	17	38

MEMBERSHIP.

1932	..	..	1,132	323	842	59,993	40,872	103,162
1933	..	..	1,354	290	1,118	66,144	35,299	104,205
1934	..	..	2,438	56	44,745	22,947	34,026	104,212
1935	..	..	10,529	57	3,311	63,155	37,723	114,775
1936	..	..	11,315	904	1,013	22,324	104,896	140,452

Of the total membership of 168,424 of all employers' associations, 84 per cent. are organized on an interstate basis. The Pastoral, Agricultural, &c., section (Class XII.) is the most important in the federated sphere, their numbers covering no less than 60 per cent. of the total membership of federated organizations. The Food, Drink, &c., section (Class III.) and the Miscellaneous section (Class XIV.) are also well represented in the federations.

### § 3. International Comparisons.

I. **The International Labour Conferences.**—In Chapter XVII. of Labour Report No. 14, information was given with regard to the clauses in the Peace Treaty referring to labour conditions. Provision was made in the Treaty for the holding of International Labour Conferences, and the institution of the International Labour Office. The Report referred to also contains information regarding the activities of the Labour Office, together with a brief reference to the five Annual Labour Conferences which had then been held. A short summary of the proceedings at the Sixth Conference was given in Labour Report No. 15; of the Seventh in Labour Report No. 16; of the Eighth and Ninth in Labour Report No. 17; and of the Tenth in Labour Report, No. 19.

The subject-matters discussed, and the names of the Australian delegates to the Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Conferences appeared in Labour Report No. 20, and a short summary of the proceedings, together with the names of the Australian delegates, at the Fourteenth session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva from the 10th to the 28th June, 1930, was included in Labour Report No. 21, while an account of the Fifteenth Conference was contained in Labour Report No. 22 for 1931. In Report No. 23 for 1932 a *précis* is given of the work of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Conferences held in 1932 and 1933, while *résumés* of the proceedings of the Eighteenth Session (1934), and Nineteenth Session (1935) appear in Labour Reports Nos. 24 and 25 respectively. The twentieth session of the International Labour Conference was held at Geneva from 4th to 24th June, 1936.

The Agenda and decisions reached were as follows:—

- I. *Regulation of certain Social systems of recruiting workers.* (Second discussion.) Conference adopted a *draft convention*.
- II. *Holidays with pay.* (Second discussion.) *Draft Convention* adopted by Conference.
- III. *Reduction of hours of work on public works undertaken or subsidized by Governments.* (Second discussion.) The Conference, confirming the principle laid down in the 40 Hour Week Convention, 1935, adopted a *draft convention*.
- IV. *Reduction of hours of work in the building and civil engineering industry.* (Second discussion.) The Conference decided to request the Governing Body to consider the convening of a tripartite technical conference of Governments and of employers' and work-peoples' representatives in the building and civil engineering industry with a view to reaching an understanding as to hours of work in this industry, account being taken of the report of the Committee on hours of work in building and Public Works of the present session of the Conference.
- V. *Reduction of hours of work in iron and steel works.* (Second discussion.) The Conference decided to request the Governing Body to consider the convening of a tripartite technical conference of Governments and of employers' and work-peoples' representatives in the iron and steel industry with a view to reaching an understanding as to equitable standards based on adequate information concerning wages, hours, and working conditions in the industry throughout the world.

VI. *Reduction of hours of work in coal mines.* (Second discussion.) The Conference decided to request the Governing Body to consider the convening of a tripartite technical conference of Governments and of employers' and work-peoples' representatives in the coal-mining industry with a view to reaching an understanding as to hours of work in this industry, account being taken of the report of the Committee on hours of work in coal mines at the present session of the Conference.

VII. *Reduction of hours of work in the textile industry.* (First or single discussion.) The Conference decided to request the Governing Body to convene a tripartite conference which would include the necessary technical and expert assistance from textile-producing countries. The purpose of this Conference would be to consider how the work already undertaken by the International Labour Organization in connexion with the improvement of conditions in the textile industry can best be advanced.

VIII. *Safety provisions for workers in building construction.* (First discussion.) The Conference decided to place on Agenda for next Session.

*Resolutions* were also adopted in regard to (a) *migration of workers*; (b) *conditions in Asiatic countries*; (c) *diseases due to dust*; (d) *labour inspection*; (e) *equality of treatment*; (f) *freedom of association*; (g) *opium smoking by workers*; (h) *economic conferences*; (i) *calendar reform*; (j) *nutrition*; (k) *reserving public works for periods of unemployment*; (l) *German emigration*; (m) *unemployment*; (n) *industrial development and standard of living*.

The Australian delegation consisted of Colonel E. F. Harrison, M.P., as Government Delegate; and Sir Robert Knox and Mr. P. J. Trainer, as the non-Government Delegates representing respectively the employers and workers of Australia.

2. **Unemployment.**—In the following table, the percentage of unemployment in various countries is shown for each month of the year 1936. The figures are obtained chiefly from the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, published by the League of Nations, Geneva:—

Unemployment in various Countries during 1936.

Country.	Percentage Unemployed in Month of—												Average for Year.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Australia ..	..	13.4	..	..	12.8	..	..	12.0	..	..	10.7	..	12.2
Belgium ..	18.6	18.7	15.6	13.1	12.3	11.0	11.4	11.4	11.3	10.8	12.1	14.4	13.4
Canada ..	14.8	13.8	14.5	15.1	14.8	13.9	12.5	10.8	10.9	11.0	12.7	14.3	13.3
Denmark ..	28.1	30.4	26.2	19.5	12.9	11.3	12.1	12.3	12.9	16.3	20.0	30.3	19.3
Germany ..	13.5	13.5	10.3	9.2	7.7	6.8	6.0	5.6	5.3	5.6	6.2	7.8	8.1
Great Britain ..	13.5	13.3	12.4	11.7	11.0	10.5	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.7	11.3
Holland ..	42.6	41.2	38.5	36.2	35.3	34.8	35.1	34.5	34.4	34.0	33.7	35.0	36.3
Sweden ..	19.3	18.4	17.4	15.1	11.2	10.3	9.2	9.2	9.7	11.3	13.2	18.5	13.6
Switzerland ..	19.0	18.6	15.6	13.0	11.1	10.4	10.6	10.9	11.3	11.5	12.3	18.5	13.2
United States ..	17.2	16.7	16.2	15.1	13.7	12.8	12.3	11.7	11.2	11.0	10.7	11.1	13.3



3. **Retail Prices of Food—Various Countries.**—The following table shows the average retail prices of the chief items of food in the principal cities of the countries specified. The prices have been extracted from official publications and reports:—

**Average Retail Prices of Food in Principal Cities—Australia and Other Countries—1936.**

(Particulars extracted from Official Publications and Reports.)

Article.	Unit or Quan- tity.	AUSTRALIA.								NEW ZEALAND.							
		Sydney.				Melbourne.				Wellington.				Christchurch.			
		Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.*	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.*	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread ..	2 lb.	5.47	5.03	5.00	5.48	4.98	4.50	5.00	4.95	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.50	5.50	5.50	6.00
Flour, ordinary ..	2 lb.	3.92	3.31	3.73	4.10	3.70	2.98	3.42	4.00	3.82	3.92	4.00	4.00	4.04	3.82	4.06	4.08
Tea ..	lb.	26.65	26.75	26.00	26.75	26.40	26.50	26.15	27.68	26.75	27.00	27.00	27.25	26.25	27.00	26.25	26.25
Jam ..	1½ lb.	9.95	9.95	9.95	8.65	8.65	8.65	8.75	7.60	9.50	9.00	9.25	9.25	7.75	8.00	8.00	8.00
Sugar ..	lb.	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.25	3.25	3.00	3.00	3.25	3.25
Rice ..	"	3.05	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.15	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.50	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
Oatmeal ..	"	2.64	2.53	2.53	2.33	2.54	2.49	2.49	2.53	2.70	2.70	2.80	2.80	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.85
Raisins ..	"	9.12	9.07	9.47	9.59	9.30	9.30	9.35	9.05	6.50	6.75	6.75	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Potatoes ..	7 lb.	9.54	9.32	9.72	12.36	7.06	8.03	8.11	12.33	7.88	8.50	7.63	10.38	6.25	6.13	6.00	6.00
Onions ..	lb.	1.93	1.93	2.79	3.50	1.39	1.47	3.00	2.72	2.25	1.75	2.50	2.75	1.25	1.25	1.00	3.00
Milk ..	quart	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	6.10	6.40	6.45	6.45	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Butter ..	lb.	16.90	16.80	16.75	16.75	17.20	17.10	17.15	17.10	13.00	14.50	15.50	14.00	12.50	13.50	15.00	14.25
Cheese ..	"	12.60	12.40	12.45	12.40	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	7.75	7.75	8.75	8.75	7.75	7.75	8.00	9.75
Eggs ..	dozen	18.70	23.65	16.55	17.15	14.35	22.70	16.40	15.75	19.25	31.25	18.00	18.75	16.75	23.00	15.00	13.00
Bacon ..	lb.	13.75	13.05	13.20	13.40	15.20	15.10	15.20	17.20	14.00	14.75	15.25	13.25	14.75	14.25	14.75	14.75
Beef, sirloin ..	"	9.35	9.20	9.60	9.75	7.95	8.00	8.94	8.67	7.75	8.00	8.50	8.50	7.75	7.75	8.50	8.50
" rib ..	"	7.05	6.85	7.20	7.50	6.10	6.25	7.33	7.10	5.75	6.00	6.75	7.00	6.50	6.50	7.25	7.50
" steak, rump ..	"	13.55	13.30	13.25	13.30	12.35	12.55	13.67	12.80	10.50	10.50	11.00	11.00	9.75	9.75	10.50	11.00
Mutton, leg ..	"	7.05	7.05	7.45	7.30	6.10	6.00	8.06	7.06	7.50	7.50	8.25	8.50	7.00	7.00	8.00	8.00
" chops ..	"	8.50	8.45	9.05	9.00	7.00	7.35	8.72	7.83	7.00	7.00	7.50	7.50	6.75	6.50	7.25	7.25

\* New Regimen (1936).

Average Retail Prices of Food in Principal Cities—Australia and Other Countries—1936—continued.

Article.	Unit or Quantity.	UNITED KINGDOM.				UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.							
						Capetown.				Johannesburg.			
		Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread ..	2 lb.	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.38	7.17	7.39	7.39	7.39	6.59	6.55	6.56	6.62
Flour, ordinary ..	2 lb.	3.79	3.79	3.79	4.14	6.39	6.35	6.34	6.33	5.92	5.90	5.87	5.85
Tea ..	lb.	23.50	24.00	25.25	25.25	26.64	26.21	25.57	25.57	26.03	26.03	25.52	25.61
Jam ..	1½ lb.	..	..	..	..	7.55	7.59	7.59	7.59	8.38	8.43	8.43	8.52
Sugar ..	lb.	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	3.28	3.28	3.30	3.33	3.44	3.44	3.45	3.44
Rice ..	..	..	..	..	..	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.92	3.34	3.31	3.27	3.28
Oatmeal ..	..	..	..	..	..	3.86	3.77	3.69	3.46	3.12	3.08	3.00	2.96
Raisins ..	..	..	..	..	..	8.31	8.27	8.35	8.50	8.13	8.13	8.20	8.39
Potatoes ..	7 lb.	7.75	8.00	7.75	6.50	9.93	10.27	10.27	10.62	9.99	10.62	7.98	9.70
Onions ..	lb.	..	..	..	..	1.83	1.83	1.69	1.78	1.63	1.52	1.53	1.62
Milk ..	quart	6.75	6.00	6.00	6.75	6.17	6.12	6.10	6.00	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15
Butter ..	lb.	15.00	14.25	15.50	15.25	17.50	17.43	19.14	19.14	17.15	17.10	19.21	19.00
Cheese ..	..	9.00	8.50	9.00	9.75	14.48	14.55	15.88	15.40	14.52	14.40	16.04	15.83
Eggs ..	dozen	21.00	15.00	21.00	30.00	19.29	25.71	17.50	16.21	19.20	20.07	15.20	13.69
Bacon ..	lb.	..	..	..	..	20.15	20.08	20.08	20.08	18.81	18.64	18.62	18.15
Beef, sirloin ..	..	(a) 13.25	13.25	13.50	13.50	8.43	8.43	8.43	8.43	8.77	8.75	8.83	9.00
" rib ..	..	(b) 8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	6.31	6.31	6.31	6.31	5.98	5.92	6.00	6.04
" steak, rump ..	..	..	..	..	..	11.12	11.12	11.12	11.12	11.23	11.15	11.35	11.60
Mutton, leg ..	..	(a) 15.00	15.00	15.00	15.25	8.93	8.93	8.93	8.93	10.44	10.38	10.38	10.44
		(b) 9.50	9.75	9.75	9.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) British.

(b) Chilled or frozen.

Average Retail Prices of Food in Principal Cities—Australia and Other Countries—1936—continued.

Article.	Unit or Quantity.	CANADA.								UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.(b)			
		Ottawa.				Montreal.				Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.
		Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.				
Bread .. ..	2 lb.	cents. (a) 12.40	cents. (a) 12.40	cents. (a) 12.40	cents. (a) 13.00	cents. (a) 12.40	cents. (a) 12.40	cents. (a) 12.40	cents. (a) 13.00	cents. 16.80	cents. 16.40	cents. 16.40	cents. 16.40
Flour, ordinary ..	2 lb.	7.80	7.60	7.80	8.80	7.60	7.40	7.40	8.60	9.60	9.14	9.60	9.80
Tea .. ..	lb.	56.90	57.40	57.70	55.20	55.20	54.60	53.30	55.50	67.60	67.80	70.00	70.80
Jam .. ..	1½ lb.	(a) 22.50	(a) 21.83	(a) 21.45	(a) 22.20	(a) 22.50	(a) 21.83	(a) 21.45	(a) 22.20	..	..	..	..
Sugar .. ..	lb.	5.90	6.00	5.90	5.90	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.60	5.60	5.50	5.70	5.50
Rice .. ..	"	8.80	8.10	9.20	9.00	7.20	7.20	6.80	6.90	8.50	8.50	8.80	8.60
Oatmeal .. ..	"	5.20	5.00	5.10	5.50	5.10	5.00	5.00	5.20	7.40	7.40	7.50	7.40
Raisins .. ..	"	16.10	16.10	16.50	16.40	15.90	16.10	15.90	16.00	9.50	9.70	9.80	9.50
Potatoes .. ..	7 lb.	13.67	16.29	18.62	12.83	12.60	16.52	15.54	12.39	16.10	20.30	25.20	20.30
Onions .. ..	"	4.80	6.10	6.40	4.60	4.10	4.10	4.90	3.50	4.30	4.00	3.00	3.00
Milk .. ..	quart	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	10.50	10.50	9.50	11.50	11.80	11.60	12.00	12.40
Butter .. ..	lb.	29.60	24.70	26.70	27.50	29.40	25.20	27.20	27.80	41.80	37.50	42.50	39.60
Cheese .. ..	"	18.90	18.10	19.80	22.10	18.90	19.30	18.50	20.40	27.60	26.80	29.10	29.30
Eggs .. ..	dozen	35.50	25.50	31.40	52.40	36.70	26.90	34.60	51.60	36.80	29.90	39.10	46.00
Bacon .. ..	lb.	27.70	28.00	30.00	28.50	26.00	26.90	29.00	28.40	42.00	40.09	41.10	39.70
Beef, sirloin ..	"	31.10	31.40	33.30	32.60	29.00	29.40	31.30	30.50	..	..	..	..
" rib .. ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" steak, rump ..	"	22.30	21.00	21.70	20.50	22.10	22.20	22.40	19.60	29.00	29.40	29.10	20.40
Mutton, leg ..	"	26.30	26.00	27.40	25.70	25.30	26.10	27.40	22.80	37.10	37.00	38.20	28.80
	"	24.40	24.60	26.70	19.50	23.20	23.80	24.50	21.50	..	..	..	..

(a) Dominion average.

(b) Average for all towns.

## APPENDIX.

## Section I.

Wholesale Prices, Melbourne—Averages for years 1935 and 1936.

COMMODITY.	UNIT.	1935.	1936.	COMMODITY.	UNIT.	1935.	1936.
GROUP I. METALS—				GROUP V. GROCERIES, ETC.—			
Iron—Pig—		s. d.	s. d.	Currants ..	lb.	0 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Mixed Nos. ..	ton	145 0	145 0	Raisins ..	doz. "	0 8	0 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Rod and Bar ..	"	410 0	410 0	Herrings ..	doz. 1-lb.		
Angle ..	"	203 4	200 0		tins	9 4	9 3
Plate ..	"	340 0	340 0	Salmon ..	"	21 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	22 0
Hoop ..	"	351 0	351 0	Sardines ..	doz. hlvs	10 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9 3
Galvanized ..	"			Tea ..	lb.	1 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Corrugated ..	"	490 0	490 0	Coffee ..	"	2 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Wire, Fencing ..	"	325 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	293 6	Cocoa ..	"	1 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Zinc—Sheet ..	"	1,250 0	1,253 2	Sugar ..	ton	696 0	696 0
Lead—Sheet ..	"	586 3	584 0	Macaroni ..	lb.	0 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Piping ..	"	716 7	710 11	Tapioca ..	cwt.	28 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	20 0
Copper—Sheet ..	lb.	1 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Rice ..	ton	484 8	445 0
Coal (on Wharf) ..	ton	33 0	31 9	Salt—Fine ..	"	107 0	105 0
Tinned Plates ..	box	57 2	58 6	Rock ..	"	165 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	162 1
Quicksilver ..	lb.	2 3	2 3	Mustard ..	doz. 1-lb.		
GROUP II. WOOL, COTTON, ETC.—					tins	44 4	44 4
Jute Goods—				Starch ..	lb.	0 10	0 10
Branbags ..	doz.	6 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5 7	Blue ..	"	1 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Cornbags ..	"	7 5	6 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Matches ..	gross	5 6	5 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Woolpacks ..	each	3 3	3 0	Candles ..	lb.	0 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Leather—				Kerosene ..	gallon	1 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Chrome Box ..	ft.	0 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	GROUP VI. MEAT—			
Hide ..	"			Beef ..	100 lb.	25 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	28 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Sole Leather—				Mutton ..	lb.	0 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Factory ..	lb.	1 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Lamb ..	"	0 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Sides ..	"			Veal ..	"	0 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 3
Rough Tanned ..	"			Pork ..	"	0 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
—Split ..	"	0 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	GROUP VII.			
Cotton—Raw ..	"	0 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	BUILDING MATERIAL—			
Wool ..	"	0 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Timber, Flooring ..	roof. lin.	28 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	28 9
Tallow ..	ton	572 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	478 0	6 x 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> ..	"	21 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	21 10
GROUP III. AGRICULT' L PRODUCE—				6 x 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> ..	"	19 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	19 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Wheat ..	bushel	3 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6 x 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> ..	"	13 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	13 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Flour ..	ton	172 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	213 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6 x 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> ..	"	15 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	15 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Bran ..	"	9 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	120 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Weatherboards ..	1,000 ft.	266 8	270 4
Pollard ..	"	103 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	127 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Oregon ..	sup.	478 7	482 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Oats ..	bushel	2 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Shelving ..	"	21 2	19 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Oatmeal ..	ton	390 0	356 0	Cement ..	cask	1171 10	1237 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Barley—English ..	bushel	2 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	White Lead ..	ton		
Cape ..	"	2 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	GROUP VIII.			
Maize ..	"	2 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	CHEMICALS—			
Hay ..	ton	160 0	166 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Cream of Tartar ..	lb.	1 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Straw ..	"	47 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	52 9	Bi-Carbonate of ..			
Peas ..	bushel	4 6	4 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Soda ..	ton	521 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	317 9
Potatoes ..	ton	174 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	168 3	Saltpetre ..	"	917 3	917 3
Malt ..	bushel	5 6	5 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Sulphur ..	"	231 10	231 10
Chaff ..	ton	74 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	83 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Caustic Soda ..	"	474 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	455 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Onions ..	"	162 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	230 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Potassium ..			
GROUP IV. DAIRY PRODUCE—				Cyanide ..	lb.	1 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Ham ..	lb.	1 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Alum ..	ton	766 8	800 0
Bacon ..	"	0 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 11				
Cheese ..	"	1 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>				
Butter ..	"	1 3	1 3				
Lard ..	"	0 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>				
Eggs ..	doz.	1 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>				
Honey ..	lb.	0 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>				
Beeswax ..	"	1 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>				
Condensed Milk ..	doz. tins	5 10	6 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>				

NOTE.—In many instances these prices are the averages of certain brands which have been on the market for a great number of years, and these particular commodities and prices were therefore adopted in the scheme of computing the index-numbers for fluctuations in wholesale prices generally.

## Section II.

Sydney—Average Retail Prices of Chief Food and Groceries Items during each Month of the Year, 1936.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October. (a)	November. (a)	December. (a)	Average, (b) 1936.
Groceries, &c.—		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread ..	2 lb.	5.47	5.47	4.98	4.98	5.03	4.98	4.98	5.00	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.43	5.15
Flour, ordinary ..	2 "	3.95	3.92	3.34	3.30	3.31	3.28	3.38	3.73	3.80	4.10	4.10	4.15	3.56
self-raising ..	2 "	5.95	5.00	5.03	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.05	6.00	6.10	6.45	6.40	6.40	5.80
Tea ..	lb.	26.65	26.65	26.65	26.75	26.75	26.75	26.75	26.60	26.60	26.85	26.75	26.65	26.68
Sugar ..	"	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Rice ..	"	3.05	3.05	3.05	2.98	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.01
Sago ..	"	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.05	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.16
Jam, apricot ..	1 1/2 "	9.90	9.95	9.95	9.95	9.95	9.95	9.95	9.95	9.95	8.65	8.65	8.65	9.94
Golden Syrup ..	2 "	6.70	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.66
Oatmeal ..	lb.	2.59	2.64	2.62	2.54	2.53	2.53	2.53	2.53	2.53	2.31	2.33	2.36	2.56
Raisins, seeded ..	"	9.12	9.12	9.12	9.18	9.07	9.07	9.42	9.47	9.47	9.59	9.59	9.69	9.23
Currants ..	"	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.40	8.35	8.35	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.22	8.22	8.28	8.34
Apricots, dried ..	"	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.40	13.30	13.35	13.20	13.15	13.25	13.17	13.39	13.50	13.35
Peaches, canned ..	30 oz.	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.65	9.58
Pears, canned ..	"	11.15	11.10	10.90	10.65	10.65	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.76
Salmon, in tins ..	lb.	14.05	14.00	14.00	14.05	14.05	13.95	13.95	13.95	13.95	12.40	12.50	12.40	14.00
Potatoes ..	7 lb.	9.29	9.54	9.66	9.11	9.32	9.29	9.07	9.72	9.32	12.07	12.36	12.40	9.37
Onions ..	lb.	2.00	1.93	1.79	1.86	1.93	2.00	1.93	2.79	2.57	2.93	3.50	3.64	2.09
Soap, household ..	"	4.33	4.33	4.33	4.33	4.08	4.08	4.00	4.06	4.06	6.03	6.03	6.03	4.18
Candles ..	"	11.10	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.20	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	..	..	..	11.15
Kerosene ..	quart	4.52	4.52	4.52	4.39	4.39	4.39	4.39	4.41	4.28	4.88	4.88	4.88	4.42
Dairy Produce—														
Milk, fresh ..	1 quart	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20
Butter, factory ..	lb.	16.90	16.90	16.00	16.80	16.80	16.75	16.75	16.75	16.75	16.75	16.75	16.75	16.84
Cheese, mild ..	"	12.60	12.60	12.50	12.40	12.40	12.35	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.47
Milk, condensed ..	1 tin	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.45	7.50	7.60	7.60	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.46
Eggs, fresh ..	1 doz.	16.05	18.70	20.70	23.60	23.65	20.50	10.00	16.55	16.55	16.45	17.15	17.35	10.48
Bacon, rashers ..	lb.	13.80	13.75	13.45	13.25	13.05	13.10	13.05	13.20	13.10	13.40	13.40	13.50	13.31
Ham, uncooked ..	"	17.61	17.44	17.56	17.56	17.56	17.44	17.33	17.44	17.44	..	..	..	17.49
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin ..	"	9.45	9.35	9.35	9.40	9.20	9.25	9.25	9.60	9.85	9.80	9.75	9.75	9.41
ribs ..	"	6.95	7.05	7.05	6.95	6.85	7.00	7.00	7.20	7.45	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.06
steak, rump ..	"	13.55	13.55	13.55	13.20	13.30	13.30	13.35	13.25	13.40	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.38
" stewing ..	"	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.05	6.05	5.95	6.05	6.10	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.10	6.04
sausages ..	"	5.30	5.30	5.40	5.45	5.40	5.40	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.40
corned round ..	"	7.43	7.40	7.50	7.35	7.20	7.20	7.35	7.40	7.55	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.37
" brisket ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" with bone ..	"	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.68	3.60	3.60	3.65	3.75	3.75	5.95	5.95	6.00	3.68
Mutton, leg ..	"	7.00	7.05	7.15	7.05	7.05	7.10	7.15	7.45	7.30	7.25	7.30	7.25	7.15
" shoulder ..	"	5.30	5.25	5.45	5.40	5.50	5.50	5.60	6.05	5.75	5.05	4.85	4.85	5.87
" loin ..	"	8.05	8.00	8.05	8.05	8.05	7.95	8.05	8.35	8.30	8.20	8.25	8.15	8.09
" chops, loin ..	"	8.55	8.50	8.70	8.65	8.45	8.50	8.65	9.05	9.15	9.10	9.00	8.00	8.60
" " leg ..	"	7.80	7.90	8.00	7.85	7.90	7.85	7.95	8.15	8.45	8.05	7.95	7.90	7.98
Pork, leg ..	"	10.85	10.65	10.65	10.55	10.55	10.55	10.60	10.80	10.95	10.90	10.95	11.15	10.68
" loin ..	"	11.00	10.90	10.90	10.95	10.90	10.85	10.95	11.55	11.45	11.65	11.60	11.65	11.05
" chops ..	"	10.60	10.55	10.50	10.55	10.55	10.60	10.60	10.90	10.95	11.40	11.35	11.25	10.65
sausages ..	"	7.75	7.88	8.13	8.13	8.13	8.13	8.13	8.13	8.13	..	..	..	8.06

(a) New Regimen (1936) see page 14.

(b) Nine months January to September (Old Regimen).



## Melbourne—Average Retail Prices of Chief Food and Groceries Items during each Month of the Year, 1936.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October. (a)	November. (a)	December. (a)	Average(b), 1936.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Groceries, &c.—														
Bread ..	2 lb.	4.98	4.98	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	5.00	5.00	4.90	4.95	4.95	4.72
Flour, ordinary ..	2 "	3.70	3.70	2.95	2.93	2.98	2.98	3.00	3.42	3.49	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.24
" self-raising ..	2 "	6.55	6.55	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.45	6.70	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.25
Tea ..	lb.	26.25	26.40	26.40	26.40	26.50	26.50	26.50	26.15	26.10	27.70	27.68	27.60	26.36
Sugar ..	"	4.10	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.01
Rice ..	"	3.28	3.23	3.25	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.23
Sago ..	"	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.08	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.05	3.00	3.10
Jam, apricot ..	1½ "	8.70	8.65	8.70	8.65	8.65	8.70	8.75	8.75	8.75	7.50	7.60	7.60	8.69
Golden Syrup ..	2 "	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15
Oatmeal ..	lb.	2.54	2.54	2.54	2.59	2.49	2.44	2.44	2.49	2.49	2.60	2.53	2.45	2.51
Raisins, seeded ..	"	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.25	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.35	9.40	9.60	9.65	9.65	9.31
Currants ..	"	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.50	8.55	8.55	8.65	8.65	8.70	8.70	8.65	8.57
Apricots, dried ..	"	14.65	14.65	14.65	14.65	14.75	14.75	14.75	14.75	14.85	14.40	14.40	14.30	14.72
Peaches, canned ..	30 oz.	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.25	9.25	9.30	9.25	9.15	9.29
Pears, canned ..	"	10.25	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.25	10.25	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.15	9.90	10.28
Salmon, in tins ..	lb.	16.45	16.30	16.10	16.10	16.10	16.10	16.10	16.25	16.25	10.94	10.95	10.70	16.19
Potatoes ..	7 lb.	7.45	7.06	7.14	8.56	8.03	7.89	8.42	8.11	8.26	10.43	12.33	12.56	7.88
Onions ..	lb.	1.50	1.39	1.22	1.31	1.47	1.67	1.94	3.00	2.80	2.83	2.72	2.56	1.82
Soap, household ..	"	4.98	4.98	4.98	4.98	4.96	4.96	4.91	4.91	4.91	6.31	6.31	6.28	4.95
Candles ..	"	10.95	10.95	11.20	11.10	11.10	11.20	11.20	11.10	11.20	..	..	..	11.11
Kerosene ..	quart	4.93	4.93	4.93	4.93	4.93	4.91	4.93	4.93	4.93	5.21	5.28	5.28	4.93
Dairy Produce—														
Milk, fresh ..	1 quart	6.05	6.10	6.35	6.40	6.40	6.35	6.35	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.40	6.32
Butter, factory ..	lb.	17.20	17.20	17.10	17.10	17.10	17.10	17.10	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.10	17.10	17.14
Cheese, mild ..	"	12.25	12.25	12.05	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.35	12.25	12.15	11.89	12.22	12.11	12.23
Milk, condensed ..	1 tin	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.65	7.70	7.70	7.80	7.95	8.25	8.30	8.35	7.69
Eggs, fresh ..	1 doz.	11.25	14.35	17.25	21.50	22.70	21.05	18.10	16.40	13.15	13.85	15.75	15.25	17.30
Bacon, rashers ..	lb.	15.20	15.20	15.40	15.40	15.10	15.20	15.10	15.20	15.60	17.10	17.20	17.30	15.27
Ham, uncooked ..	"	16.38	16.38	16.38	16.38	16.25	16.38	16.25	16.38	16.75	..	..	..	16.39
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin ..	"	7.95	7.95	7.90	8.10	8.00	8.30	8.65	8.94	9.17	9.00	8.67	8.61	8.33
" ribs ..	"	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.35	6.25	6.55	7.00	7.33	7.44	7.28	7.10	7.00	6.60
" steak, rump ..	"	12.45	12.35	12.45	12.55	12.55	12.45	12.90	13.67	13.00	13.44	12.80	12.70	12.71
" stewing ..	"	5.40	5.45	5.40	5.45	5.35	5.50	5.80	6.11	5.80	6.00	5.78	5.67	5.59
" sausages ..	"	5.39	5.33	5.38	5.44	5.44	5.56	5.69	5.64	5.64	5.31	5.38	5.31	5.50
" corned round ..	"	7.30	7.25	7.35	7.30	7.25	7.00	7.35	7.61	7.78	7.72	7.61	7.44	7.35
" " brisket ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " with bone ..	"	3.60	3.45	3.40	3.55	3.70	3.50	4.00	4.00	4.06	5.88	5.61	5.39	3.69
Mutton, leg ..	"	6.25	6.10	6.10	6.60	6.60	7.00	7.70	8.06	8.00	7.28	7.06	6.67	6.93
" shoulder ..	"	3.85	3.85	3.85	4.15	4.35	4.45	5.15	5.33	5.39	4.67	4.48	4.06	4.49
" loin ..	"	5.70	5.80	5.90	5.95	6.35	6.50	7.20	7.61	7.78	7.22	6.94	6.72	6.53
" chops, loin ..	"	6.85	7.00	6.85	7.25	7.35	7.70	8.10	8.72	8.67	8.33	7.83	7.67	7.61
" " leg ..	"	7.15	6.95	7.10	7.20	7.20	7.55	8.56	8.83	8.72	8.44	8.22	7.94	7.70
Pork, leg ..	"	9.85	9.75	9.55	9.65	9.70	9.65	9.65	9.72	9.77	9.80	9.55	9.60	9.70
" loin ..	"	10.15	9.85	9.80	9.80	9.85	9.90	10.10	10.11	10.06	10.00	9.80	9.90	9.96
" chops ..	"	10.60	10.50	10.10	10.00	10.20	10.15	10.25	10.22	10.22	10.20	10.10	10.15	10.25
" sausages ..	"	8.17	7.83	7.67	7.83	7.83	7.92	7.83	8.20	8.20	..	..	..	7.94

(a) New Regimen (1936).

(b) Nine months January to September (Old Regimen).

SECTION II.—continued.  
Brisbane—Average Retail Prices of Chief Food and Groceries Items during each Month of Year, 1936.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October. (a)	November. (a)	December. (a)	Average, (b) 1936.
<b>Groceries, &amp;c.—</b>														
Bread ..	2 lb.	5.23	5.23	4.98	4.98	4.98	4.98	4.98	4.98	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.09
Flour, ordinary ..	2 "	4.13	4.12	3.62	3.55	3.56	3.50	3.53	3.78	3.87	3.93	3.93	3.98	3.74
" self-raising ..	2 "	7.36	7.36	6.86	6.77	6.77	6.77	6.73	7.00	7.36	8.05	8.05	8.09	7.00
Tea ..	lb.	25.91	25.91	25.91	25.91	25.77	25.77	25.73	25.68	25.64	27.05	27.05	27.05	25.80
Sugar ..	"	3.97	3.97	3.97	3.97	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.98	3.98	3.98	3.96
Rice ..	"	3.11	3.02	3.05	3.02	2.98	2.98	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.02
Sago ..	"	3.07	3.07	3.07	3.11	3.11	3.07	3.05	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.06
Jam, apricot ..	1½ "	8.39	8.39	8.42	8.39	8.32	8.32	8.32	8.35	8.53	7.60	7.60	7.60	8.38
Golden Syrup ..	2 "	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.77	6.77	6.73	6.73	6.73	6.73	6.80
Oatmeal ..	lb.	2.63	2.63	2.60	2.56	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.70	2.73	2.77	2.54
Raisins, seeded ..	"	9.91	9.91	9.91	9.91	10.00	10.00	10.05	10.09	10.05	10.09	10.09	10.18	9.98
Currants ..	"	9.32	9.27	9.27	9.27	9.14	9.14	9.09	9.05	9.00	9.00	9.09	9.09	9.17
Apricots, dried ..	"	13.00	13.50	13.68	13.95	13.95	13.91	13.82	13.91	13.91	14.00	14.09	14.20	13.74
Peaches, canned ..	30 oz.	10.68	10.77	10.73	10.55	10.73	10.59	10.55	10.55	10.45	10.86	10.77	10.82	10.62
Pears, canned ..	"	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.36	11.73	11.73	11.77	11.77	11.55	11.77	11.68	11.68	11.59
Salmon, in tins ..	lb.	13.91	13.82	13.59	13.59	13.55	13.50	13.18	13.18	13.18	12.75	12.75	12.75	13.50
Potatoes ..	7 lb.	10.48	11.18	10.23	10.09	8.93	8.18	9.50	8.91	9.03	12.73	16.27	19.73	9.62
Onions ..	lb.	1.30	1.30	1.46	1.49	1.84	1.92	2.04	2.98	2.60	2.95	3.14	2.78	1.88
Soap, household ..	"	3.77	3.77	3.73	3.55	3.36	3.32	3.09	3.09	3.11	6.21	6.21	6.21	3.42
Candles ..	"	10.55	10.50	10.55	10.55	10.27	10.36	10.68	10.68	10.68	..	..	..	10.53
Kerosene ..	quart	4.06	4.02	4.06	4.05	4.04	4.04	4.05	4.02	4.02	4.39	4.43	4.48	4.04
<b>Dairy Produce—</b>														
Milk, fresh ..	1 quart	5.60	5.65	5.60	5.60	5.60	6.10	6.10	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.10	5.82
Butter, factory ..	lb.	15.95	15.95	15.95	15.95	16.05	16.09	16.09	16.09	16.09	16.09	17.00	17.05	16.02
Cheese, mild ..	"	11.68	11.68	11.59	11.68	11.64	11.59	11.73	11.64	11.68	11.68	11.68	11.73	11.66
Milk, condensed ..	1 tin	7.77	7.77	7.77	7.86	7.95	8.18	8.18	8.23	8.23	8.55	8.68	8.59	7.99
Eggs, fresh ..	1 doz.	13.14	16.73	18.59	22.27	22.23	19.55	18.41	14.86	13.50	13.68	14.77	15.14	17.70
Bacon, rashers ..	lb.	11.32	11.18	11.09	11.09	10.91	10.82	10.95	11.23	11.82	12.32	12.32	12.41	11.16
Ham, uncooked ..	"	18.13	18.00	17.75	16.88	17.25	17.25	17.25	17.63	17.50	..	..	..	17.52
<b>Meat—</b>														
Beef, sirloin ..	"	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.50	7.45	7.40	7.35	7.60	7.50	7.75	7.75	7.05	7.56
" ribs ..	"	5.68	5.68	5.48	5.43	5.23	5.20	5.30	5.40	5.35	5.45	5.40	5.58	5.42
" steak, rump ..	"	10.30	10.30	10.25	10.30	10.15	9.95	10.10	10.20	10.10	10.40	10.40	10.55	10.18
" stewing ..	"	5.05	4.95	4.95	4.90	4.80	4.80	4.90	5.00	4.90	4.80	4.70	4.95	4.93
" sausages ..	"	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.70	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.70	5.62
" corned round ..	"	6.40	6.40	6.25	6.25	6.05	6.05	6.20	6.35	6.15	6.90	6.95	7.10	6.23
" brisket ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" with bone ..	"	3.50	3.45	3.40	3.40	3.25	3.10	3.15	3.30	3.25	4.95	5.05	5.20	3.31
Mutton, leg ..	"	7.55	7.65	7.45	7.40	7.30	7.20	7.50	7.80	7.75	7.70	7.50	7.75	7.49
" shoulder ..	"	5.20	5.15	5.20	5.15	4.85	4.80	5.15	5.20	5.05	5.20	4.95	5.25	5.08
" loin ..	"	7.55	7.70	7.45	7.35	7.25	7.05	7.35	7.50	7.30	7.40	7.20	7.30	7.39
" chops, loin ..	"	8.80	7.95	7.70	7.65	7.40	7.35	7.75	7.80	7.50	7.60	7.50	7.55	7.66
" " leg ..	"	7.95	8.10	7.90	7.90	7.60	7.45	7.95	8.05	7.75	7.85	7.65	7.75	7.85
Pork, leg ..	"	9.25	9.25	9.00	8.95	8.80	8.80	9.15	9.30	9.35	9.40	9.25	9.45	9.10
" loin ..	"	9.35	9.25	9.10	9.00	8.90	8.95	9.30	9.35	9.45	9.55	9.30	9.55	9.18
" chops ..	"	9.50	9.45	9.20	9.10	9.00	9.00	9.35	9.50	9.60	9.60	9.50	9.70	9.30
" sausages ..	"	6.19	6.31	6.31	6.31	6.31	6.31	6.31	6.31	6.31	..	..	..	6.30

(a) New Regimen (1936)

(b) Nine months, January to September (1936)

## Adelaide—Average Retail Prices of Chief Food and Groceries Items during each Month of the Year, 1936.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October. (a)	November. (a)	December. (a)	Average, (b) 1936.
Groceries, &c.—		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread ..	2 lb.	4.95	4.95	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.95	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.68
Flour, ordinary ..	2 "	3.62	3.61	2.97	2.94	2.95	2.90	2.97	3.36	3.48	4.05	4.15	4.20	* 3.20
" self-raising ..	2 "	6.10	6.10	5.30	5.45	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.75	5.85	6.25	6.40	6.55	5.67
Tea ..	lb.	27.40	27.40	27.40	27.40	27.40	27.40	27.40	27.40	27.40	28.65	27.80	27.80	27.40
Sugar ..	"	3.94	3.94	3.92	3.94	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.97	3.95	3.94	3.93
Rice ..	"	3.03	2.98	2.98	2.98	2.98	2.98	2.98	2.98	2.98	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.99
Sago ..	"	2.95	2.95	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.91
Jam, apricot ..	1½ "	8.70	8.75	8.65	8.65	8.70	8.65	8.65	8.70	8.70	8.00	7.95	7.95	8.68
Golden Syrup ..	2 "	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.19
Oatmeal ..	lb.	2.24	2.24	2.21	2.19	2.14	2.19	2.19	2.14	2.14	2.63	2.63	2.63	2.19
Raisins, seeded ..	"	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.65	7.75	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.75	7.75	7.80	7.80	7.70
Currants ..	"	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.80	7.85	7.70	7.56	7.56	7.70
Apricots, dried ..	"	12.80	13.10	13.15	13.15	13.05	13.40	14.00	13.90	13.80	13.35	13.22	13.33	13.37
Peaches, canned ..	30 oz.	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.65	9.65	9.51
Pears, canned ..	"	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.45	9.45	9.55	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.80	9.85	9.85	9.58
Salmon, in tins ..	lb.	12.00	12.00	11.95	11.95	11.90	11.90	11.90	11.90	11.90	10.85	11.05	11.10	11.93
Potatoes ..	7 lb.	6.50	7.32	6.63	7.94	8.75	8.66	9.25	9.16	9.16	9.57	12.43	13.71	8.15
Onions ..	lb.	1.47	1.63	1.44	1.63	1.69	1.71	1.79	2.50	2.57	2.50	2.36	2.07	1.83
Soap, household ..	"	4.35	4.35	4.25	4.29	4.36	4.05	4.05	3.97	3.97	6.33	6.33	6.33	4.18
Candles ..	"	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	..	..	..	10.50
Kerosene ..	quart	4.20	4.19	4.19	4.19	4.18	4.18	4.18	4.19	4.18	4.67	4.61	4.72	4.19
Dairy Produce—														
Milk, fresh ..	1 quart	5.60	5.65	5.65	5.85	5.85	5.80	5.80	5.75	5.65	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.73
Butter, factory ..	lb.	17.00	17.50	17.50	18.10	18.10	17.75	17.30	17.20	17.20	15.20	10.20	17.10	17.51
Cheese, mild ..	"	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.25	11.30	11.30	11.22
Milk, condensed ..	1 tin	7.15	7.05	7.15	7.30	7.50	7.50	7.55	7.65	7.60	8.50	8.50	8.50	7.38
Eggs, fresh ..	1 doz.	8.85	11.35	12.25	18.90	20.25	17.65	16.00	14.05	12.90	11.65	12.70	13.10	14.69
Bacon, rashers ..	lb.	13.90	13.90	13.90	14.45	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.30	14.45	14.45	14.45	14.45	14.27
Ham, uncooked ..	"	17.50	17.07	17.07	17.21	17.36	17.36	17.64	17.79	18.07	..	..	..	17.45
Meat—														
Beef, shloin ..	"	7.50	7.55	7.60	7.80	7.85	8.00	8.30	8.25	8.10	7.75	7.50	7.40	7.88
" ribs ..	"	5.85	6.05	6.00	6.20	6.35	6.45	6.65	6.60	6.40	6.00	5.85	5.80	6.28
" steak, rump ..	"	11.20	11.30	11.30	11.60	11.80	11.90	12.20	11.90	12.00	11.50	11.20	11.30	11.70
" stewing ..	"	6.80	7.05	6.85	6.95	7.00	7.30	7.55	7.35	6.95	6.95	6.70	6.70	7.09
" sausages ..	"	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.10	5.10	5.20	5.80	5.65	5.30	5.00	4.90	4.90	5.24
" corned round ..	"	7.90	7.90	7.90	8.10	7.90	7.95	7.95	8.00	8.00	7.90	8.00	7.95	7.95
" brisket ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" with bone ..	"	4.33	4.20	4.36	4.43	4.50	4.64	4.86	4.86	4.86	5.95	5.85	5.75	4.57
Mutton, leg ..	"	6.75	6.80	6.00	7.20	7.45	7.80	8.25	8.00	7.85	7.50	7.35	7.50	7.44
" shoulder ..	"	5.50	5.55	5.60	5.85	6.05	6.45	6.75	6.60	6.40	5.00	4.50	4.55	6.08
" loin ..	"	6.25	6.30	6.40	6.65	6.70	7.35	7.80	7.60	7.55	7.40	6.75	6.85	6.96
" chops, loin ..	"	7.30	7.40	7.40	7.90	8.10	8.50	8.85	8.60	8.70	7.95	7.05	7.05	8.09
" " leg ..	"	7.80	7.90	7.90	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.25	9.10	9.10	8.35	8.45	8.45	8.54
Pork, leg ..	"	9.35	9.40	9.40	9.35	9.30	9.25	9.40	9.35	9.45	9.50	9.25	9.55	9.36
" loin ..	"	9.65	9.55	9.70	9.60	9.65	9.60	9.85	9.80	9.85	9.75	9.60	9.80	9.70
" chops ..	"	10.20	10.15	10.05	10.15	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.30	10.40	10.40	10.15	10.15	10.24
" sausages ..	"	6.80	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.50	7.30	7.10	..	..	..	7.08

(a) New Regimen (1936).

(b) Nine months January to September (Old Regimen).

SECTION II.—continued.  
Perth—Average Retail Prices of Chief Food and Groceries Items during each Month of the Year, 1936.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October. (a)	November. (a)	December. (a)	Average, (b) 1936.
Groceries, &c.—		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread ..	2 lb.	5.50	5.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.22
Flour, ordinary ..	2 "	3.98	3.93	3.35	3.33	3.33	3.38	3.41	3.95	4.00	4.80	4.70	4.70	3.63
" self-raising ..	2 "	7.25	7.20	6.70	6.55	6.50	6.50	6.55	7.30	7.30	7.40	7.40	7.40	6.87
Tea ..	lb.	27.90	27.90	27.90	27.90	27.70	27.70	27.70	27.70	27.70	28.00	28.00	28.00	27.79
Sugar ..	"	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Rice ..	"	3.25	3.30	3.25	3.20	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.21
Sago ..	"	3.20	3.20	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.20	3.20	3.15	3.16
Jam, apricot ..	1½ "	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	8.95	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.15	8.25	8.40	8.96
Golden Syrup ..	2 "	7.50	7.40	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.40	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.44
Oatmeal ..	lb.	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.01
Raisins, seeded ..	"	9.00	9.00	9.05	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.45	9.35	9.15
Currants ..	"	8.55	8.55	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.60	8.60	8.44	8.44	8.55	8.53
Apricots, dried ..	"	13.10	12.90	12.90	13.40	13.50	13.50	13.40	13.70	13.50	13.80	13.80	13.80	13.32
Peaches, canned ..	30 oz.	11.25	11.25	11.20	11.00	11.00	11.00	10.90	10.90	10.90	10.80	10.80	10.90	11.04
Pears, canned ..	"	12.00	12.10	11.95	11.90	11.80	11.90	11.95	12.00	11.80	11.75	11.75	11.65	11.94
Salmon, in tins ..	lb.	13.20	13.35	13.30	13.30	13.50	13.50	13.30	13.30	13.30	12.30	12.20	12.20	13.34
Potatoes ..	7 lb.	4.53	4.83	6.33	7.38	9.15	8.80	9.80	9.95	9.35	8.65	9.40	12.75	7.79
Onions ..	lb.	1.95	1.95	1.95	2.05	2.35	2.35	2.45	3.10	3.30	3.20	3.95	3.10	2.49
Soap, household ..	"	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	6.33	6.33	6.33	4.13
Candles ..	"	11.80	11.60	11.60	11.60	11.60	11.60	11.65	11.75	11.65	..	..	..	11.65
Kerosene ..	quart	4.98	4.90	4.90	4.89	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.98	4.98	4.61	4.59	4.59	4.93
Dairy Produce—														
Milk, fresh ..	1 quart	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.93
Butter, factory ..	lb.	17.90	17.90	18.20	18.55	18.50	18.60	18.50	18.40	18.20	18.20	18.20	18.15	18.31
Cheese, mild ..	"	12.90	12.90	13.10	13.10	13.10	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.17
Milk, condensed ..	1 tin	9.10	9.10	8.70	8.50	8.50	8.45	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.60	8.70	8.70	8.62
Eggs, fresh ..	1 doz.	12.20	15.10	17.60	24.90	26.70	26.80	16.70	14.80	13.00	13.90	14.40	14.40	18.64
Bacon, rashers ..	lb.	14.40	14.30	14.50	14.30	14.30	14.40	14.50	14.80	14.90	15.10	15.10	15.20	14.49
Ham, uncooked ..	"	18.40	18.40	18.20	17.80	17.80	17.60	17.60	18.00	18.20	..	..	..	18.00
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin ..	"	8.05	8.05	8.05	7.95	8.35	9.40	9.30	9.00	8.80	8.60	8.50	8.60	8.55
" ribs ..	"	6.70	6.70	6.75	6.75	7.00	8.20	8.10	7.70	7.50	7.30	7.20	7.30	7.27
" steak, rump ..	"	13.80	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.20	15.20	14.80	14.80	14.60	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.38
" stewing ..	"	6.60	6.50	6.60	6.60	6.85	8.40	8.20	7.90	7.80	7.70	7.40	7.40	7.27
" sausages ..	"	5.30	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	6.40	6.50	6.50	6.40	6.30	6.10	6.10	5.86
" corned round ..	"	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.35	8.30	8.20	8.20	8.25	8.25	7.95	8.05	7.77
" " brisket ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " with bone ..	"	3.94	4.00	4.00	4.15	4.00	5.10	5.10	4.75	4.75	6.30	6.15	6.15	4.42
Mutton, leg ..	"	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.40	6.85	8.80	8.80	8.25	8.05	7.50	7.45	7.60	7.23
" shoulder ..	"	4.20	4.15	4.15	4.30	4.65	6.60	6.80	6.30	5.95	4.75	4.20	4.45	5.31
" loin ..	"	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.90	6.25	8.00	7.85	7.55	7.70	7.00	6.75	7.05	6.77
" chops, loin ..	"	6.30	6.20	6.30	6.30	7.00	8.70	8.60	8.60	8.30	7.70	7.50	7.60	7.37
" " leg ..	"	6.40	6.30	6.40	6.60	7.10	9.00	8.90	8.80	8.50	8.00	7.70	7.90	7.50
Pork, leg ..	"	9.70	9.70	9.60	9.70	10.00	10.40	10.60	10.60	10.70	10.50	10.80	11.00	10.11
" loin ..	"	9.20	9.20	9.10	9.30	9.50	9.90	10.30	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.40	10.50	9.66
" chops ..	"	9.35	9.45	9.45	9.55	9.65	10.30	10.40	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.70	10.80	9.91
" sausages ..	"	6.40	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	7.20	7.30	7.30	7.40	..	..	..	6.84

(a) New Regimen (1936).

(b) Nine months January to September (Old Regimen).



## Hobart—Average Retail Prices of Chief Food and Groceries Items during each Month of the Year, 1936.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October. (a)	November. (a)	December. (a)	Average, (b) 1936.
Groceries, &c.—		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread ..	2 lb.	3.95	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.48
Flour, ordinary ..	2 "	3.07	3.15	3.06	2.99	3.02	2.96	3.03	3.53	3.50	4.00	4.00	4.10	3.14
" self-raising ..	2 "	6.00	6.00	5.90	5.85	5.85	5.80	5.80	6.05	6.15	6.15	6.05	6.10	5.93
Tea ..	lb.	27.45	27.25	27.45	27.45	27.45	27.45	27.40	27.30	27.40	28.00	27.90	27.80	27.40
Sugar ..	"	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Rice ..	"	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.45	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.49
Sago ..	"	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.50	3.45	3.45
Jam, apricot ..	1½ "	9.75	9.70	9.70	9.70	9.70	9.70	9.80	9.85	9.85	8.10	7.85	7.95	9.75
Golden Syrup ..	2 "	7.45	7.45	7.40	7.45	7.40	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.44
Oatmeal ..	lb.	3.17	3.17	3.17	3.17	3.12	3.12	3.10	3.17	3.17	3.30	3.25	3.30	3.15
Raisins, seeded ..	"	9.40	9.35	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.45	9.45	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.55	9.55	9.30
Currants ..	"	9.00	8.95	8.85	8.85	8.95	8.95	8.95	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.80	8.92
Apricots, dried ..	"	13.13	13.13	13.13	13.50	13.13	13.13	13.88	14.13	14.13	14.13	14.00	14.00	13.48
Peaches, canned ..	30 oz.	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.55	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.55	10.55	10.50	10.40	10.45	10.52
Pears, canned ..	"	9.90	9.80	9.80	9.75	9.80	9.70	9.95	9.95	9.95	9.75	9.85	9.85	9.82
Salmon, in tins ..	lb.	13.25	13.55	13.55	13.55	13.55	13.55	13.55	13.55	13.55	11.75	11.60	11.75	13.52
Potatoes ..	7 lb.	10.09	9.42	9.09	9.20	8.55	8.70	8.40	8.74	8.65	10.50	11.13	13.85	9.02
Onions ..	lb.	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.95	2.00	2.15	2.25	3.50	3.70	3.55	3.44	3.56	2.27
Soap, household ..	"	5.12	5.07	5.07	4.93	4.98	4.93	4.88	4.83	4.83	7.07	7.11	7.07	4.96
Candles ..	"	11.25	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	..	..	..	11.21
Kerosene ..	1 quart	6.77	6.69	6.69	6.79	6.79	6.77	6.77	6.77	6.77	5.34	5.34	5.43	6.76
Dairy Produce—														
Milk, fresh ..	1 quart	5.44	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.45	5.40	5.30	5.30	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.39
Butter, factory ..	lb.	16.80	16.95	17.50	17.70	13.05	14.00	15.80	17.55	17.55	18.00	18.00	18.05	16.32
Cheese, mild ..	"	11.75	11.75	11.85	11.85	10.95	10.30	10.80	11.10	11.55	11.80	11.80	11.90	11.32
Milk, condensed ..	1 tin	7.40	7.40	7.45	7.60	8.05	8.40	8.40	8.60	8.60	8.70	8.75	8.75	7.99
Eggs, fresh ..	1 doz.	13.50	17.50	18.30	23.90	26.00	20.80	21.00	13.60	12.20	11.50	14.60	14.90	18.49
Bacon, rashers ..	lb.	12.00	12.20	12.10	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.30	12.17
Ham, uncooked ..	"	14.33	14.33	14.33	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	..	..	..	14.44
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin ..	"	7.67	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.70	8.10	8.40	9.05	9.65	9.45	9.45	9.55	8.18
" ribs ..	"	6.44	6.35	6.25	6.40	6.30	6.45	6.75	7.60	8.10	8.00	7.80	8.10	6.74
" steak, rump ..	"	12.22	12.10	12.10	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.60	13.60	13.40	13.50	13.40	13.10	12.51
" " stewing ..	"	6.56	6.30	6.30	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.50	7.60	7.70	7.60	7.60	7.10	6.60
" sausages ..	"	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.10	6.00	6.00	6.20	6.20	6.10	6.10	5.90	6.05
" corned round ..	"	7.56	7.60	7.60	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.90	8.60	8.80	9.00	9.40	9.00	7.91
" " brisket ..	"													
" " with bone ..	"	4.56	4.55	4.40	4.55	4.50	4.55	4.70	5.10	5.50	7.70	7.70	7.55	4.71
Mutton, leg ..	"	7.44	7.40	7.50	7.65	7.60	8.00	8.30	9.20	9.65	9.50	9.30	8.90	8.45
" shoulder ..	"	5.06	5.15	5.05	5.20	5.30	5.50	5.80	6.60	7.15	7.10	7.00	6.15	5.65
" loin ..	"	6.56	6.00	6.90	7.40	7.20	7.65	8.05	8.45	8.90	8.80	8.60	8.40	7.56
" chops, loin ..	"	8.22	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	9.00	9.30	10.40	10.70	10.70	10.60	10.00	9.07
" " leg ..	"	8.33	8.15	8.60	8.70	8.80	9.10	9.20	10.50	10.80	10.50	10.50	9.90	9.13
Pork, leg ..	"	9.67	9.50	9.60	9.70	9.40	9.70	10.00	10.60	11.00	10.70	10.70	10.50	9.91
" loin ..	"	9.56	9.60	9.60	9.70	9.70	9.70	10.50	10.90	11.40	11.20	11.20	11.20	10.07
" chops ..	"	10.11	10.10	10.10	10.00	9.70	9.90	10.60	11.40	11.90	11.40	11.50	11.20	10.42
" sausages ..	"	8.56	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.50	8.70	8.80	8.80	..	..	..	8.68

(a) New Regimen 1936.

(b) Nine months January to September (Old Regimen).



## Section III.

## Weekly House Rents (a) in Metropolitan and Country Towns.

TOWN.	WEIGHTED AVERAGE WEEKLY RENTS FOR 4 AND 5 ROOMS COMBINED.				
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.(b)
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES—</b>					
Sydney .. .. .	19 8	19 0	19 1	19 7	20 4
Newcastle .. .. .	17 7	17 1	17 4	18 6	18 5
Broken Hill .. .. .	13 8	13 10	14 1	14 2	14 0
Goulburn .. .. .	18 6	17 10	18 1	18 11	18 10
Bathurst .. .. .	17 2	17 2	17 2	17 1	17 6
<b>Weighted Average</b> .. .. .	<b>19 3</b>	<b>18 8</b>	<b>18 10</b>	<b>19 5</b>	<b>20 0</b>
<b>VICTORIA—</b>					
Melbourne .. .. .	17 11	17 7	17 9	18 7	19 3
Ballarat .. .. .	13 10	14 0	14 4	14 8	14 8
Bendigo .. .. .	14 2	14 1	14 6	15 2	15 1
Geelong .. .. .	16 3	15 10	16 4	17 7	18 6
Warrnambool .. .. .	17 8	17 6	17 8	18 7	17 11
<b>Weighted Average</b> .. .. .	<b>17 7</b>	<b>17 3</b>	<b>17 6</b>	<b>18 5</b>	<b>18 11</b>
<b>QUEENSLAND—</b>					
Brisbane .. .. .	14 1	15 0	15 2	15 10	16 9
Toowoomba .. .. .	14 3	15 7	16 1	16 5	17 2
Rockhampton .. .. .	12 10	12 6	13 1	13 1	13 0
Charters Towers .. .. .	11 11	11 4	11 4	11 8	11 0
Warwick .. .. .	13 7	13 5	13 9	14 2	13 4
<b>Weighted Average</b> .. .. .	<b>13 11</b>	<b>14 8</b>	<b>15 0</b>	<b>15 7</b>	<b>16 4</b>
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA—</b>					
Adelaide .. .. .	15 2	15 3	15 5	16 2	17 4
Kadina, etc. .. .. .	8 4	8 4	8 6	8 8	8 2
Port Pirie .. .. .	13 9	13 3	13 2	13 9	13 6
Mount Gambier .. .. .	13 5	13 5	13 8	13 9	13 11
Peterborough .. .. .	15 5	15 7	14 4	14 7	15 6
<b>Weighted Average</b> .. .. .	<b>14 10</b>	<b>14 10</b>	<b>15 1</b>	<b>15 10</b>	<b>16 10</b>
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA—</b>					
Perth .. .. .	17 10	17 6	17 6	17 5	18 5
Kalgoorlie .. .. .	16 4	17 11	19 9	23 1	25 2
Northam .. .. .	17 8	17 3	17 2	16 11	17 1
Bunbury .. .. .	16 7	17 0	17 1	17 10	19 0
Geraldton .. .. .	21 7	20 8	20 4	20 8	21 8
<b>Weighted Average</b> .. .. .	<b>17 9</b>	<b>17 7</b>	<b>17 9</b>	<b>17 11</b>	<b>18 11</b>
<b>TASMANIA—</b>					
Hobart .. .. .	19 1	18 11	19 0	19 7	19 10
Launceston .. .. .	16 9	16 11	16 11	17 1	17 5
Burnie .. .. .	15 5	14 11	14 5	15 4	16 1
Devonport .. .. .	15 3	14 11	15 0	16 2	15 7
Queenstown .. .. .	14 10	15 5	15 6	16 1	16 3
<b>Weighted Average</b> .. .. .	<b>17 11</b>	<b>17 11</b>	<b>17 11</b>	<b>18 5</b>	<b>18 7</b>
<b>Weighted Average, Australia</b> .. .. .	<b>17 7</b>	<b>17 4</b>	<b>17 7</b>	<b>18 3</b>	<b>18 10</b>

(a) The rents are shown to the nearest penny.

(b) Not strictly comparable.

## Section IV.

## Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Male Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital City of each State for a Full Week's Work, at 31st December, 1936.

NOTE.—Ruling or predominant rates of wage are distinguished from Award Determination or Industrial Agreement rates of wage by an \*. Except where otherwise specified by a numerical prefix in small type, the hours of labour constituting a full week's work are forty-eight, *vide* footnotes below. Award Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted from the latest Awards, Determinations, or Agreements which were in force at the 31st December, 1936. Where two or more Award, Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted, the reason for such is that different rates of wage have been fixed for various classes or grades of work. In certain cases of this nature the wages are shown in the form (say), 77s. 8d. to 83s. 1d.; indicating that in addition to the two rates specified, there are also certain intermediate rates in force. In other cases the rates are shown in the form 71s. 5d. and 82s. 2d., indicating that there are only two minimum or standard rates in force for different classes or grades of work, and that there are no intermediate minimum or standard rates.

## GROUP I.—WOOD, FURNITURE, SAWMILLS AND TIMBER YARDS.

Industry & Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
<b>Coopering—</b>						
Coopers .. ..	90 10	120 0	106 6	86 0	102 9	110 0
<b>Furniture—</b>						
Cabinetmakers ..	96 0	90 0	106 11	93 0	97 9	93 0
Carpet Planners ..	96 0	90 0	..	93 0	90 6	93 0
Chairmakers ..	96 0	90 0	106 11	93 0	97 9	93 0
French Polishers ..	96 0	90 0	106 11	93 0	94 9	93 0
Upholsters ..	96 0	88 0	106 11	91 0	97 9	91 0
Woodcarvers ..	96 0	90 0	106 11	93 0	97 9	93 0
Wood Machinists ..	96 0	75/ to 90/	106 11	78/ to 93/	94/9 & 97/9	76/ to 93/
<b>Mattress Making—Wire—</b>						
Finishers .. ..	91 0	81 0	93 6	84 0	..	84 0
Makers .. ..	91 0	81 0	93 6	84 0	94 9	84 0
<b>Picture Framing—</b>						
Compo. Workers ..	90 0	75 0	93 0	78 0	88 9	..
General Hands ..	90 0	76 0	93 0	79 0	88 9	69 0
Gilders .. ..	90 0	78 0	93 0	81 0	88 9	..
Mount Cutters ..	90 0	78 0	93 0	81 0	88 9	..
<b>Saw Milling and Timber Yards—</b>						
Box and Casemakers	82 0	81 0	82 11	81 0	83 0	81 0
Labourers .. ..	70 0	69 0	82 0	69 0	71 0	69 0
<b>Machinists—</b>						
Box Printing ..	73 0	72 0	82 11	72 0	74 0	72 0
Boults Carver ..	91 0	90 0	88 6	90 0	92 0	90 0
Nailing .. ..	76 0	75 0	82 11	75 0	77 0	75 0
Planing .. ..	82/ to 88/	81/ to 87/	87 7	81/ to 87/	83/ to 89/	81/ to 87/
Shaping .. ..	91 0	90 0	101 4	90 0	92 0	90 0
Ordermen .. ..	82 0	81 0	84 10	81 0	83 0	81 0
Saw Doctors ..	100 0	99 0	97 8	99 0	101 0	99 0
Sawyers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Band or Jig ..	82/ to 94/	81/ to 93/	90 4	81/ to 93/	83/ to 95/	81/ to 93/
Circular .. ..	80/ to 88/	79/ to 87/	87 7	79/ to 87/	81/ to 89/	79/ to 87/
Stackers .. ..	76 0	75 0	97 8	75 0	77 0	75 0
Wood Turners ..	91 0	90 0	91 3	90 0	92 0	90 0

## GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.

Industry & Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
<b>Agricultural Implements</b>						
Assemblers ..	84 0	76/6 & 80/	..	76/6 & 80/	81/3 & 84/9	..
Bulldozermen ..	97 0	81 0	..	81 0	..	..
Drillers .. ..	87 0	75 0	..	75 0	85 9	..
Fitters .. ..	84/ & 96/	82/ to 86/	..	82/ to 86/	88/0 & 91/9	..
Labourers—unskilled	76 6	69 0	..	69 0	73 9	..
Machinists—Iron ..	87 0	75/ to 96/	..	75/ to 96/	85/0 & 97/9	..
<b>Painters—Brush</b>						
Scroll .. ..	60 6	75 0	..	75 0	..	..
.. ..	76 6	81 0	..	84 0	..	..
Patternmakers ..	105 0	105 0	..	105 0	106 9	..
Sheet Iron Workers	87 0	87/ & 94/	..	87/ & 94/	..	..
Strikers .. ..	75 0	75/ & 77/	..	75/ & 77/	82 0	..

Various numbers of hours constituting a full week's work.

(1) 35 hours. (2) 36 hours. (3) 40 hours. (4) 42 hours. (5) 43 hours. (6) 44 hours. (7) 45 hours. (8) 46 hours. (10) 46½ hours—Daylight, 48 hours, artificial light, 45 hours. (11) 47 hours. (12) 47½ hours. (13) 60 hours. (14) 86 hours per fortnight. (15) 96 hours per fortnight. (16) 48 hours, summer, 46 hours, winter. (17) 88 hours per fortnight. (18) 50 hours. (19) 52 hours.

## SECTION IV.—continued.

## GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Boiler Making—</b>						
Journymen ..	°97 0	°96 0	°97 8	°96 0	°97 9	°99 0
Railwaymen ..	°101 6	°96 0	°97 8	°96 0	°100/9 to 109/9	°99 0
<b>Brassworking—</b>						
Coremakers ..	°79/ to 97/	°78/ & 96/	°97 8	°78/ & 96/	°97 9	°78/ & 93/
Dressers ..	°78/ to 80/	°77/ & 79/	°78 4	°77/ & 79/	°81 9	°78/ & 79/
Finishers ..	°88/ to 97/	°87/ & 96/	°97 8	°87/ & 96/	°97 9	°85/ & 94/
Furnacemen ..	°82 0	°80 0	°78/4 & 87/8	°80 0	°85 9	°77 0
Moulders ..	°79/ to 97/	°78/ & 96/	°94/ to 97/8	°78/ & 96/	°97 9	°78/ & 93/
<b>Cycles—</b>						
Assemblers ..	°77 0	85/6 & 90/	°89/4 & 97/8	*85/ to 100/	°79 9	80 0
Frame Builders ..	°78 8	90/ & 92/3	°97 8	*85/ to 100/	..	80 0
Repairers ..	°78 8	90/ & 92/3	°97 8	*85/ to 100/	..	80 0
Turners (Motor) ..	°92 6	°93 0	°101 4	91 0	°97 9	80 0
<b>Electrical Installation—</b>						
Cable Jointers ..	°106 0	93/ & 95/	°98 1	93/ & 95/	..	93/ & 95/
Fitters ..	°106 0	°96 0	°100 10	°96 0	°97 9	°95 0
Mechanics ..	°100 0	93 0	°98 1	93 0	°97 9	89 0
Patrolmen ..	..	79/ & 89/	°79 9	79/ & 89/	..	79/ & 89/
Wiremen ..	°100 0	°89 0	°98 1	°89 0	°91 9	89 0
Other Adults ..	..	69 0	°77 0	69 0	°73 9	69 0
<b>Electrical Supply—</b>						
Armature Winders ..	°106 0	96 0	°100 10	96 0	*97 9	95 0
Cable Jointers ..	°106 0	93/ & 95/	°98 1	93/ & 95/	..	93/ & 95/
Instrument Makers ..	°106 0	96 0	°100 10	96 0	°97 9	95 0
Linesmen ..	°100 0	89 0	°98 1	89 0	°91 9	89 0
Meter Testers ..	°100 0	86/ & 89/	°98 1	86/ & 89/	..	84/ & 87/6
Patrolmen—Night ..	..	79/ & 89/	°79 9	79/ & 89/	..	79/ & 89/
Shift Electricians ..	°106 0	90/ & 96/	°114 10	90/ & 96/	..	89/ & 95/
Switchboard Attendants ..	..	87 6	°77 0	87 6	..	87 6
Other Adults ..	°85 0	69 0	°77 0	69 0	..	69 0
<b>Electrical Trades—</b>						
Fitters ..	°106 0	°96 0	°100 10	°96 0	°97 9	°95 0
Mechanics ..	°100 0	°93 0	°98 1	93 0	°97 9	89 0
Wiremen ..	°100 0	93 0	°98 1	°89 0	°91 9	89 0
<b>Electroplating—</b>						
Platers ..	°88/ to 97/	°87/ to 96/	°88 0	°87/ to 96/	°97 9	85/ & 93/
Polishers ..	°86/6 to 89/6	°90 6	°82/6 to 88/	80 0	°85 9	..
<b>Engineering—</b>						
Blacksmiths ..	°98 0	°97 0	°101 4	°97 0	°97 9	°94 0
Borers and Slotters ..	°97 0	°96 0	°97 8	°96 0	°97 9	°93 0
Brassfinishers ..	°88/ to 97/	°87/ to 96/	°97 8	°87/ to 96/	°97 9	°85/ to 93/
Coppersmiths ..	°98 0	°97 0	°101 4	°97 0	°97 9	°94 0
Drillers—Radial ..	°82 0	°81 0	°85 8	°81 0	°97 9	°81 0
Fitters ..	°97 0	°96 0	°97 8	°96 0	°97 9	°93 0
Millers ..	°97 0	°96 0	°97 8	°96 0	°97 9	°93 0
Pattern Makers ..	°106 0	°105 0	°103 0	°105 0	°106 9	°102 0
Planers—						
Rail and Plate, Edge ..	°88 0	°87 0	°83 0	°87 0	°81/9 & 83/9	°85 0
Other ..	°97 0	°96 0	°97 8	°96 0	°97 9	°93 0
Shapers ..	°97 0	°96 0	°97 8	°96 0	°97 9	°93 0
Turners ..	°97 0	°96 0	°97 8	°96 0	°97 9	°93 0
<b>Ironworking—Assistants—</b>						
Boilermakers' Helpers ..	°76 0	°75 0	°78 4	°75 0	°79 9	°75 0
.. Labourers ..	°76 0	°75 0	°78 4	°75 0	°73 9	°75 0
Engineers' Labourers ..	°76 0	°75 0	°76 8	°75 0	°79 9	°75 0
Furnacemen's Assistants ..	°76 0	°75 0	°76 8	°75 0	°79 9	°75 0
Moulders' Labourers ..	°76 0	°75 0	°76 8	°75 0	°79 9	°75 0
Strikers ..	°76/ & 78/	°75/ & 77/	°78 4	°75/ & 77/	°88 9	°75/ & 77/

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Moulding—Iron—</b>						
Coremakers—Machine ..	<sup>6</sup> 79 0	<sup>6</sup> 78 0	<sup>6</sup> 97 8	<sup>6</sup> 78 0	<sup>6</sup> 82 9	<sup>6</sup> 78 0
„ Other ..	<sup>6</sup> 97 0	<sup>6</sup> 96 0	<sup>6</sup> 97 8	<sup>6</sup> 96 0	<sup>6</sup> 97 9	<sup>6</sup> 93 0
Dressers and Fettlers ..	<sup>6</sup> 78/ & 80/	<sup>6</sup> 77 0	<sup>6</sup> 78 4	<sup>6</sup> 77 0	<sup>6</sup> 81 9	<sup>6</sup> 77 0
Furnacemen ..	<sup>6</sup> 82/ to 85/	<sup>6</sup> 83/ & 84/	<sup>6</sup> 78/4 to 87/8	<sup>6</sup> 83/ & 84/	<sup>6</sup> 88/9 to 97/9	<sup>6</sup> 83/ & 84/
Moulders—Machine ..	<sup>6</sup> 79 0	<sup>6</sup> 78 0	<sup>6</sup> 94 0	<sup>6</sup> 78 0	<sup>6</sup> 82 9	<sup>6</sup> 80 0
„ Other ..	<sup>6</sup> 97 0	<sup>6</sup> 96 0	<sup>6</sup> 97 8	<sup>6</sup> 96 0	<sup>6</sup> 97 9	<sup>6</sup> 93 0
<b>Sheet Metal Working—</b>						
Canister Makers ..	<sup>6</sup> 76 6	75/ & 79/	<sup>6</sup> 89 4	70/ to 78/	86 9	<sup>6</sup> 91/8 & 95/4
Japanners—						
Coating or Brush-work ..	<sup>6</sup> 85 0	<sup>6</sup> 74 0	<sup>6</sup> 91 2	73 6	..	..
Ornamental ..	<sup>6</sup> 87 0	<sup>6</sup> 87 0	<sup>6</sup> 91 2	85 6	..	..
Solders ..	<sup>6</sup> 76/6 & 80/6	<sup>6</sup> 75/ & 77/	<sup>6</sup> 91 2	72 0	86 9	..
Tinsmiths ..	<sup>6</sup> 90 6	<sup>6</sup> 87/ & 94/	<sup>6</sup> 91 2	82/6 & 89/6	94/3 & 102/9	<sup>6</sup> 91 8
<b>Nailmaking—</b>						
Case Wireers ..	<sup>6</sup> 76 0	<sup>6</sup> 75 0	..	66 0	..	..
Labourers ..	<sup>6</sup> 76 0	<sup>6</sup> 75 0	..	66 0	..	..
Setters Up ..	<sup>6</sup> 95 0	<sup>6</sup> 84 0	..	66/ to 80/6	..	..
<b>Wire Working—</b>						
Journeymen ..	<sup>6</sup> 90 0	<sup>6</sup> 86 0	..*	81 0	82 9	<sup>6</sup> 85 0

## GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Aerated Water and Cordials—</b>						
Bottlers ..	<sup>6</sup> 72/6 & 75/	71/6 to 74/	<sup>6</sup> 74 0	70 6	78 9	74 0
Drivers (Motor) ..	<sup>6</sup> 79/ to 96/	<sup>6</sup> 78/ to 85/	<sup>6</sup> 83/ to 91/	<sup>6</sup> 76/ to 83/	85 9	<sup>6</sup> 69/3 to 70/6
„ (One Horse) ..	<sup>6</sup> 74 0	<sup>6</sup> 73 0	<sup>6</sup> 81 0	<sup>6</sup> 71 0	85 9	<sup>6</sup> 64 10
Packers ..	<sup>6</sup> 76 0	69 0	<sup>6</sup> 74 0	67 6	78 9	72 0
Wireers ..	<sup>6</sup> 76 0	69 0	..	67 6	78 9	72 0
<b>Baking (Bread)—</b>						
Board Hands ..	<sup>6</sup> 107 0	<sup>6</sup> 108 2	<sup>6</sup> 92/ to 97/	88 0	<sup>6</sup> 107 9	87 6
Carters (One Horse) ..	<sup>6</sup> 93 6	<sup>6</sup> 88 0	<sup>6</sup> 83 0	77 0	<sup>6</sup> 84 3	65 6
Doughmen ..	<sup>6</sup> 107/ & 109/6	<sup>6</sup> 108 2	<sup>6</sup> 99 6	88 0	<sup>6</sup> 112 9	87 6
Ovenmen ..	<sup>6</sup> 112 0	<sup>6</sup> 108 2	<sup>6</sup> 97 0	88 0	<sup>6</sup> 107 9	87 6
Singlehands ..	<sup>6</sup> 109 6	<sup>6</sup> 117 4	<sup>6</sup> 99 6	93 0	<sup>6</sup> 112 9	87 6
<b>Baking (Biscuits and Cakes)—</b>						
Adult Males ..	<sup>6</sup> 76 0	<sup>6</sup> 75 0	<sup>6</sup> 74 0	66 0	81 9	67 0
Bakers ..	<sup>6</sup> 91 0	<sup>6</sup> 84 0	<sup>6</sup> 82 6	71 0	83 9	75 6
Mixers ..	<sup>6</sup> 82 0	<sup>6</sup> 84 0	<sup>6</sup> 81 6	69 0	83 9	79 0
<b>Brewing—</b>						
Adult Males ..	<sup>6</sup> 95 0	<sup>6</sup> 100 0	<sup>6</sup> 82 0	97 6	<sup>6</sup> 100 0	92 6
Bottlers and Washers ..	<sup>6</sup> 95 0	<sup>6</sup> 100 0	<sup>6</sup> 82 0	97 6	<sup>6</sup> 100 0	92 6
Cellarmen ..	<sup>6</sup> 95 0	<sup>6</sup> 103 3	<sup>6</sup> 87 0	97 6	<sup>6</sup> 100 0	92 6
Drivers (Two Horses) ..	<sup>6</sup> 98 0	78 0	<sup>6</sup> 87 0	100 6	<sup>6</sup> 100 0	81 0
„ (Motor under 3 tons) ..	<sup>6</sup> 103 6	78/ to 82/	<sup>6</sup> 87/ to 95/	103 6	<sup>6</sup> 110 0	78/ to 82/
Towermen ..	<sup>6</sup> 97 0	<sup>6</sup> 104 0	<sup>6</sup> 82 0	100 6	<sup>6</sup> 100 0	94 6
<b>Butchering (Carcass)—</b>						
Chilling Room Hands ..	<sup>6</sup> 86 0	..	<sup>6</sup> 91 6	95 0	<sup>6</sup> 79 9	..
Labourers (Beef) ..	<sup>6</sup> 90 0	<sup>6</sup> 76 6	<sup>6</sup> 79 0	95 0	<sup>6</sup> 83 9	66 6
„ (Mutton) ..	<sup>6</sup> 81 6	<sup>6</sup> 76 6	<sup>6</sup> 79 0	95 0	<sup>6</sup> 83 9	..
Scalders ..	<sup>6</sup> 102 0	85 0	<sup>6</sup> 91 6	109 0	<sup>6</sup> 83 9	..
Slaughtermen (Beef) ..	<sup>6</sup> 132 6	<sup>6</sup> 99 0	<sup>6</sup> 101 6	130 0	<sup>6</sup> 101 3	108 0
„ (Mutton) ..	(u)	<sup>6</sup> 99 0	<sup>6</sup> 101 6	130 0	<sup>6</sup> 101 3	108 0

(a) Piecework rates.



SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
<b>Butchering (Retail)—</b>						
Carters (Cash Cutting)	°97 0	87 6	°91 6	85 6	93 9	80 0
„ „	°79 6	75 0	°82 6	73 0	78 9	..
General Hands	°89 6	87 6	°91 6	84 6	93 9	85 6
Shopmen	°89/6 & 97/	87 6	°91 6	84 6	93/9 & 98/9	85 6
Smallgoodsmen	°99 6	85 0	°91 6	84 6	93 9	97 6
<b>Cold Storage and Ice—</b>						
Chamber Hands	°87/6 & 93/6	°90 9	°109 9	65/ to 68/	*87 6	75 3
Pullers and Stackers..	°81/ & 90/6	°90 9	°115 3	91 0	*76 3	69 0
<b>Confectionery—</b>						
Journeyman	°94 0	86 0	°81 6	71/ & 76/6	*86 3	84 6
Shopmen	°72 0	72 6	°78 0	66 0	*86 3	87 3
<b>Ham and Bacon Curing—</b>						
Curers—First Hand	°106 0	95 0	°103 0	95 0	101 9	90 0
Cutters Up—First Hand	°92 0	87 6	°97 0	87 6	101 9	80 0
Ham Baggers	..	80 6	°91 0	80 6	87 3	80 0
Lardmen	°78 6	80/6 & 87/6	°91 0	80 6	92 3	80 0
Rollers and Trimmers	°83 6	87 6	°84 9	87 6	87/3 & 92/3	80 0
Scalders	°78 6	87 6	°93 6	87 6	94 9	80 0
Slaughtermen	°92 6	95 0	°103 0	95 0	101 9	108 0
Smallgoodsmen—						
First Hand	°98 6	95 0	°103 0	95 0	101 9	90 0
Smokers—First Hand	°84 6	87 6	°97 0	87 6	87 3	80 0
<b>Jam Making and Pre-</b>						
<b>serving—</b>						
Adult Males	75 0	75 0	°74 0	75 0	81 9	75 0
Solderers	82 0	82 0	°91 2	82 0	81 9	82 0
<b>Malting—</b>						
Maltsters	°97/ & 99/	95/ & 96/10	°74 0	°97 6	88 9	..
<b>Milling—Condiments—</b>						
Grinders	°84 6	76 6	°75 6	72 0	..	65 3
Mixers or Blenders	°77 6	78 6	°75 6	74 0	..	65 3
Stone Dressers	°110 0	83 6	°75 6	79 6	..	65 3
<b>Milling—Flour—</b>						
Millers—Head	°107 0	°107 0	°96 6	°107 0	°107 0	117 0
„ Shift	°94/ to 104/6	°94/ to 104/6	°88/ to 96/	°107 0	°107 0	94/6 & 102/7
Packermen	°82 0	°82 0	°76 6	°82 0	°82 0	85 6
Purifiermen	°85 0	°85 0	°76 6	°85 0	°85 0	81 0
Silksmen	°85 0	°85 0	°76 6	°85 0	°85 0	81 0
Storemen—Head	°87/ & 92/	°87/ & 92/	°81 6	°87/ & 92/	°87/ & 92/	90 0
Topmen	°85 0	°85 0	°76 6	°85 0	°85 0	85 6
Truckers and Others..	°78/ to 81/	°78/ to 81/	..	°78/ to 81/	°78/ to 81/	81 0
<b>Milling—Oatmeal—</b>						
Kilnmen	°80 0	78 0	°75 6	72 6	..	81/ & 85/6
Millers—Head	°90 6	86 0	°79/6 & 94/6	79 6	..	103 6
<b>Pastrycooking—</b>						
Carters	°80 0	70 0	°81 0	77 0	83 3	65 6
Pastrycooks	°94 0	100 0	°102 0	88 0	93/9 & 101/3	83 0

## GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
<b>Bootmaking—</b>						
Bootmakers	°81 0	°81 0	°81 0	°81 0	°86 7	°81 0
<b>Tailoring—Order—</b>						
Cutters	°98 0	°98 0	°98 0	°98 0	°106 9	°98 0
Pressers	°88 0	°88 0	°88 0	°88 0	°92 9	°88 0
Tailors	°88 0	°88 0	°88 0	°88 0	°92 9	°88 0
Trimmers	°88 0	°88 0	°88 0	°88 0	°92 9	°88 0

Hourly rates—2s. 6d. per hour.



SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Tailoring—Ready-made—</b>						
Cutters .. ..	°91 0	°91 0	°91 0	°91 0	°90 9	°91 0
Folders .. ..	°71 6	°71 6	°71 6	°71 6	..	°71 6
Machinists .. ..	°88 0	°88 0	°88 0	°88 0	..	°88 0
Pressers .. ..	°88 0	°88 0	°88 0	°88 0	°90 9	°88 0
Tailors .. ..	°88 0	°88 0	°88 0	°88 0	°90 9	°88 0
Trimmers .. ..	°88 0	°88 0	°88 0	°88 0	°90 9	°88 0
<b>Textile-Working—Woollen Mills—</b>						
Carders .. ..	°73 0	°70/6 to 76/6	°74 0	°70/6 to 76/6	°70/6 to 76/6	°70/6 to 76/6
Dyehousemen ..	°74 6	°70/6 to 75/6	°74 0	°70/6 to 75/6	°70/6 to 75/6	°70/6 to 75/6
Labourers—General ..	°73 0	°70 6	°74 0	°70 6	°70 6	°70 6
Pattern Weavers ..	°73 0	°73 6	..	°73 6	°73 6	°73 6
Scourers .. ..	°73 °6	°70/6 to 75/	°74 0	°70/6 to 75/	°70/6 to 75/	°70/6 to 75/
Spinners .. ..	°74 0	°70/6 to 72/	°85 0	°70/6 to 72/	°70/6 to 72/	°70/6 to 72/
Tuners .. ..	°77/ to 88/6	°71/6 to 87/6	°74/ to 85/	°71/6 to 87/6	°71/6 to 87/6	°71/6 to 87/6

## GROUP V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Bookbinding—</b>						
Bookbinders .. ..	°92 0	°92 0	°101 0	°92 0	°92 0	°92 0
Finishers .. ..	°92 0	°92 0	°101 0	°92 0	°92 0	°92 0
Marblers .. ..	°92 0	°92 0	°101 0	°92 0	°92 0	°92 0
Paper Rulers .. ..	°92 0	°92 0	°101 0	°92 0	°92 0	°92 0
<b>Engraving (Process)—(b)</b>						
Engravers .. ..	°102 6	°105 0	..	85 0	..	..
Etchers—Half-tone ..	°108 6	°96/6 to 105/	°104 0	97 6	..	..
Etchers—Line .. ..	°102 6	°103 0	°99 0	83 6	..	..
Operators .. ..	°108 6	°96/6 & 105/	°104 0	97 6	..	..
Printers .. ..	°102 6	°98 6	°94 0	73 6	..	..
Router .. ..	°97 6	°96 6	°91 6	73 6	..	..
<b>Lithographing—</b>						
Printers .. ..	°92 0	°92 0	°105 0	°92 0	..	°92 0
Rotary Machinists ..	°92 0	°92 0	°105 0	°92 0	°90 0	°92 0
Stone Polishers .. ..	°76 0	°76 0	°85 0	°76 0	..	°76 0
<b>Printing (Daily Newspapers)—</b>						
Compositors—						
Day Work .. ..	°125 0	°113 11	°108 10	°105 0	°135 3	°99 0
Night Work .. ..	°135 0	°131 4	°116 2	°114 0	°148 0	°108 0
Linotype Attendants—						
Day Work .. ..	°125 0	°95 6	°95 0	°81 0	°122 6	°80 6
Night Work .. ..	°135 0	°104 6	°100 0	°90 0	°135 3	°89 6
Linotype Operators—						
Day Work .. ..	°151/ & 161/	(a)	°120 6	(a)	°144 7	(a)
Night Work .. ..	°161/ & 171/	(a)	°127 10	(a)	°157 4	(a)
Machinists (First Hand)—						
Day Work .. ..	°125 0	°110 4	°117 6	°105 0	°126 9	°98 0
Night Work .. ..	°135 0	°119 4	°122 6	°114 0	°139 6	°108 0
Publishers .. ..	° & ° 105/ & 115/	° & ° 80/3 & 103/3	°84/ to 100/	° & ° 84/ & 93/	° & ° 111/5 & 124/2	° & ° 78/ to 87/
Readers—						
Day Work .. ..	°133 0	°113 11	°105 0	°108 0	°135 3	°102 0
Night Work .. ..	°143 0	°131 4	°110 0	°117 0	°148 0	°111 0
Readers' Assistants—						
Day Work .. ..	°102 0	°89 3	°90 0	°81 0	°106 9	°75 0
Night Work .. ..	°112 0	°98 3	°95 0	°90 0	°119 1	°84 0
Stereotypers (First Class)—						
Day Work .. ..	°117 6	°99 3	°97/6 & 105/	°93 0	°120 5	°87 0
Night Work .. ..	°127 6	°108 3	°102/6 & 110/	°102 0	°133 1	°96 0

(a) Piece-work rates.

(b) Other than in newspaper offices.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
<b>Printing (Job Offices)—</b>						
Compositors ..	°92 0	°92 0	°101 0	°92 0	°92 0	°92 0
Electrotypers ..	°92 0	°92 0	°101 0	°92 0	°92 0	°92 0
General Hands ..	°68 0	°68 0	°85 0	°68 0	°68 0	°68 0
Linotype Operators ..	°104 0	°104 0	°105/ & 112/4	°104 0	°104 0	°104 0
Machinists ..	°92 0	°92 0	°85/ to 101	°92 0	°92 0	°92 0
Monotype Operators	°104 0	°104 0	°100/ & 106/	°104 0	°104 0	°104 0
Monotype Casting						
Machinists ..	°92 0	°92 0	°85 0	°92 0	°92 0	°92 0
Readers ..	°98 0	°98 0	°101 0	°98 0	°98 0	°98 0
Stereotypers ..	°92 0	°92 0	°101 0	°92 0	°92 0	°92 0

## GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
<b>Brickmaking—</b>						
Burners ..	°100 0	°85 0	°82/ to 88/	71 6	81/3 & 94/9	88 6
Carters—Two horses	°88 6	78 0	°86 0	76 0	°88 3	78 0
Drawers ..	°100 0	°84/6 to 89/6	°76 6	79 6	(a)	88 6
Labourers ..	°93 5	°75 0	°74 8	68 6	°81 3	85 6
Machinemen ..	°91 9	°80 6	°76 6	71/6 & 74/6	°81/3 & 84/3	85 6
Panmen ..	°85/ & 100/	°81/6 to 86/	°74 8	71/6 & 74/6	°81 3	85 6
Pitmen ..	°97 3	°85/ to 90/	°76 6	73 6	°81 3	85 6
Setters ..	°100 0	°84/6 to 89/6	°74/8 & 76/6	79 6	°89 3	91 6
Wheelers ..	°94 6	°75 0	°74/8 & 76/6	68 6	°84 3	85 6
<b>Brushmaking—</b>						
Bass Broom Drawers	°92 6	90 0	°91 6	81 0	..	..
Finishers ..	°92 6	90 0	°91 6	81 0	..	..
Machinists—Boring ..	°92 6	90 0	°91 6	81 0	..	..
Paint Brush Makers ..	°97 0	94 6	°91 6	85 0	..	..
<b>Candle Making—</b>						
Acidifiers ..	°74 0	81 0	°78 0	71 0	..	..
General Hands ..	°72 0	75 0	°74 0	68 0	°73 9	..
Glycerine Distillers ..	°76 6	81 0	°74 0	71 0	°83 9	..
Moulders ..	°74 0	81 0	°78 0	71 0	°82 9	..
Stillmen ..	°77 0	81 0	°78 0	71 0	..	..
<b>Cardboard Box Makers—</b>						
Gullotine and other						
Cutters ..	°80/ to 83/	°80/ to 83/	°89 0	°80/ to 83/	°80/ to 83/	°80/ to 83/
Other Adults ..	°68 0	°68 0	°76 0	°68 0	°68 0	°68 0
<b>Coachmaking (Road)—</b>						
Bodymakers ..	°94/ to 97/	°93/ to 96/	°98 0	°93/ to 96/	°97 9	°93/ to 96/
Labourers ..	°70 0	°69 0	°77 0	°69 0	°73 9	°69 0
Painters ..	°94 0	°93 0	°93 0	°93 0	°97 9	°93 0
Smiths ..	°98 0	°97 0	°98 0	°97 0	°97 9	°97 0
Trimmers ..	°94 0	°93 0	°98 0	°93 0	°97 9	°93 0
Wheelmaking						
chinnists ..	°94 0	°93 0	°98 0	°93 0	°97 9	°93 0
Wheelwrights ..	°94 0	°93 0	°98 0	°93 0	°97 9	°93 0
<b>Fellmongering—</b>						
Bate Hands ..	75 0	74 0	°78 6	72 0	..	..
Green Hands ..	75 0	74 0	°75 6	72 0	..	..
Limepit Men ..	75 0	74 0	°78/6 & 81/6	72 0	..	..
Machinists ..	78 0	77 0	°75/6 to 81/6	72 0	..	..
Soakhole Men ..	78 0	77 0	°81 6	72 0	..	..
Wool Sorters ..	88 0	87 0	°81 6	72 0	..	..

(a) Piece-work rates.

## SECTION IV.—continued.

## GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Gas Making and Supply—</b>						
Coke Trimmers ..	86 3	80 11	74 0	..	76 9	..
Gas Fitters ..	101 9	104 8	109 6	100 6	109 9	84 0
Labourers ..	76 0	78 0	74 0	70 6	73 9	71 7
Mainlayers ..	89 3	91 10	85 0	96/6 & 97/6	85 9	84 6
Metermakers ..	95 0	99 0	..	100/6 to 124/6	97 9	84 6
Meter Testers ..	89 3	90 6	..	88 6	..	..
Service Layers ..	89 3	91 10	85 0	100 6	88 9	84 6
Stokers ..	92 3	93/4 to 96/10	99/ & 101/	90/3 to 91/9	82 9	85 8
<b>Glassfoundry—</b>						
Furnacemen ..	85 0	84 0	83 0	78 0	97 0	..
Labourers ..	70 0	75 0	74 0	69 0	88 0	..
Lehrmen ..	179 6	178 6	177 6	172 6	88 0	..
Sorters ..	78 6	77 6	76 6	72 6	90 6	..
<b>Glass Working and Glazing</b>						
Bevellers ..	97 10	88 0	97 0	91 0	94 9	91 0
Cutters and Glaziers ..	96 0	88 0	91 0	91 0	..	..
Lead Light Glaziers ..	96 0	88 0	..	91 0	97 9	..
Silverers ..	97 10	88 0	97 0	91 0	94 9	..
<b>Jewellery, Clock and Watchmaking—</b>						
Chainmakers ..	90/ & 92/6	85 0	86 6	183 0	97 9	1180/ to 85/
Engravers ..	92 6	92/ to 103/	86/6 & 89/	185 0	97 9	1180/ to 85/
Mounters ..	90 0	85 0	86/6 & 89/	191 0	97 9	1180/ to 85/
Setters ..	92 6	85 0	89 0	191 0	97 9	1180/ to 85/
Watch and Clock-makers and Repairers	96 0	190/ & 100	91 6	191 0	98 9	1185 0
<b>Masonry—Marble and Stone—</b>						
Carvers ..	144 2	131 1	118 8	132 11	109 3	..
Machinists—Carborundum ..	117 6	85 0	118 8	96/3 to 107/3	109 3	..
Other ..	103/7 & 112/9	97 0	118 8	96/3 to 107/3	109 3	..
Masons ..	117 6	103 11	118 8	107 3	109 3	99 0
<b>Paper Bag Making—</b>						
Guillotine Cutters ..	80 0	80 0	92 6	80 0	80 0	80 0
Machinists ..	83 0	83 0	92 6	83 0	83 0	83 0
<b>Paper Making—</b>						
Beatermen ..	95/ & 97/	90 0	..	..	..	..
Breakermen ..	73 0	73 0	..	..	..	..
Guillotine Men ..	73 0	72 0	..	..	..	..
Machinists ..	88/ & 100/	93 0	..	..	..	..
Ragboilermen ..	82 0	72 0	..	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	73 0	69 0	..	..	..	..
<b>Potteries—General—</b>						
Burners—Head ..	85 0	82 0	82 0	80 0	..	79 6
Hollow-ware Presser ..	90 0	77 0	74 8	85/ to 100/	..	79 6
Sanitary Pressers ..	96 0	78 0	74 8	..	..	79 6
Throwers—1st Class	96 0	81 0	93 0	78/ to 85/	..	82 6
<b>Potteries—Pipemaking—</b>						
Burners—Head ..	85 6	82 0	88 0	87 0	87 9	79 6
Drawers ..	79 0	76 0	74 8	87 0	73 9	..
Moulders ..	87 0	72 0	74 8	..	87 9	73/6 & 78/
Mould Makers ..	82 0	84 0	76 6	87 0	85 9	..
Setters ..	84 0	80 0	74 8	..	79/9 & 87/9	76 6
<b>Quarrying—</b>						
Borers—						
Hand or Machine ..	99 10	88 0	83 2	83 6	82 6	82 0
Dressers ..	98 8	95 0	77 2	77 6	..	78 0
Facemen ..	91 8	91 0	83 2	77 6	..	69 0
Hammermen ..	87/6 & 90/	95 0	83 2	77 6	82 6	78 0
Machine Feeders ..	93 6	86 6	78/7 & 82/8	77 6	88 3	75 0
Quarrymen ..	988	..	86 10	77 6	82 6	92 0

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
<b>Rubber Working—</b>						
Calendar Hands ..	°90/ & 94/	°89/ & 93/	..	..	..	..
Cycle Tyre Makers ..	°74 0	°73 0	..	..	..	..
Dough Mixers ..	°74 0	°73 0	..	..	..	..
Hosemakers ..	°76/ & 83/	°75/ & 82/	..	..	..	..
Mechanical Lathe						
Hands ..	°76/ & 80/6	°75/ & 79/6	..	..	..	..
Mill Hands ..	°72/ & 83/	°75/ & 82/	..	..	..	..
Spreaders ..	°77/ & 83/	°76/ & 82/	..	..	..	..
Surgical Packing, and						
other Makers ..	°76/ & 83/	°75/ & 82/	..	..	..	..
Tyre Moulders ..	°80 6	°79 6	..	..	..	..
<b>Saddlery and Harness-</b>						
<b>making—</b>						
Harness makers ..	91 0	91 0	91 0	85 0	93 0	91 0
Saddlers ..	91 0	91 0	91 0	85 0	93 0	91 0
<b>Sail Making—</b>						
Sailmakers ..	91 0	91 0	91 0	78 0	..	91 0
<b>Ship Building—</b>						
Carpenters and Joiners	°107 6	°107 6	°107 6	°107 6	°107 6	°107 6
Dockers ..	°102 8	°102 8	°102 8	°102 8	°102 8	..
Painters ..	°102 8	°102 8	°102 8	°102 8	°102 8	..
Shipwrights ..	°120 0	°110 0	°110 0	120 0	120 0	°110 0
<b>Scap Making—</b>						
General Hands ..	°72 0	75 0	°74 0	68 0	73 9	..
Mixers ..	°72 0	81 0	°74 0	74 0	80 9	..
Scap Makers ..	°84 0	85 6	°74 0	79 0	78 9	..
<b>Tanning and Currying—</b>						
Beamsmen ..	°81 0	°81 0	°81 0	°81 0	°81 0	°81 0
Curriers ..	°88 0	°88 0	°88 0	°88 0	°88 0	°88 0
Japanners or Enam-						
ellers ..	°78 6	°78 6	°78 6	°78 6	°78 6	°78 6
Limemen and Yardmen	°70 0	°70 0	°70 0	°70 0	°70 0	°70 0
Machinists—						
Fleshing ..	°81 0	°81 0	°81 0	°81 0	°81 0	°81 0
Scouring ..	°72 0	°72 0	°72 0	°72 0	°72 0	°72 0
Splitting ..	°86 0	°86 0	°86 0	°86 0	°86 0	°86 0
Unhalring ..	°75 6	°75 6	°75 6	°75 6	°75 6	°75 6
Rollers and Strikers ..	°77 6	°77 6	°77 6	°77 6	°77 6	°77 6
Tablemen ..	°75 6	°75 6	°75 6	°75 6	°75 6	°75 6
<b>Tent and Tarpaulin</b>						
<b>Making—</b>						
Cutters ..	85/ to 91/	85/ to 91/	85/ to 91/	78 0	78 9	85/ to 91/
Machinists ..	85/ to 91/	85/ to 91/	85/ to 91/	78 0	78 9	85/ to 91/
Sewers—Hand ..	85/ to 91/	85/ to 91/	85/ to 91/	78 0	78 9	85/ to 91/
Tent Makers ..	85/ to 91/	85/ to 91/	85/ to 91/	78 0	78 9	85/ to 91/

## GROUP VII.—BUILDING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
<b>Building—</b>						
Bricklayers—						
Surface ..	°105 2	°112 9	°99 7	°101 0	°108 9	°99 0
Sewer and Tunnel ..	°110 8	°121 0	°99 7	°101 0	°108 9	°105/ & 111/
Carpenters ..	°105 2	°101 6	°99 7	°101 6	°107 9	°101 6
Labouring (Builders) ..	°79 9	°79 9	°82 11	°77 11	°81/3 to 86/8	°78 10
Lathers ..	°105 2	°104 6	°99 7	(a)	°99 3	°79 10
Metal Ceilers ..	°104 6	°101 9	°99 7	..	°99 3	°99 0
Masons ..	°117 6	°103 11	°108 0	°107 3	°100 3	°99 0
Painters, Paperhangers	°103 4	°99 0	°99 7	°93 4	°107 9	°95 6
Signwriters ..	°110 8	°99 0	°99 7	°93 4	°107 9	°95 6

(a) Mainly piece-work.



## SECTION IV.—continued.

## GROUP VII.—BUILDING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Building—continued—</b>						
Plasterers—						
Surface ..	<sup>6</sup> 105 2	<sup>6</sup> 108 2	<sup>3</sup> 99 7	<sup>6</sup> 101 0	<sup>6</sup> 109 7	<sup>6</sup> 95 6
Sewer or Tunnel ..	<sup>6</sup> 110 8	<sup>6</sup> 121 0	<sup>2</sup> 105/7 to 108/7	<sup>6</sup> 101 0	<sup>6</sup> 109/7 to 115/7	<sup>6</sup> 101/6 & 107/6
Plumbers, Gasfitters..	<sup>6</sup> 114 4	<sup>6</sup> 104 8	<sup>3</sup> 99 7	<sup>6</sup> 99 11	<sup>6</sup> 109 9	<sup>6</sup> 91/8 & 113/8
Slaters ..	<sup>6</sup> 114 4	<sup>6</sup> 110 0	<sup>3</sup> 99 7	(a)	..	<sup>6</sup> 94 5
Tilers ..	<sup>6</sup> 114 4	<sup>6</sup> 104 6	<sup>3</sup> 99 7	<sup>6</sup> 101 0	<sup>6</sup> 95 1	<sup>6</sup> 94 5
Tuckpointers ..	<sup>6</sup> 105 2	<sup>6</sup> 105 5	<sup>3</sup> 99 7	<sup>6</sup> 101 0	(d)	..
<b>Water Supply and Sewerage—</b>						
Concrete Workers ..	<sup>6</sup> 76/10 to 98/2	<sup>6</sup> 98 8	<sup>3</sup> 85/ to 94/2	73 6	<sup>6</sup> 79 9	..
Labourers ..	<sup>6</sup> 79/7 to 90/10	<sup>6</sup> 76/2 & 79/2	<sup>3</sup> 76 0	70 6	<sup>6</sup> 73 9	..
Miners—Sewer ..	<sup>1</sup> & <sup>6</sup> 99/7 to 125/	<sup>6</sup> 86/2 to 91/8	<sup>2</sup> 101 6	..	<sup>6</sup> 82 9	..
Pipe-jointers and Setters ..	<sup>6</sup> 85/1 to 95/9	<sup>6</sup> 88 2	<sup>3</sup> 79/6 & 81/4	73/6 & 76/6	<sup>6</sup> 82/9 & 91/9	..

## GROUP VIII.—MINING.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Coal Mining—</b>						
Blacksmiths ..	<sup>14</sup> 113/6 to 122/	<sup>14</sup> 100/ & 107/6	<sup>14</sup> 114/6 to 126/6	(b)	<sup>14</sup> & <sup>4</sup> 97 2	<sup>14</sup> 121 6
Bracemen ..	<sup>14</sup> 112 0	<sup>14</sup> 84/6 & 91/	<sup>14</sup> 100/ to 117/6	..	..	..
Carpenters ..	<sup>14</sup> 109/6 to 124/6	<sup>14</sup> 101 6	<sup>14</sup> 109/6 to 126/6	..	..	<sup>14</sup> 107 0
Deputies ..	<sup>14</sup> 132/6 to 143/	<sup>14</sup> 114/6 & 123/1	<sup>14</sup> 117/6 to 133/6	..	..	<sup>14</sup> 126 0
Engine Drivers—						
Winding and Loco.	<sup>14</sup> 117/ to 135/	<sup>14</sup> 106/6 & 114/6	<sup>14</sup> 108/5 to 140/5	..	<sup>14</sup> 108/8 to 118/3	<sup>14</sup> 113/ to 124/6
Other ..	<sup>14</sup> 108/6 to 119/	<sup>14</sup> 96/6 to 111/6	<sup>14</sup> 103/1 to 129/7	..	..	<sup>14</sup> 111 6
Labourers—						
Surface ..	<sup>14</sup> 105 0	<sup>14</sup> 72 0	<sup>14</sup> 97/ to 114/	..	<sup>14</sup> 77 9	<sup>14</sup> 105 0
Underground ..	<sup>14</sup> 105/ to 108/6	<sup>14</sup> 87/6 & 94/	<sup>14</sup> 97/6 to 114/	..	<sup>14</sup> 82 3	<sup>14</sup> 105 0
Miners—						
Machine ..	(a)	(a)	<sup>14</sup> 114/6 to 131/6	..	<sup>14</sup> 94/8 to 102/8	..
Manual—Dry Work	(a)	(a)	(a)	..	<sup>14</sup> 93 2	(a)
Platmen or Banksmen	<sup>14</sup> 108/ to 112/	<sup>14</sup> 99/ & 106/6	<sup>14</sup> 97/6 to 114/	..	<sup>14</sup> 81 8	<sup>14</sup> 105 0
Shiftmen—						
Dry Work ..	<sup>14</sup> 105/ to 129/6	<sup>14</sup> 99/ & 106/6	<sup>14</sup> 110/3 to 126/6	..	<sup>14</sup> 94 2	<sup>14</sup> 119/6 to 123/3
Wet Work ..	<sup>14</sup> 105/ to 129/6	<sup>14</sup> 106/ & 113/6	<sup>14</sup> 120/3 to 136/6	..	..	..
Shotfirers ..	<sup>14</sup> 126/6 to 137/	..	<sup>14</sup> 110/3 to 126/6	..	<sup>14</sup> 94 2	..
Timbermen ..	<sup>14</sup> 105/ to 129/6	<sup>14</sup> 99/ & 106/6	<sup>14</sup> 110/3 to 126/6	..	<sup>14</sup> 94 2	..
Weighmen ..	<sup>14</sup> 112 0	<sup>14</sup> 104 6	..	..	..	<sup>14</sup> 114 0
Wheelers ..	<sup>14</sup> 105/ to 112/	<sup>14</sup> 91/ & 98/	<sup>14</sup> 100/6 to 119/	..	<sup>14</sup> 84/8 to 93/8	<sup>14</sup> 105 0
<b>Gold and Other Mining (except Coal)—</b>						
Battery Feeders ..	<sup>14</sup> & <sup>74</sup> /6 to 83/6	<sup>63</sup> / to <sup>71</sup> /	<sup>14</sup> 84/4 to 89/10	(c)	<sup>14</sup> 94/ to 100/	66 4
Bracemen ..	<sup>14</sup> & <sup>77</sup> /6 to 83/6	<sup>67</sup> / to <sup>76</sup> /	<sup>14</sup> 89/10 to 95/4	..	<sup>14</sup> 103/ to 109/	<sup>14</sup> 70 0

(a) Piece-work rates. (b) Not mined. (c) South Australia—Particulars relating to rates of wage and hours of labour in the mining industry are not shown, owing to the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on account of the depression in the industry.



SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP VIII.—MINING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
<b>Gold and Other Mining (except Coal)—<i>contd.</i></b>						
Engine Drivers— Stationary ..	£ 75/7 to 82/10	68/ to 86/	£88/ to 109/	..	111/7 to 118/7	68/ to 86/
Winding and Loco.	£ 84/7 to 93/7	78/ to 92/	£98/ to 120/	..	120/7 to 132/7	78/ to 92/
Firemen ..	£ 67/6 to 79/2	64/ to 71/	£83/ to 100/10	..	100/ to 106/	66/ to 73/
Labourers ..	£ 74/6 to 77/6	£63/ to 71/	£84/4 to 89/10	..	£94/ to 100/	£66 0
Miners— Machine ..	£ 83/6 to 86/6	£67/ to 92/	£98/ to 103/6	..	£106/ to 114/	£75/ to 78/
Manual— Dry Work ..	£ 83/6 to 86/6	£71/ to 88/	£89/10 to 95/4	..	£102/ to 109/	£75/ to 78/
Wet Work ..	£92 6	£77/ to 94/	£98/ to 104/6	..	£111/ to 118/	£78/ to 84/
Platmen ..	£ 77/6 to 83/6	£67/ to 79/	£89/10 to 95/4	..	£103/ to 109/	£71 0
Shaft Sinks— Dry Work ..	£ 86/6	£77/ to 92/	£89/10 to 104/6	..	£105/ to 114/	£81 0
Wet Work ..	£ 92/6 to 95/6	£83/ to 98/	£98/ to 104/6	..	£114/ to 123/	£87 0
Timbermen ..	£ 82/ to 92/6	£72/6 to 88/6	£98/ to 103/6	..	£105/ to 114/	£78/ to 83/

## GROUP IX.—RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
<b>Railways—</b>						
Engine Drivers (Loco.)—						
1st Class ..	£117 0	117 0	£109 1	117 0	£119 9	£115 0
2nd Class ..	£111 0	111 0	£103 7	111 0	£111 9	£109 0
3rd Class ..	£105 0	105 0	£97 2	105 0	£103 9	£103 0
4th Class ..	£99 0	99 0	£90 9	99 0	£100 9	£97 0
5th Class ..	£93 0	93 0	£90 9	93 0	£100 9	£91 0
Firemen—						
1st Class ..	£90 0	87 0	£84 4	87 0	£94 9	£85 0
2nd Class ..	£87 0	78/ & 81/	£78 10	81 0	£88 9	£79 0
3rd Class ..	£81 0	75 0	£78 10	75/ & 77/	£83 9	£76 0
Guards—						
1st Class ..	£85/ to 101/6	97/6 & 100/6	£104 6	97/6 to 100/6	£97 9	£94 0
2nd Class ..	£82/ to 98/6	93/ & 96/	£99 0	93/ to 96/	£94 9	£88 0
3rd Class ..	£76/ to 85/	78/ to 87/	£88 11	75/ to 78/	£91 9	£82 0
Porters ..	£73/ to 97/	69/ to 87/	£75/2 to 78/10	69/ to 73/6	£73 9	£67 0
Shunters—						
1st Class ..	£82/ to 118/	119/6 to 102/	£104 6	119/ to 94/6	£91 9	£82 0
2nd Class ..	£79/ to 112/	119/6 to 94/6	£97 2	118/4 to 87/	£88 9	..
3rd Class ..	£76/ to 97/	118/4/ & 87/	£93 6	..	£82 9	..
Ordinary ..	£76 0	1175/ to 81/	£85 3	..	£82 9	£79 0
Signalmen—						
Special ..	..	103 0	£98/1 & 106/4	91/6 to 100/6	£100 9	..
1st Class ..	£106 0	96 0	£96 3	88 6	£91 9	£79 0
2nd Class ..	£100 0	90 0	£91 8	83 6	£85 9	£76 0
3rd Class ..	£95 0	83 6	£85 3	79 6	£79 9	..
4th Class ..	£79/ to 91/	81 0	£80 8	76 6	£76 9	..

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP IX.—RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
<b>Tramways (Electric and Cable)—</b>						
Car Washers or Cleaners	£70 0	75 0	£81 7	72 0	..	72 0
Conductors—						
1st Year ..	£76/ & 79/	75 0	£77 0	74/ & 76/	£75 9	70 6
2nd Year ..	£79 0	78 0	£82 0	76 0	£85 9	73 6
3rd Year ..	£82 0	81 0	£92 0	80/ to 82/	£85 9	76 6
Horse Drivers	£76 0	76 0	£81 0	..	..	..
Labourers ..	£70 0	69 0	£74 0	70 0	£73 9	72 0
Maintenance Men	£73/ to 79/	78 0	£81 7	73 0	£79 9	75 0
Motormen or Gripmen—						
1st Year ..	£82 0	75 0	£77 0	76 0	£85 9	72 0
2nd Year ..	£85 0	78 0	£82 0	79 0	£85 9	75 0
3rd Year ..	£85 0	81 0	£92 0	82/ & 83/6	£85 9	78 0
Overhead Wiremen—						
Leading ..	£100 0	95 0	£113 1	85 6	£91 9	95 0
Other ..	£79/ to 107/	89 0	£98 1	76 0	..	89 0
Pitmen ..	£85 0	87 0	..	76/ & 79/	£85 9	84 0
Signalmen ..	£89/ to 95/	84 0	£88/ & 92/	82/ to 88/6	£88 ..	..
Track Cleaners	£70 0	75 0	£77 0	73 0	£88 9	72 0

## GROUP X.—OTHER LAND TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
<b>Carrying—Merchandise—</b>						
Carriers—						
One Horse ..	£81 0	73 0	£81 0	73 0	83 3	73 0
Two Horses ..	£86 0	78 0	£86 0	78 0	88 3	78 0
Corporation Carters—						
One Horse ..	£85 0	73 0	£81 0	73 0	£81 9	73 0
Two Horses ..	£92 6	78 0	£86 0	78 0	£86 9	78 0
Jinkers—						
One Horse ..	£81 0	79 0	£88 0	79 0	91 3	79 0
Two Horses ..	£86 0	84 0	£93 0	84 0	96 3	84 0
Sanitary Carters	£89/ & 94/	£76/ to 87/	£82 0	76/ to 87/	£91 9	76/ to 87/
Stable Hands	£80/6 & 85/6	71 0	£74 0	71 0	82 3	71 0
Motor Lorries and Wagons—						
Under 3 tons ..	£83/ to 93/	78/ to 82/	£83/ to 91/	78/ to 82/	88/3 to 92/3	78/ to 82/
3 tons or over ..	£93/ to 97/6	85 0	£96/ to 101/	85 0	96 3	85 0
<b>Lift Attendants—</b>						
Goods ..	£73 0	77 6	£80 0	*58/6 to 90/	76 3	..
Passenger ..	£73 0	77 6	*74/ & 76/	*58/6 to 90/	76 3	..

## SECTION IV.—continued.

## GROUP XI.—SHIPPING, WHARF LABOUR, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
<b>Waterside Working—</b>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Wharf Labourers per hour <i>a</i>	2 6½	2 6½	2 6½ to 3 2½	2 6½	2 6½	2 6½
<b>Passenger Vessels—Interstate <i>b</i>—</b>						
Bakers per month			270/ to 350/ 260/ <i>d</i>			
Barmen "			280/ to 330/ <i>c</i>			
Butchers "						
Cooks—						
Chief "			400/ to 430/ <i>c</i>			
Second "			320/ <i>c</i>			
Third "			260/ <i>c</i>			
Ships "			310/ <i>c</i>			
Pantrymen "			280/ <i>c</i>			
Scullerymen "			240/ <i>c</i>			
Stewards—						
Chief Saloon "			350/ <i>d</i>			
Second "			300/ <i>d</i>			
Second Saloon "			300/ <i>d</i>			
Fore Cabin "			280/ <i>d</i>			
Bedroom "						
and Other "			250/ to 260/ <i>d</i>			
<b>All Vessels—Interstate <i>b</i>—</b>						
A.B. Seamen per month			292/6			
Boatswains "			312/6			
Donkeymen "			352/6			
Firemen "			332/6			
Greasers "			332/6			
Lamp Trimmers "			312/6			
Fuel Trimmers "			292/6			
<b>Marine Engineers <i>b e g</i>—</b>		<i>Vessels (Steam).</i>			<i>Vessels (Steam).</i>	
Chief per month		Under 100 N.H.P.			100 N.H.P. and over.*	
Second "		598/6 to 653/6			683/6 to 1063/6	
Third "		493/6			493/6 to 683/6	
Fourth "		438/6			438/6 to 563/6	
5th, 6th, 7th "		..			379/ to 503/6	
and 8th "		..			369/	
<b>Merchant Service <i>b f g</i>—</b>		<i>Seagoing</i>			<i>Seagoing</i>	
Masters per month		<i>Passenger Vessels.</i>			<i>Cargo Vessels.</i>	
Officers—		125 tons or under. Over 10,000 tons.			60 tons or under. Over 10,000 tons.	
Chief "		609/	1,723/6		521/	1,283/6
Second "		469/	683/6		409/	603/6
Third "		409/	603/6		369/	543/6
Fourth and "		..	513/6		..	473/6
Fifth "		..	369/		..	369/

*a* Rate of wage quoted is for other than special cargo. *b* Rates of wage quoted are in addition to victualling and accommodation. *c* Not more than 8 hours per day. *d* Not more than 10 hours per day when at sea, 9 per day when in intermediate ports, not more than 8 per day when in terminal ports. *e* Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified according to nominal horsepower of vessels. *f* Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified for interstate vessels, and for vessels within a State according to tonnage; the lowest and highest classes for interstate passenger and cargo vessels are here given. *g* *Marine Engineers*—Not more than 8 hours per day. *Masters and Officers*—Ordinary length of duty in a day at sea or in port or partly at sea and partly at port shall be 8 hours. *h* Not more than 8 hours per day.

## GROUP XII.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
<b>Farming <i>c</i>—</b>						
General Hands <i>a b</i> ..	25/ to 30/	15/ to 30/	15/ to 30/	15/ to 25/	15/ to 30/	30/ to 42/
Harvesters <i>a b</i> ..	30/ to 55/	30/ to 40/	30/ to 60/	30/ to 50/	25/ to 40/	42/ to 60/
Milkers <i>a b</i> ..	25/ to 35/	20/ to 25/	15/ to 20/	15/ to 25/	15/ to 25/	20/ to 35/
Ploughmen <i>a b</i> ..	27/6 to 32/6	20/ to 25/	20/ to 30/	20/ to 30/	20/ to 40/	31/ to 37/
<b>Chaffcutters—</b>						
Portable ..	..	90 0	..	..	78/ to 85/6	1290 0
Stationary ..	..	84 0	..	..	78/ to 85/6	1290 0

For footnotes, see next page.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP XII.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Gardening—						
Gardeners .. ..	60 0	£ & 74/ to 77/11	£85 8	66/ to 69/	79 9	73 0
Labourers .. ..	48/ to 60/	£ & 67/ to 70/7	£76 0	63/ to 66/	73 9	70 0
Nurserymen .. ..	60 0	74 0	83 6	69/ to 75/	85 9	73 0
Labourers .. ..	48/ to 60/	67 0	77 0	63/ to 69/	73 9	70 0
Pastoral Workers d—						
Cooks b .. ..	84 0	84 0	£140/ & 150/	84 0	83 0	84 0
Shearers .. per 100	32 6	32 6	32 6	32 6	30 6	32 6
Shed Hands b ..	80 6	80 6	£81 0	80 6	89 0	80 6
Wool Pressers b ..	88 0	88 0	£99 0	88 0	92 0	88 0
Rural Workers—						
Fruit Harvesters ..	63/10 to 65/8	59/2 to 62/11	£74 0	59/2 to 62/11	..	..

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table. b Rates of wage quoted are in addition to board and lodging provided. c Hours in the farming industry vary considerably, and no reliable particulars can be published. d Shearers' and woolpressers' hours are 44 per week; shed hands' hours are the same as shearers with such additional time as may be necessary to finish picking up fleeces, &c. Should the time engaged picking up, &c., exceed 30 minutes per day, all time thereafter must be paid as overtime. The hours of cooks are not regulated.

## GROUP XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—The rates of wage specified for employees in Clubs, Hotels, and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are not provided.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Cooks (Hotels and Restaurants)—						
Chefs .. ..	£92/6 to 185/	85/6 to 115/	£101/ & 106/	91/ to 116/	98 1	72/5 to 127/11
Cooks—Second ..	£82/6 to 135/	79/6 to 97/6	£91 0	76/ to 86/	82 8	57/7 to 102/1
Cooks—Third ..	£80/ to 105/	79 6	£91 0	76 0	75 11	57/7 to 82/4
Kitchenmen ..	£72 0	73 6	£78 6	66 0	73 9	64 2
Hairdressing—						
Hairdressers ..	£91 0	93 0	£89 0	91 0	93 9	80/ to 105/
Hotels—						
Barmen .. ..	£79 0	78 0	£80 0	83 0	93 9	88 0
Billiard Markers ..	£70 0	73 6	£76 0	66 0	75 3	64 2
Handymen .. ..	£70 0	73 6	£76 0	66 0	73 9	52/7 & 58/8
Lift Attendants ..	£70 0	77 6	£76 0	58/6 to 90/	76 3	55/11 & 64/2
Porters—Day Work	£70 0	73 6	£76 0	68 6	73 9	55 11
Porters—Night Work	£75 0	73 6	£76 0	68 6	75 11	64 2
Waiters—Head ..	£79 0	79 0	£76 0	76/ to 79/	..	82/4 & 95/6
Waiters—Other ..	£72 0	73 6	£76 0	71 6	74 11	63/1 to 75/8
Restaurants—						
Pantrymen .. ..	£70/ & 72/6	66 0	£78 6	68 0	73 9	64 2
Waiters .. ..	£70/ to 73/	66 0	£78 6	71/6 to 72/6	73 9	63/1 to 75/8

## GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Factory Engine Driving—						
Engine Drivers (Stationary)—						
1st Class .. ..	83/6 to 86/6	82/6 & 85/6	£101 0	82/6 to 85/6	83/ to 86/	81/ to 84/
2nd Class .. ..	80/6 to 83/6	79/6 & 82/6	£93 0	79/6 to 82/6	79/ to 83/	78/ to 81/
3rd Class .. ..	80/6 to 83/6	79/6 & 82/6	£85 0	79/6 to 82/6	79/ to 83/	78/ to 81/
Firemen—						
1st Class .. ..	80 6	79 6	£83 0	79 6	76 0	75 0
2nd Class .. ..	76/ to 77/6	75/ to 76/6	..	75/ to 79/6	73/ to 74/6	72/ to 74/
Greasers .. ..	74 0	73 0	£83 0	73 0	73 0	72 0
Trimmers .. ..	74 0	73 0	£79 0	73 0	72 6	70 0

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
<b>Municipal—</b>						
Labourers ..	85 0	71 0	76 0	66 0	73 9	71 6
Street Sweepers ..	85 0	76 0	76 0	66 0	73 9	71 6
<b>Shop and Other Assistants</b>						
Boot Salesmen ..	87 6	1292 0	89 0	78 0	90 6	80/ to 95/
Chemists' Assistants ..	98 0	105 6	100 6	80 0	90 6	110 0
Clerks ..	85/ & 90/	5 & 10 84/	89 0	74 6	81/7 to 93/1	99 0
Drapery Salesmen ..	87 6	92 6	89 0	83 6	90 6	80/ to 95/
Furniture Salesmen ..	88 0	1295 0	89 0	77 6	90 6	107 0
Grocery Salesmen ..	82 6	83 6	89 0	75 6	90 6	85 6
Hardware Salesmen ..	86 6	85 0	89 0	77 6	90 6	90 0
Railway Bookstall Assistants ..	85 0	81 0	89 0	78 0	90 6	90 0
Tobacconists' Assts. ..	78 6	85 0	89 0	76 0	90 6	79 3
<b>Storemen — Packing, Cleaning, &amp;c.—</b>						
Night Watchmen ..	74/ & 77/6	1278/7 & 91/1	77 0	19 & 72/6	..	69 0
Office cleaners ..	76/6 & 86/6	74 0	74/ & 79/	66 6	81 3	1270 0
Packers—General ..	81/ to 83/6	72 0	79 0	69 0	90 6	69/ to 75/3
Storemen—General ..	79/6 to 81/	72 0	79 0	69 0	90 6	69/ to 75/3
<b>Wholesale Grocery—</b>						
Packers ..	79 6	77 6	79 0	69 0	90 6	67 11
Storemen ..	78 0	77/6 & 83/	79 0	69 0	90 6	67 11
<b>Wholesale Hardware—</b>						
Packers ..	81/ to 83/	74 0	79 0	69 0	90 6	67 11
Storemen ..	78/ to 80/	74 0	79 0	69 0	90 6	67 11



## SECTION V.

Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Female Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital City of Each State for a Full Week's Work at 31st December, 1936.

(See Explanatory Note at top of page 159.)

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
<b>Biscuit Making—</b>						
Adult Females ..	£40 6	£38 0	£39 0	33 6	£42 3	29 6
<b>Confectionery—</b>						
Adult Females ..	£41 0	£38 0	£39 0	33 6	£39/10 to 55/9	41 4
<b>Jam Making and Pre- serving—</b>						
Fillers ..	47 0	47 0	£44 6	47 0	£39 10	47 0
Other Adults ..	41 0	41 0	£41 0	41 0	£39 10	41 0
<b>Tea Packing—</b>						
Head Women ..	£38 9	40 6	£40/6 to 50/	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	£38 9	40 6	£39 0	38 0	40 4	..
<b>Tobacco Working (Cigars)—</b>						
Ringers ..	£41 6	£45 6	..	..	38 10	..
Wrapper Leaf Strippers	£49 0	£53 0	..	..	38 10	..

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
<b>Bootmaking—</b>						
Machinists — Wax						
Thread ..	£50 3	£50 3	£50 3	£50 3	..	£50 3
Other Adults ..	£42 9	£42 9	£42 9	£42 9	£45 9	£42 9
<b>Dressmaking—</b>						
Adult Females ..	£30/ to 59/6	£39/ to 59/6	£39/ to 59/6	£39/ to 59/6	£44/8 & 46/4	£39/ to 59/6
<b>Dyers and Cleaners—</b>						
Adult Females	£39/ to 45/6	£39/ to 45/6	£39/ to 45/6	£39/ to 45/6	£54 4	£39/ to 45/6
<b>Hat Making (Straw)—</b>						
Finishers & Machinists	£43 0	£43 0	£43 0	£43 0	..	£43 0
<b>Millinery—</b>						
Adult Females ..	£39/ to 42/	£39/ to 42/	£39/ to 42/	£39/ to 42/	£43 1	£39/ to 42/
<b>Shirt Making—</b>						
Adult Females ..	£39/ to 54/6	£39/ to 54/6	£39/ to 54/6	£39/ to 54/6	£43/1 & 49/7	£39/ to 54/6
<b>Tailoring (Order)—</b>						
Machinists—						
Coat Hands ..	£49 6	£49 6	£49 6	£49 6	£57 9	£49 6
Trousers, Vest Hands	£44 0	£44 0	£44 0	£44 0	£48/5 to 50/9	£44 0
Tailoresses—						
Coat Hands ..	£49 6	£49 6	£49 6	£49 6	£57/9 to 58/10	£49 6
Trousers, Vest Hands	£44 0	£44 0	£44 0	£44 0	£48/1 to 50/9	£44 0
<b>Tailoring (Ready-made)—</b>						
Machinists—						
Coat Hands ..	£47 0	£47 0	£47 0	£47 0	£45 7	£47 0
Trousers, Vest Hands	£42 0	£42 0	£42 0	£42 0	£43 1	£42 0
Tailoresses—						
Coat Hands ..	£47 0	£47 0	£47 0	£47 0	£45 7	£47 0
Trousers, Vest Hands	£42 0	£42 0	£42 0	£42 0	£43 1	£42 0
<b>Textile Working (Woollen Mills)—</b>						
Comb Minders ..	£43 0	£38 3	£42 0	£38 3	£43 0	£43 0
Drawers and Menders	£46/ & 52/	£38/3 to 44/3	£45/ to 51/	£38/3 to 44/3	£46/ & 52/	£46/ & 52/
Warpers ..	£47/ & 52/	£40 3	£46/ to 51/	£40 3	£47/ & 52/	£47/ & 52/
Weavers—Loom	£52 0	£41 3	£51 0	£41 3	£52 0	£52 0
Other Adults ..	£43 0	£38 3	£42 0	£38 3	£43 0	£43 0
<b>Underclothing—</b>						
Adult Females ..	£39/ to 52/6	£39/ to 52/6	£39/ to 52/6	£39/ to 52/6	£44/8 & 46/4	£39/ to 52/6

## SECTION V.—continued.

GROUPS I., II., V., AND VI.—PRINTING AND OTHER MANUFACTURING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
<b>Bedding and Furniture—</b>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Bedding Machinists ..	£43 0	£45 0	£44 0	£41 0	57 10	£41 6
Picture Frame Workers	£48 0	£45 0	..	£43 6	54 10	£45 6
<b>Bookbinding—</b>						
Folders and Sewers ..	£44 6	£44 6	£43/9 & 49/	£44 6	£44 6	£44 6
<b>Brush Making—</b>						
Adult Females ..	£46 6	40 0	£41 0	36 6	..	..
<b>Candle and Soap Making—</b>						
Adult Females ..	£39 0	39 3	£40 0	36 3	..	26 7
<b>Cardboard Box Making—</b>						
Box Makers ..	£41/6 to 46/6	£41/6 to 46/6	£42 0	£41/6 to 46/6	£41/6 to 46/6	..
Other Adults ..	£36/6 & 40/6	£36/6 & 40/6	£42 0	£36/6 & 40/6	£36/6 & 40/6	..
<b>Jewellery—</b>						
Chainmakers ..	£46/6 to 51/6	85 0	£61 0	..	52 3	..
Gilders ..	£46 6	77 6	£51 0	1055 0	52 3	..
Polishers ..	£46 6	85 0	£51 0	1055 0	52 3	..
Scratch Brushers ..	£46 6	40 0	£51 0	1055 0	52 3	..
<b>Leather Goods—</b>						
Adult Females ..	£45 0	£45 0	£45 0	£36/ to 43/6	47 2	£45 0
<b>Paper Making—</b>						
Adult Females ..	£37 6	38 1	..	..	..	..
<b>Paper Bag Making—</b>						
Adult Females ..	£36/6 to 41/6	£36/6 to 41/6	£43 1	£36/6 to 41/6	£36/6 to 41/6	..
<b>Potteries—</b>						
Adult Females ..	£38 0	£37 0	£44 0	..	..	..
<b>Printing—</b>						
Jobbing Office Assistants ..	£44 6	£44 6	£43 0	£44 6	£44 6	£44 6
Lithographic Feeders ..	£43 6	£43 6	£43 9	£43 6	£43 6	£43 6
<b>Rubber Working—</b>						
Adult Females ..	£37 6	£37 6	..	..	..	..
<b>Tent and Tarpaulin Making</b>						
Machinists ..	£45 0	£45 0	£45 0	745 0	£41 10	£45 0

## GROUP XIII.—HOUSEHOLD, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—The rates of wage mentioned herein for employees in Hotels and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are not provided.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
<b>Hotels—</b>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Barmaids ..	£58 6	62 0	£74 0	50 0	93 9	61 0
Housemaids ..	£47 0	49 0	£42 6	42 0	53 11	48 0
Laundresses ..	£52 6	52 0	£48 6	46 0	53 11	51 0
Waitresses—Head ..	£53 0	52 0	£42 6	47 0	..	51 0
„ Other ..	£48 0	48 0	£42 6	42 0	53 11	47 0
<b>Laundries—</b>						
General Hands ..	£37 6	£36 6	£40 0	36 0	45 4	24 0
Machinists—						
Shirt and Collar ..	£39 6	£45 0	£40 0	40 0	49 0	24/ & 30/
Sorters ..	£39 6	£36 6	£40 0	40 0	45 4	24 0
Starchers ..	£37 6	£42 9	£40 0	36 0	45 4	24 0
Washers ..	£37 6	£47/6 to 72/9	£40 0	36 0	53 7	36 0
<b>Office Cleaning—</b>						
Adult Females ..	£46/ & 48/3	£67 10	£54/ to 58/	£39 0	40 5	..
<b>Restaurants—</b>						
Pantry Maids ..	£43 0	36 9	£43 6	37 0	£45 2	46 0
Waitresses ..	£41/ & 42/6	36 9	£43 6	38/6 & 46/	£43 3	45/ to 52/

SECTION V.—*continued.*

## GROUP XIV.—SHOP ASSISTANTS, CLERKS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Clerks; &c.—						
Cashiers ..	£45 3	£ & £ 63/	£69 0	£ & £ 46/6	(a) 56 1	54 0
Clerical Assistants ..	£45/3 to 54/	£ & £ 63/	£69 0	£ & £ 46/6	..	54 0
Saleswomen—						
Boot .. ..	£51 6	1147 0	£54 6	38 0	£50/5 & 55/8	£45 0
Drapery .. ..	£51 6	45 0	£54 6	38 0	£50/5 to 59/4	£45 0
Fruit and Confectionery	£42 0	42 6	£54 6	..	£50 5	49 6
Newsagent and Book-						
stall .. ..	£51 6	42 6	£54 6	38 0	£50 5	45 0
Tobacconists ..	£52 6	70 0	£54 6	45 0	£50 5	49 6

(a) 38 hours, except in special circumstances.

## APPENDIX.

## Section VI.

## Weekly Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour—Australia and Other Countries.

Industry and Occupation.	AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY).				GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (LONDON).				NEW ZEALAND (AUCKLAND).				CANADA (MONTREAL).(a)			
	July, 1914.		31st Dec., 1936.		August, 1914.		31st Dec., 1936.		March, 1914.		31st Dec., 1936.		Sept., 1914.		1st Oct., 1936.	
	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.
<b>Furniture—</b>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		\$		\$	
Cabinet Makers .. .. .	60 0	48	96 0	44	39 5	46½ to 54	78 4	47	60 8½	47	99 0	40	20.41	60	17.89	49
Upholsterers .. .. .	60 0	48	96 0	44	38 8	46½ to 54	78 4	47	60 8½	47	99 0	40	20.41	60	21.60	48
French Polishers .. .. .	60 0	48	96 0	44	37 5	46½ to 54	76 5	47	60 8½	47	99 0	40	20.41	60	17.60	50
<b>Sawmilling—</b>																
Machinists, Planing .. .. .	63 0	48	82 0 to 88 0	46	..	..	..	..	57 0	47	102 6	40	14.58	55	18.04	50
„ Shaping .. .. .	69 0	48	91 0	46	..	..	..	..	45 0	47	102 6	40	16.56	55		
Sawyers, Band or Jig .. .. .	68 0	48	82 0 to 94 0	46	..	..	..	..	48 0	47	94 2	40	16.56	55	20.20	50
„ Circular .. .. .	54 0 to 60 0	48	80 0 to 88 0	46	..	..	..	..	54 0	47	100 0	40	14.99	55	..	..
<b>Engineering, and Metal Working—</b>																
Fitters and Turners .. .. .	70 0	48	97 0	44	38 11	53 to 54	66 11	47	64 7	47	100 0	40	..	..	24.82	47

Patternmakers	..	..	74	0	48	106	0	44	42	I	53 to 54	71	3	47	69	0	49	100	0	40	21.38	55	27.12	47
Moulders (Iron)	..	..	68	0	48	79 and 90	0	44	41	8	53 to 54	66	11	47	64	7½	47	100	0	40	18.95	60	23.78	46
Tinsmiths	..	..	72	0	48	97	0	44	..	..	54 to ..	..	..	..	62	8	47	99	0	40	14.30	54	21.10	45
Milling (Flour)— Millers (shift)	..	..	63	0	48	94 to 104	0	44	..	..	71 and 73	0	44	48	0	48	96 (b)	0	40	18.95	60	25.50	51	
Packermen	..	..	70	0	48	82	6	44	..	..	..	..	..	48	0	48	92	0	40	14.58	60	20.00	50	
Bootmakers	..	..	51	0	48	81	0	44	30	0	52½	48	6 to 54	46	52	6	45	88	11	40	22.60	55	..	..
Tailoring (Ready made)— Cutters	..	..	65	0	48	91	0	44	..	..	..	..	..	52 to 60	0	45	97	6	40 and 44	17.50 to 19.44	49	30.51	44	
Pressers (Coat)	..	..	60	0	48	88	0	44	..	..	..	..	..	55	0	45	87	6	40 to 44	14.58 to 19.44	49	26.37	44	
Trimmers	..	..	65	0	48	88	0	44	..	..	..	..	..	52 to 60	0	45	87	6	40 to 44	14.58 to 19.44	49	26.08	44	
Bookbinding— Bookbinders	..	..	65	0	48	92	0	44	33	11	50 to 51	80	0	48	65	0	48	102	6	42	17.50	48	33.60	48
Paper Rulers	..	..	65 to 77	0 6	48	92	0	44	33	11	50 to 51	80	0	48	65	0	48	102	6	42	19.44	48	33.60	48
Printing (Daily Newspapers)— Compositors (Day work)	..	..	88	0	48	125	0	44	35	8	50	89	0	48	65	0	48	102	6	42	21.30	48	40.75	48
Readers	..	..	80	0	48	133	0	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	0	45	17.50	48	..	..	
Compositors (Jobbing Offices)	..	..	95	0	48	92	0	44	35	8	50 to 51	89	0	48	65	0	48	102	6	42	17.98	48	35.60	46
Linotype Operators	..	..	80	0	48	104	0	44	..	..	..	..	..	74	0	48	110	0	41	..	..	..	..	
Building— Bricklayers	..	..	78	0	48	105	2	44	40	7	49½	73	4	44	70	6	47	104	6	40	28.75	54	30.80	44
Carpenters	..	..	72	0	48	105	2	44	39	11	49½	73	4	44	64	7½	47	101	8	40	23.61	54	26.40	44
Labourers—Carpenters	..	..	60	6	44	79	9	44	27	0	49½	55	0	44	51	4	47	80	8	40	15.63	54	15.40	44
Concrete Workers	..	..	60	6	44	79	9	44	27	0	49½	56	10	44	54	10	47	80	8	40	15.63	54	15.40	44
Earth Excavators	..	..	60	6	44	79	9	44	27	0	49½	55	0	44	54	10	47	80	8	40	15.63	54	15.40	44

(a) The rates of wage shown for occupations in the manufacturing industries are the average of the rates paid in various establishments.

(b) Kilmen (Christchurch.)



## SECTION VI.—continued.

## WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE AND HOURS OF LABOUR—AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY).				GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (LONDON).				NEW ZEALAND (AUCKLAND).				CANADA (MONTREAL).(a)			
	July, 1914.		31st Dec., 1936.		August, 1914.		31st Dec., 1936.		March, 1914.		31st Dec., 1936.		Sept., 1914.		1st Oct., 1936.	
	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.
<b>Building—contd.</b>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		\$		\$	
Painters .. .. .	64 0	48	103 4	44	36 3	49½	69 8	44	60 6	44	100 0	40	21.00	54	26.40	44
Paperhangers .. .. .	64 0	48	103 4	44	36 3	49½	73 4	44	60 6	44	100 0	40	21.00	54	26.40	44
Plasterers .. .. .	78 0	48	105 2	44	40 0	49½	73 4	44	66 0	44	104 6	40	25.65	48	28.00	40
Plumbers .. .. .	72 0	48	114 4	44	39 8	49½	73 4	44	62 4 to 66 0	44	99 2	40	22.31	54	27.30	42
<b>Tramways—</b>																
Conductors—																
1st year .. .. .	48 0	48	76 0 and 79 0	44	27 5	(b)	71 0 to 80 0	48	{ 42 0 to 48 0	{ 48	{ 90 10 and 95 0	40	12.84	60	..	..
2nd year .. .. .	51 0	48	79 0				12.84						60	..	..	
3rd year .. .. .	54 0	48	82 0				13.41						60	30.24	54	
Motormen—																
1st year .. .. .	54 0	48	82 0	44	30 11	(b)	71 0 to 80 0	48	{ 48 0 to 54 0	{ 48	{ 95 0 and 98 4	40	12.84	60	..	..
2nd year .. .. .	57 0	48	85 0				12.84						60	..	..	
3rd year .. .. .	60 0	48	85 0				13.41						60	30.24	54	
<b>Carrying (Merchandise)—</b>																
Carters (1 horse) .. .. .	50 0	56½	81 0	44	25 7	(c)	57 0 and 58 0	48	48 0	48	88 0	44	20.41	54	16.50	54
<b>Municipal—Labourers</b>	57 0	48	85 0	44	26 9	(c)	58 8 to 64 6	47	50 11 to 58 9	47	90 0	40	11.83	54	18.00	48

(a) Average of various establishments.

(b) Hours were reduced in 1919.

(c) Not available.

## Section VII.

**Retail Price Index-Numbers—1911.—Base.**—The index-numbers in the following tables are computed for the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration on a different basis from those given in previous sections of this Report. As indicated in the headings to the tables the rent constituent is based upon the weighted average of *all houses*. The index-numbers are directly comparable with those published in Labour Report, No. 15, and in Quarterly Summaries of Australian Statistics previous to No. 99.

**Retail Price Index-Numbers—Food and Groceries Only.**

(Base : Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, 1911 = 1,000.)

Town.	1932.				1933.				1934.				1935.				1936.			
	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.
NEW SOUTH WALES.																				
Sydney .. .. .	1,555	1,540	1,519	1,480	1,423	1,428	1,444	1,423	1,454	1,468	1,478	1,499	1,476	1,475	1,527	1,528	1,512	1,497	1,508	1,549
Newcastle .. ..	1,519	1,507	1,503	1,452	1,406	1,415	1,446	1,449	1,407	1,495	1,494	1,510	1,509	1,518	1,552	1,573	1,547	1,519	1,520	1,564
Broken Hill .. .	1,745	1,719	1,728	1,624	1,571	1,580	1,565	1,573	1,594	1,639	1,656	1,667	1,679	1,670	1,677	1,666	1,663	1,669	1,703	1,751
Goulburn .. .	1,466	1,504	1,501	1,459	1,402	1,408	1,407	1,393	1,435	1,462	1,462	1,469	1,474	1,440	1,451	1,509	1,490	1,494	1,497	1,534
Bathurst .. .	1,492	1,492	1,463	1,406	1,363	1,379	1,420	1,411	1,436	1,450	1,410	1,441	1,434	1,471	1,483	1,508	1,497	1,499	1,489	1,509
Weighted Average— Five Towns .. .	1,555	1,541	1,523	1,480	1,425	1,430	1,447	1,428	1,459	1,473	1,482	1,503	1,482	1,482	1,530	1,534	1,517	1,502	1,512	1,553
VICTORIA.																				
Melbourne .. .	1,405	1,378	1,345	1,291	1,230	1,256	1,295	1,312	1,298	1,339	1,342	1,370	1,384	1,391	1,416	1,415	1,397	1,420	1,480	1,486
Ballarat .. .	1,432	1,386	1,354	1,313	1,275	1,295	1,330	1,332	1,355	1,398	1,379	1,402	1,430	1,445	1,464	1,466	1,445	1,461	1,536	1,556
Bendigo .. .	1,428	1,413	1,390	1,340	1,288	1,294	1,334	1,325	1,354	1,406	1,420	1,419	1,427	1,451	1,457	1,450	1,427	1,439	1,506	1,521
Geelong .. .	1,421	1,412	1,393	1,336	1,288	1,307	1,346	1,336	1,335	1,373	1,351	1,374	1,411	1,432	1,435	1,420	1,382	1,417	1,475	1,488
Warrnambool ..	1,462	1,452	1,429	1,385	1,301	1,323	1,363	1,350	1,360	1,415	1,400	1,425	1,449	1,469	1,461	1,459	1,451	1,455	1,474	1,507
Weighted Average— Five Towns .. .	1,408	1,381	1,349	1,297	1,237	1,262	1,301	1,315	1,305	1,345	1,346	1,373	1,388	1,397	1,420	1,418	1,400	1,422	1,482	1,490
QUEENSLAND.																				
Brisbane .. .	1,361	1,335	1,304	1,279	1,238	1,245	1,255	1,262	1,286	1,306	1,301	1,306	1,333	1,331	1,393	1,399	1,400	1,378	1,410	1,468
Toowoomba .. .	1,330	1,326	1,297	1,254	1,204	1,202	1,218	1,222	1,233	1,252	1,231	1,250	1,279	1,288	1,316	1,352	1,345	1,331	1,345	1,424
Rockhampton ..	1,508	1,458	1,421	1,393	1,338	1,355	1,342	1,322	1,350	1,392	1,362	1,371	1,397	1,404	1,436	1,505	1,519	1,496	1,492	1,545
Charters Towers	1,605	1,583	1,548	1,531	1,470	1,443	1,412	1,412	1,437	1,456	1,433	1,442	1,478	1,481	1,539	1,570	1,595	1,562	1,543	1,594
Warwick .. .	1,390	1,396	1,372	1,347	1,283	1,295	1,306	1,311	1,314	1,332	1,292	1,296	1,302	1,313	1,359	1,421	1,410	1,364	1,364	1,447
Weighted Average— Five Towns .. .	1,381	1,355	1,324	1,298	1,253	1,260	1,267	1,271	1,294	1,313	1,304	1,310	1,336	1,336	1,393	1,408	1,409	1,387	1,413	1,473

## SECTION VII.—continued.

## RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS—FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY—continued.

(Base: Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, 1911 = 1,000.)

Town.	1932.				1933.				1934.				1935.				1936.			
	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.																				
Adelaide .. ..	1,406	1,397	1,351	1,289	1,271	1,307	1,328	1,324	1,357	1,405	1,348	1,371	1,377	1,394	1,408	1,398	1,381	1,429	1,458	1,438
Kadina, &c. ..	1,561	1,538	1,519	1,447	1,419	1,435	1,432	1,449	1,489	1,529	1,485	1,507	1,528	1,527	1,548	1,547	1,523	1,545	1,583	1,597
Port Pirie .. ..	1,528	1,459	1,452	1,373	1,334	1,345	1,344	1,336	1,379	1,443	1,415	1,447	1,444	1,459	1,459	1,448	1,464	1,530	1,585	1,597
Mount Gambier ..	1,409	1,400	1,370	1,341	1,322	1,321	1,323	1,325	1,330	1,350	1,309	1,338	1,371	1,369	1,390	1,424	1,396	1,428	1,465	1,459
Peterborough ..	1,522	1,482	1,443	1,388	1,367	1,378	1,390	1,391	1,419	1,449	1,400	1,426	1,447	1,442	1,460	1,456	1,433	1,485	1,543	1,530
Weighted Average— Five Towns ..	1,418	1,407	1,362	1,300	1,281	1,315	1,334	1,330	1,363	1,409	1,354	1,378	1,385	1,400	1,414	1,406	1,389	1,436	1,467	1,450
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.																				
Perth, &c. .. ..	1,477	1,492	1,423	1,358	1,318	1,387	1,355	1,349	1,402	1,472	1,446	1,449	1,455	1,480	1,471	1,461	1,451	1,526	1,576	1,551
Kalgoorlie, &c. ..	1,770	1,767	1,734	1,696	1,662	1,686	1,683	1,660	1,694	1,800	1,793	1,768	1,740	1,745	1,749	1,756	1,739	1,784	1,815	1,802
Northam .. ..	1,533	1,571	1,523	1,458	1,414	1,473	1,449	1,436	1,487	1,555	1,524	1,504	1,498	1,538	1,536	1,522	1,515	1,596	1,680	1,620
Bunbury .. ..	1,481	1,524	1,489	1,449	1,374	1,433	1,439	1,423	1,475	1,548	1,516	1,507	1,521	1,530	1,512	1,512	1,505	1,559	1,573	1,558
Geraldton .. ..	1,609	1,609	1,531	1,414	1,334	1,360	1,364	1,377	1,385	1,485	1,485	1,487	1,500	1,525	1,516	1,507	1,502	1,589	1,698	1,718
Weighted Average— Five Towns ..	1,512	1,526	1,461	1,398	1,357	1,420	1,393	1,385	1,435	1,500	1,475	1,475	1,479	1,502	1,494	1,486	1,475	1,548	1,598	1,574
TASMANIA.																				
Hobart .. ..	1,456	1,450	1,410	1,385	1,319	1,341	1,390	1,364	1,333	1,404	1,427	1,456	1,419	1,417	1,410	1,416	1,419	1,425	1,512	1,560
Launceston .. ..	1,430	1,413	1,375	1,348	1,299	1,315	1,338	1,315	1,304	1,377	1,383	1,410	1,410	1,416	1,404	1,413	1,402	1,396	1,454	1,515
Burnie .. ..	1,535	1,501	1,466	1,431	1,371	1,382	1,366	1,345	1,329	1,432	1,439	1,474	1,470	1,484	1,493	1,490	1,471	1,477	1,510	1,599
Devonport .. ..	1,527	1,500	1,430	1,424	1,365	1,374	1,368	1,370	1,346	1,425	1,437	1,472	1,433	1,443	1,443	1,463	1,445	1,432	1,486	1,577
Queenstown .. ..	1,634	1,624	1,606	1,600	1,553	1,569	1,563	1,558	1,563	1,617	1,625	1,626	1,621	1,620	1,623	1,605	1,600	1,586	1,586	1,650
Weighted Average— Five Towns ..	1,462	1,451	1,411	1,386	1,326	1,345	1,380	1,357	1,334	1,406	1,422	1,449	1,426	1,428	1,420	1,426	1,423	1,424	1,495	1,551
Weighted Average— Thirty Towns..	1,471	1,454	1,423	1,376	1,325	1,344	1,365	1,361	1,378	1,410	1,407	1,427	1,426	1,432	1,465	1,466	1,451	1,460	1,493	1,517
Weighted Average— Six Capital Cities	1,465	1,448	1,416	1,369	1,317	1,337	1,359	1,355	1,371	1,404	1,401	1,422	1,420	1,425	1,461	1,460	1,445	1,455	1,489	1,510

## SECTION VII.—continued.

## Retail Price Index-Numbers—Housing—All Houses.

(Base : Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, 1911 = 1,000.)

Town.	1932.				1933.				1934.				1935.				1936.			
	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.
NEW SOUTH WALES.																				
Sydney .. .. .	1,504	1,496	1,477	1,468	1,461	1,453	1,458	1,457	1,462	1,463	1,459	1,457	1,458	1,460	1,482	1,488	1,500	1,511	1,530	1,533
Newcastle .. ..	1,222	1,209	1,208	1,198	1,193	1,192	1,193	1,193	1,197	1,205	1,220	1,227	1,253	1,264	1,275	1,293	1,297	1,310	1,330	1,332
Broken Hill .. ..	887	887	894	893	897	897	899	904	913	924	928	930	908	908	908	908	914	915	933	953
Goulburn .. .. .	1,398	1,391	1,380	1,372	1,374	1,370	1,372	1,369	1,371	1,373	1,375	1,369	1,371	1,374	1,375	1,374	1,386	1,394	1,382	1,380
Bathurst .. .. .	1,121	1,110	1,100	1,103	1,102	1,107	1,107	1,102	1,107	1,103	1,102	1,102	1,088	1,095	1,088	1,096	1,106	1,106	1,187	1,212
Weighted Average— Five Towns .. ..	1,460	1,452	1,435	1,426	1,420	1,413	1,418	1,416	1,422	1,429	1,427	1,426	1,429	1,431	1,451	1,458	1,469	1,480	1,499	1,503
VICTORIA.																				
Melbourne .. .. .	1,434	1,412	1,406	1,397	1,401	1,391	1,390	1,393	1,394	1,403	1,421	1,424	1,432	1,442	1,453	1,464	1,489	1,499	1,523	1,527
Ballarat .. .. .	1,233	1,231	1,237	1,236	1,240	1,240	1,242	1,241	1,239	1,240	1,250	1,248	1,259	1,256	1,255	1,260	1,262	1,264	1,283	1,285
Bendigo .. .. .	1,082	1,074	1,074	1,068	1,072	1,073	1,074	1,088	1,096	1,107	1,105	1,112	1,112	1,131	1,142	1,146	1,155	1,158	1,157	1,159
Geelong .. .. .	1,395	1,383	1,368	1,355	1,355	1,353	1,354	1,355	1,356	1,365	1,372	1,371	1,431	1,445	1,445	1,463	1,466	1,470	1,482	1,483
Warrnambool .. ..	1,426	1,416	1,417	1,409	1,393	1,387	1,396	1,404	1,401	1,408	1,412	1,414	1,399	1,397	1,385	1,395	1,398	1,397	1,401	1,402
Weighted Average— Five Towns .. ..	1,411	1,392	1,386	1,377	1,381	1,372	1,372	1,375	1,376	1,389	1,406	1,408	1,417	1,427	1,437	1,448	1,471	1,481	1,503	1,506
QUEENSLAND.																				
Brisbane .. .. .	1,187	1,175	1,164	1,159	1,148	1,181	1,162	1,187	1,192	1,188	1,187	1,194	1,211	1,228	1,229	1,238	1,244	1,254	1,353	1,377
Toowoomba .. .. .	1,138	1,165	1,156	1,175	1,195	1,178	1,183	1,184	1,170	1,198	1,210	1,251	1,282	1,223	1,224	1,238	1,279	1,316	1,266	1,277
Rockhampton .. ..	1,046	1,049	1,040	1,034	1,017	1,006	1,021	1,020	1,026	1,033	1,037	1,040	1,046	1,038	1,053	1,064	1,065	1,065	1,068	1,046
Charter Towers .. ..	804	791	775	754	725	725	723	727	726	717	717	745	745	745	756	756	756	756	712	690
Warwick .. .. .	1,047	1,034	1,015	1,015	1,027	1,038	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,011	1,130	1,130	1,130	1,107	1,107	1,101	1,103	1,069	1,025	1,026
Weighted Average— Five Towns .. ..	1,154	1,147	1,136	1,132	1,123	1,116	1,132	1,152	1,155	1,164	1,167	1,176	1,192	1,201	1,204	1,213	1,221	1,231	1,306	1,325

SECTION VII.—continued.  
RETAIL PRICE INDEX—NUMBERS—HOUSING—ALL HOUSES—continued.  
(Base: Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, 1911 = 1,000.)

Town.	1932.				1933.				1934.				1935.				1936.			
	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.																				
Adelaide .. ..	1,145	1,134	1,131	1,125	1,133	1,136	1,142	1,138	1,146	1,145	1,130	1,138	1,148	1,158	1,160	1,178	1,189	1,210	1,227	1,243
Kadina, &c. ..	601	612	612	614	615	615	615	615	620	626	626	626	623	619	621	620	623	620	634	633
Port Pirie .. ..	973	972	962	958	948	946	951	945	949	954	945	942	944	949	950	946	946	949	948	946
Mount Gambier ..	921	916	915	916	916	916	916	915	915	915	929	943	943	947	961	961	961	961	966	965
Peterborough ..	1,087	1,084	1,088	1,089	1,104	1,101	1,101	1,107	1,105	1,103	1,103	1,102	1,093	1,088	1,089	1,094	1,101	1,106	1,100	1,108
Weighted Average— Five Towns ..	1,112	1,102	1,099	1,094	1,101	1,104	1,110	1,106	1,113	1,118	1,104	1,112	1,120	1,129	1,131	1,148	1,158	1,177	1,193	1,208
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.																				
Perth, &c. .. ..	1,195	1,178	1,166	1,170	1,163	1,165	1,166	1,160	1,154	1,165	1,165	1,150	1,158	1,154	1,162	1,167	1,184	1,193	1,167	1,169
Kalgoorlie, &c. ..	955	1,043	1,046	1,055	1,062	1,073	1,094	1,132	1,135	1,164	1,168	1,195	1,284	1,305	1,319	1,327	1,337	1,350	1,461	1,462
Northam .. ..	978	1,015	1,031	1,017	1,014	1,003	1,003	1,038	1,039	1,048	1,053	1,053	1,052	1,052	1,052	1,052	1,055	1,066	1,084	1,084
Bunbury .. ..	907	905	920	945	946	947	946	945	947	944	944	944	960	991	1,000	993	1,011	1,030	1,096	1,098
Geraldton .. ..	1,152	1,166	1,147	1,149	1,147	1,161	1,172	1,150	1,148	1,148	1,156	1,156	1,157	1,156	1,166	1,197	1,203	1,203	1,166	1,237
Weighted Average— Five Towns ..	1,159	1,155	1,145	1,149	1,144	1,147	1,151	1,150	1,145	1,158	1,158	1,147	1,160	1,159	1,168	1,173	1,180	1,198	1,185	1,188
TASMANIA.																				
Hobart .. ..	1,449	1,464	1,456	1,451	1,448	1,446	1,447	1,445	1,445	1,439	1,433	1,441	1,431	1,449	1,456	1,458	1,458	1,462	1,465	1,462
Launceston .. ..	1,327	1,324	1,322	1,320	1,330	1,335	1,331	1,330	1,333	1,332	1,313	1,317	1,316	1,320	1,318	1,321	1,331	1,331	1,345	1,345
Burnie .. ..	1,133	1,128	1,113	1,109	1,108	1,106	1,106	1,106	1,098	1,100	1,098	1,098	1,102	1,106	1,106	1,106	1,118	1,154	1,164	1,165
Devonport .. ..	1,206	1,213	1,204	1,196	1,204	1,210	1,201	1,204	1,204	1,206	1,213	1,210	1,204	1,223	1,225	1,226	1,227	1,224	1,213	1,243
Queenstown .. ..	898	907	914	913	920	938	938	938	938	938	934	941	970	970	976	977	991	978	989	989
Weighted Average— Five Towns ..	1,371	1,380	1,374	1,370	1,371	1,372	1,371	1,370	1,370	1,365	1,356	1,362	1,357	1,369	1,373	1,375	1,380	1,382	1,380	1,388
Weighted Average— Thirty Towns ..	1,355	1,344	1,333	1,326	1,325	1,322	1,323	1,325	1,328	1,339	1,342	1,343	1,350	1,357	1,369	1,378	1,392	1,403	1,426	1,432
Weighted Average— Six Capital Cities ..	1,391	1,378	1,367	1,359	1,357	1,354	1,355	1,357	1,360	1,365	1,367	1,368	1,374	1,381	1,394	1,403	1,419	1,430	1,454	1,461



## SECTION VII.—continued.

## Retail Price Index-Numbers ("A" Series)—Food, Groceries and Rent—All Houses.

(Base: Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, 1911 = 1,000.)

Town.	1932.				1933.				1934.				1935.				1936.			
	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.
NEW SOUTH WALES.																				
Sydney .. ..	1,534	1,522	1,502	1,474	1,436	1,436	1,448	1,434	1,456	1,470	1,482	1,469	1,469	1,508	1,512	1,507	1,503	1,517	1,542	
Newcastle .. ..	1,397	1,385	1,382	1,346	1,316	1,321	1,341	1,342	1,355	1,376	1,381	1,394	1,404	1,413	1,438	1,444	1,433	1,442	1,469	
Broken Hill .. ..	1,393	1,377	1,385	1,322	1,290	1,296	1,288	1,295	1,311	1,342	1,356	1,364	1,362	1,357	1,361	1,355	1,359	1,387	1,423	
Goulburn .. ..	1,438	1,458	1,451	1,422	1,388	1,390	1,390	1,380	1,407	1,424	1,426	1,428	1,432	1,413	1,420	1,453	1,447	1,453	1,471	
Bathurst .. ..	1,339	1,335	1,313	1,279	1,252	1,264	1,289	1,282	1,299	1,306	1,283	1,302	1,292	1,317	1,321	1,338	1,336	1,338	1,365	1,387
Weighted Average— Five Towns .. ..	1,516	1,504	1,487	1,457	1,420	1,421	1,433	1,421	1,442	1,454	1,460	1,471	1,460	1,461	1,498	1,503	1,497	1,493	1,507	1,532
VICTORIA.																				
Melbourne .. ..	1,417	1,392	1,369	1,332	1,294	1,307	1,332	1,343	1,335	1,364	1,375	1,392	1,403	1,412	1,431	1,435	1,435	1,453	1,498	1,503
Ballarat .. ..	1,350	1,322	1,304	1,279	1,256	1,268	1,291	1,292	1,305	1,333	1,326	1,338	1,360	1,367	1,378	1,381	1,370	1,380	1,432	1,445
Bendigo .. ..	1,286	1,274	1,259	1,226	1,196	1,200	1,225	1,224	1,245	1,282	1,291	1,293	1,298	1,320	1,328	1,325	1,316	1,324	1,363	1,372
Geelong .. ..	1,410	1,400	1,383	1,342	1,312	1,323	1,348	1,342	1,342	1,369	1,360	1,373	1,419	1,437	1,439	1,438	1,416	1,438	1,478	1,486
Warrnambool .. ..	1,447	1,437	1,424	1,393	1,334	1,346	1,374	1,369	1,374	1,411	1,405	1,420	1,429	1,439	1,430	1,433	1,429	1,431	1,444	1,464
Weighted Average— Five Towns .. ..	1,409	1,385	1,363	1,327	1,290	1,303	1,327	1,337	1,331	1,362	1,370	1,387	1,400	1,409	1,427	1,431	1,429	1,446	1,491	1,497
QUEENSLAND.																				
Brisbane .. ..	1,289	1,269	1,246	1,229	1,199	1,215	1,214	1,228	1,245	1,256	1,254	1,260	1,283	1,288	1,326	1,333	1,336	1,327	1,387	1,431
Toowoomba .. ..	1,251	1,260	1,239	1,219	1,195	1,188	1,199	1,202	1,204	1,226	1,222	1,250	1,280	1,261	1,278	1,306	1,318	1,325	1,313	1,364
Rockhampton .. ..	1,318	1,290	1,263	1,244	1,204	1,210	1,207	1,195	1,214	1,243	1,228	1,235	1,253	1,254	1,279	1,324	1,332	1,319	1,317	1,340
Charters Towers .. ..	1,276	1,257	1,230	1,213	1,164	1,148	1,128	1,130	1,145	1,153	1,139	1,155	1,177	1,179	1,218	1,235	1,251	1,231	1,201	1,222
Warwick .. ..	1,249	1,247	1,226	1,210	1,175	1,186	1,184	1,187	1,189	1,199	1,225	1,228	1,232	1,228	1,255	1,289	1,284	1,243	1,225	1,274
Weighted Average— Five Towns .. ..	1,288	1,269	1,246	1,228	1,197	1,210	1,209	1,219	1,234	1,250	1,247	1,255	1,277	1,280	1,315	1,328	1,332	1,323	1,369	1,412

## SECTION VII.—continued.

## RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS ("A" SERIES)—FOOD, GROCERIES AND RENT—ALL HOUSES—continued.

(Base : Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, 1911 = 1,000.)

Town.	1932.				1933.				1934.				1935.				1936.			
	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.																				
Adelaide .. ..	1,299	1,289	1,258	1,218	1,210	1,234	1,249	1,245	1,268	1,297	1,258	1,275	1,283	1,297	1,306	1,308	1,302	1,339	1,363	1,358
Kadina, &c. ..	1,166	1,157	1,146	1,103	1,086	1,096	1,094	1,105	1,130	1,157	1,132	1,145	1,156	1,154	1,167	1,166	1,153	1,169	1,193	1,201
Port Pirie .. ..	1,299	1,280	1,250	1,199	1,171	1,178	1,179	1,172	1,200	1,241	1,222	1,239	1,239	1,249	1,250	1,243	1,251	1,291	1,323	1,330
Mount Gambier ..	1,208	1,201	1,182	1,164	1,153	1,152	1,154	1,154	1,157	1,170	1,153	1,176	1,195	1,194	1,208	1,234	1,217	1,236	1,260	1,256
Peterborough ..	1,343	1,319	1,296	1,262	1,254	1,260	1,267	1,270	1,287	1,305	1,278	1,293	1,301	1,297	1,307	1,307	1,297	1,330	1,365	1,357
Weighted Average— Five Towns ..	1,292	1,282	1,252	1,212	1,203	1,225	1,239	1,235	1,258	1,289	1,251	1,268	1,276	1,289	1,298	1,300	1,294	1,330	1,354	1,350
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.																				
Perth, &c. .. ..	1,361	1,363	1,316	1,277	1,250	1,293	1,273	1,268	1,299	1,346	1,331	1,326	1,333	1,346	1,344	1,340	1,341	1,389	1,408	1,394
Kalgoorlie, &c. ..	1,435	1,469	1,450	1,431	1,412	1,431	1,437	1,436	1,459	1,535	1,536	1,533	1,552	1,564	1,572	1,580	1,573	1,605	1,670	1,662
Northam .. ..	1,317	1,343	1,319	1,274	1,246	1,278	1,263	1,268	1,300	1,345	1,330	1,319	1,315	1,338	1,337	1,328	1,326	1,378	1,435	1,405
Bunbury .. ..	1,245	1,270	1,254	1,239	1,192	1,229	1,232	1,223	1,255	1,299	1,281	1,276	1,290	1,308	1,302	1,299	1,302	1,342	1,377	1,369
Geraldton .. ..	1,421	1,427	1,372	1,300	1,250	1,271	1,278	1,277	1,282	1,344	1,350	1,351	1,359	1,373	1,372	1,380	1,379	1,430	1,479	1,520
Weighted Average— Five Towns ..	1,367	1,373	1,330	1,292	1,265	1,305	1,289	1,284	1,314	1,359	1,345	1,340	1,348	1,361	1,360	1,357	1,358	1,404	1,428	1,416
TASMANIA.																				
Hobart .. ..	1,453	1,456	1,427	1,410	1,367	1,381	1,411	1,395	1,375	1,417	1,430	1,450	1,424	1,430	1,429	1,433	1,435	1,440	1,493	1,520
Launceston .. ..	1,387	1,377	1,352	1,334	1,307	1,319	1,332	1,317	1,311	1,357	1,354	1,371	1,371	1,377	1,369	1,375	1,373	1,369	1,409	1,445
Burnie .. ..	1,370	1,347	1,320	1,297	1,259	1,265	1,255	1,242	1,229	1,294	1,299	1,319	1,319	1,328	1,334	1,332	1,326	1,344	1,368	1,420
Devonport .. ..	1,395	1,382	1,335	1,328	1,294	1,302	1,295	1,298	1,282	1,332	1,345	1,365	1,339	1,352	1,353	1,366	1,356	1,347	1,374	1,440
Queenstown .. ..	1,331	1,329	1,321	1,317	1,291	1,307	1,303	1,300	1,303	1,337	1,341	1,344	1,353	1,353	1,357	1,347	1,350	1,336	1,341	1,378
Weighted Average— Five Towns ..	1,424	1,422	1,394	1,377	1,340	1,352	1,374	1,359	1,345	1,388	1,395	1,413	1,398	1,404	1,401	1,405	1,405	1,407	1,451	1,484
Weighted Average— Thirty Towns ..	1,423	1,409	1,386	1,354	1,321	1,332	1,345	1,344	1,355	1,380	1,380	1,392	1,395	1,401	1,425	1,430	1,427	1,436	1,466	1,482
Weighted Average— Six Capital Cities ..	1,435	1,419	1,395	1,363	1,330	1,342	1,355	1,354	1,365	1,387	1,387	1,400	1,401	1,407	1,433	1,437	1,434	1,445	1,475	1,490

*Retail Price Index-Numbers ("A" Series)—Capital Cities—Annual Figures—1901 to 1936.* The index-numbers given in the separate parts of the table cannot be compared with each other in order to show the relative cost of housing, and food and groceries, since the weighted average cost for the six capital cities taken together in 1911 in each group or combination is made equal to 1,000.

(Base : Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, 1911 = 1,000.)

## FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY.

City.	1901.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Sydney .. ..	917	936	989	1,156	1,898	1,703	1,820	1,732	1,785	1,867	1,846	1,826	1,948	1,759	1,567	1,524	1,430	1,475	1,502	1,517
Melbourne ..	965	925	935	1,091	1,644	1,802	1,684	1,748	1,774	1,732	1,684	1,795	1,632	1,632	1,414	1,355	1,273	1,337	1,402	1,446
Brisbane .. .	965	947	1,018	1,078	1,812	1,608	1,693	1,690	1,734	1,788	1,680	1,671	1,701	1,508	1,392	1,320	1,250	1,300	1,364	1,414
Adelaide .. .	1,028	951	1,020	1,215	1,906	1,723	1,823	1,791	1,840	1,869	1,841	1,775	1,887	1,674	1,411	1,361	1,308	1,370	1,394	1,427
Perth .. .. .	1,184	1,197	1,346	1,302	1,995	1,776	1,828	1,891	1,938	1,866	1,796	1,882	1,938	1,719	1,494	1,438	1,352	1,442	1,467	1,526
Hobart .. .. .	1,011	1,010	1,058	1,212	2,025	1,794	1,863	1,849	1,810	1,868	1,788	1,727	1,833	1,702	1,459	1,425	1,354	1,405	1,415	1,479
Weighted Average— Six Capitals ..	972	955	1,000	1,144	1,902	1,684	1,805	1,732	1,785	1,829	1,789	1,761	1,866	1,682	1,477	1,425	1,342	1,400	1,442	1,475

## HOUSING—ALL HOUSES.

City.	1901.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Sydney .. ..	858	911	1,090	1,279	1,474	1,535	1,617	1,687	1,729	1,813	1,808	1,857	1,870	1,839	1,637	1,486	1,457	1,460	1,472	1,519
Melbourne ..	733	804	970	1,126	1,502	1,597	1,672	1,729	1,742	1,830	1,850	1,835	1,836	1,729	1,497	1,412	1,394	1,411	1,448	1,510
Brisbane .. .	488	575	707	882	1,079	1,206	1,247	1,242	1,251	1,459	1,480	1,487	1,505	1,344	1,204	1,171	1,170	1,190	1,227	1,307
Adelaide .. .	629	812	1,112	1,040	1,289	1,360	1,450	1,551	1,565	1,553	1,601	1,665	1,607	1,477	1,240	1,134	1,137	1,140	1,161	1,217
Perth .. .. .	801	684	810	914	1,055	1,092	1,124	1,134	1,154	1,316	1,331	1,382	1,395	1,407	1,304	1,177	1,166	1,159	1,160	1,178
Hobart .. .. .	667	708	805	914	1,440	1,445	1,602	1,665	1,634	1,650	1,603	1,565	1,580	1,568	1,492	1,455	1,447	1,440	1,449	1,462
Weighted Average— Six Capitals ..	751	816	1,000	1,135	1,404	1,480	1,551	1,609	1,632	1,725	1,734	1,758	1,760	1,685	1,483	1,374	1,356	1,365	1,388	1,441

## FOOD, GROCERIES AND HOUSING—ALL HOUSES—COMBINED.

City.	1901.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Sydney .. ..	893	926	1,031	1,206	1,724	1,634	1,737	1,714	1,762	1,844	1,830	1,839	1,916	1,792	1,596	1,508	1,439	1,468	1,490	1,517
Melbourne ..	870	875	950	1,105	1,737	1,625	1,749	1,703	1,745	1,801	1,781	1,746	1,812	1,672	1,448	1,378	1,319	1,367	1,420	1,472
Brisbane .. .	769	794	915	997	1,511	1,442	1,510	1,506	1,535	1,653	1,598	1,595	1,620	1,441	1,315	1,258	1,214	1,254	1,308	1,370
Adelaide .. .	864	804	1,058	1,143	1,653	1,574	1,670	1,693	1,727	1,739	1,742	1,730	1,772	1,593	1,341	1,266	1,235	1,275	1,299	1,341
Perth .. .. .	1,027	986	1,126	1,143	1,609	1,495	1,538	1,580	1,616	1,640	1,605	1,677	1,715	1,591	1,416	1,329	1,271	1,326	1,341	1,383
Hobart .. .. .	869	886	954	1,090	1,785	1,651	1,756	1,773	1,738	1,778	1,712	1,661	1,729	1,647	1,472	1,437	1,389	1,418	1,429	1,472
Weighted Average— Six Capitals ..	880	897	1,000	1,140	1,697	1,600	1,700	1,682	1,722	1,786	1,766	1,760	1,822	1,683	1,479	1,403	1,345	1,385	1,420	1,461

## Section VIII.

**Retail Price Index-Numbers.—The “Harvester-All Items” Index.**—(“D” Series).—The following table gives the equivalent “Harvester” index-numbers for the towns and States shown, derived by applying the variations of the “All Items” index-numbers (“C” Series) to the “All Houses” base index-numbers (“A” Series), in accordance with the Award of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration delivered on the 5th May, 1933.

**Base.—Relevant “Harvester” Index-Number (“A” Series) for each Town or Combination of Towns affected for 4th Quarter, 1929.(a)**

Town.	Dec. Quarter, 1929 (Base).	Dec. Quarter, 1935.	March Quarter, 1936.	June Quarter, 1936.	Sept. Quarter, 1936.	Dec. Quarter, 1936.	Year ended— Dec., 1936.
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES—</b>							
Sydney .. .. .	1,929	1,551	1,551	1,550	1,546	1,582	1,557
Newcastle .. .. .	1,769	1,495	1,485	1,482	1,440	1,464	1,468
Broken Hill .. .. .	1,793	1,437	1,443	1,453	1,529	1,546	1,493
Goulburn .. .. .	1,926	1,514	1,514	1,521	1,483	1,491	1,502
Bathurst .. .. .	1,642	1,382	1,397	1,395	1,392	1,404	1,397
Weighted Average—5 Towns ..	1,910	1,543	1,543	1,541	1,536	1,572	1,548
<b>VICTORIA—</b>							
Melbourne .. .. .	1,815	1,478	1,478	1,485	1,529	1,529	1,505
Ballarat .. .. .	1,655	1,404	1,383	1,403	1,468	1,456	1,428
Bendigo .. .. .	1,659	1,397	1,383	1,387	1,428	1,421	1,405
Geelong .. .. .	1,734	1,465	1,456	1,488	1,536	1,522	1,501
Warrnambool .. .. .	1,688	1,496	1,491	1,495	1,500	1,500	1,497
Weighted Average—5 Towns ..	1,799	1,473	1,470	1,480	1,525	1,523	1,500
<b>QUEENSLAND—</b>							
Brisbane .. .. .	1,624	1,379	1,385	1,381	1,432	1,457	1,414
Toowoomba .. .. .	1,508	1,291	1,287	1,292	1,335	1,368	1,321
Rockhampton .. .. .	1,559	1,371	1,378	1,368	1,390	1,393	1,382
Charters Towers .. .. .	1,539	1,326	1,337	1,326	1,313	1,336	1,328
Warwick .. .. .	1,495	1,248	1,244	1,227	1,253	1,277	1,250
Weighted Average—5 Towns ..	1,603	1,365	1,370	1,367	1,413	1,434	1,396
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA—</b>							
Adelaide .. .. .	1,755	1,396	1,393	1,418	1,449	1,418	1,420
Kadina, &c. .. .. .	1,506	1,225	1,215	1,228	1,227	1,219	1,222
Port Pirie .. .. .	1,621	1,308	1,313	1,341	1,353	1,370	1,344
Mount Gambier .. .. .	1,466	1,245	1,235	1,247	1,257	1,239	1,245
Peterborough .. .. .	1,749	1,388	1,390	1,415	1,435	1,414	1,414
Weighted Average—5 Towns ..	1,736	1,385	1,382	1,406	1,436	1,407	1,408
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA—</b>							
Perth, &c. .. .. .	1,678	1,359	1,364	1,393	1,434	1,405	1,399
Kalgoorlie .. .. .	1,579	1,559	1,562	1,582	1,579	1,559	1,571
Northam .. .. .	1,633	1,326	1,323	1,353	1,425	1,396	1,374
Bunbury .. .. .	1,586	1,408	1,414	1,434	1,437	1,421	1,427
Geraldton .. .. .	1,629	1,378	1,386	1,417	1,488	1,494	1,446
Weighted Average—5 Towns ..	1,663	1,373	1,378	1,405	1,444	1,415	1,411
<b>TASMANIA—</b>							
Hobart .. .. .	1,740	1,479	1,486	1,493	1,502	1,507	1,497
Launceston .. .. .	1,668	1,444	1,440	1,437	1,451	1,466	1,449
Burnie .. .. .	1,666	1,375	1,372	1,387	1,418	1,446	1,406
Devonport .. .. .	1,635	1,392	1,387	1,387	1,385	1,425	1,396
Queenstown .. .. .	1,520	1,354	1,353	1,339	1,301	1,323	1,320
Weighted Average—5 Towns ..	1,704	1,457	1,459	1,462	1,471	1,481	1,468
Weighted Average—30 Towns ..	1,803	1,473	1,473	1,478	1,501	1,511	1,491
Weighted Average—6 Capitals ..	1,825	1,480	1,480	1,488	1,512	1,523	1,501

(a) For explanation of this Index, see p. 17 of this Report.

(NOTE.—The “Powers’ 3s.” for any town may be varied by the ratio which its “base” index-number (4th Quarter, 1929) bears to that of the period required.)

## SECTION IX—RETAIL PRICES.

“Court” Series Index.\*—In the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration—Quarterly Retail Prices Index Numbers.—Food, Groceries, Housing (4 and 5 rooms), Clothing and Miscellaneous Household Expenditure.—“Court” Series for Quarter ended June, 1937.

(Base : Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1923-27 = 81.0).

Cities and Towns.	1936.			1937.		Year ended June, 1937.
	June Quarter.	September Quarter.	December Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	
NEW SOUTH WALES—						
Sydney .. .. .	69.8	69.6	71.2	71.6	71.6	71.0
Newcastle .. ..	69.7	67.7	68.9	68.5	68.5	68.4
Broken Hill .. ..	66.8	70.3	71.1	71.1	72.2	71.1
Goulburn .. .. .	70.8	69.0	69.4	69.4	69.8	69.4
Bathurst .. .. .	67.3	67.2	67.7	68.2	67.9	67.7
Weighted Average—5 Towns	69.7	69.4	71.1	71.2	71.2	70.7
VICTORIA—						
Melbourne .. .. .	67.3	69.4	69.4	69.1	69.9	69.4
Ballarat .. .. .	65.6	68.7	68.2	67.5	67.6	68.0
Bendigo .. .. .	65.6	67.5	67.2	67.4	67.8	67.5
Geelong .. .. .	68.1	70.3	69.6	68.6	68.6	69.3
Warrnambool .. .	68.8	69.0	69.0	68.7	69.0	69.0
Weighted Average—5 Towns	67.3	69.4	69.3	69.0	69.7	69.4
QUEENSLAND—						
Brisbane .. .. .	63.5	65.9	67.0	67.7	67.4	67.0
Toowoomba .. ..	63.5	65.6	67.3	68.2	68.2	67.3
Rockhampton .. .	64.2	65.2	65.4	67.8	67.9	66.6
Townsville .. ..	65.5(a)	64.8(a)	66.0(a)	71.3	71.4	..
Bundaberg .. ..	61.8(b)	63.1(b)	64.3(b)	65.2	65.4	..
Weighted Average—5 Towns	63.6	65.8	66.8	67.9	67.7	67.0
SOUTH AUSTRALIA —						
Adelaide .. .. .	67.8	69.3	67.8	68.4	69.1	68.6
Kadina, Moonta, Wallaroo ..	62.2	62.2	61.8	61.9	62.2	62.0
Port Pirie .. ..	65.6	66.2	67.0	67.2	68.0	67.1
Mount Gambier ..	66.3	66.9	65.9	66.8	67.1	66.7
Peterborough .. .	68.3	69.3	68.2	68.3	68.6	68.6
Weighted Average—5 Towns	67.5	69.0	67.6	68.1	68.8	68.4
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—						
Perth, Fremantle .. ..	69.0	71.0	69.5	69.6	70.9	70.3
Kalgoorlie, Boulder .. ..	83.7	83.5	82.5	83.2	83.8	83.3
Northam .. .. .	68.6	72.2	70.7	71.0	72.4	71.6
Bunbury .. .. .	71.6	71.7	70.9	71.6	72.9	71.8
Geraldton .. ..	74.0	77.7	78.0	78.4	78.8	78.3
Weighted Average—5 Towns	70.2	72.1	70.7	70.8	72.1	71.5
TASMANIA—						
Hobart .. .. .	69.4	69.9	70.1	70.0	70.6	70.2
Launceston .. ..	67.4	68.1	68.8	68.4	69.1	68.6
Burnie .. .. .	65.0	66.5	67.7	67.7	69.5	67.8
Devonport .. ..	65.1	65.0	66.9	66.8	67.4	66.5
Queens town .. ..	69.3	67.3	68.5	68.5	69.5	68.5
Weighted Average—5 Towns	68.5	68.9	69.4	69.2	69.9	69.4
Weighted Average—30 Towns	68.1	69.1	69.6	69.8	70.2	69.7
Weighted Average—6 Capitals	68.2	69.3	69.8	69.9	70.3	69.9

SPECIAL TOWNS NOT INCLUDED IN ABOVE WEIGHTED AVERAGES.

Charters Towers (Q.) ..	65.5	64.8	66.0	66.2	66.4	65.9
Warwick (Q.) .. .. .	61.8	63.1	64.3	63.2	62.8	63.4
Port Augusta (S.) .. .	68.6	68.3	67.5	67.7	68.2	67.9

(a) Charters Towers.

(b) Warwick.

\* See pp. 17 and 86 for explanation.



## Section X.

## COMPARATIVE INDEX-NUMBERS FOR THE SIX CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED.

(\* Base of Each Section: Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, 1911 = 1,000.)

Period.	Food and Groceries.	Rent.		Food and Rent.		All Items of Household Expenditure.	Wholesale Prices Melbourne.	Nominal Wages Adult Males.	Real Wages. (b)	Percentage of Unemployment among Trade Unionists.
		All Houses.	4 and 5 Rooms.	All Houses.	4 and 5 Rooms.					
Year—										
1911 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(a)1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	%
1914 ..	1,144	1,135	1,082	1,140	1,121	1,140	1,149	1,081	948	4.7
1921 ..	1,902	1,404	1,410	1,697	1,717	1,680	1,903	1,826	1,076	8.3
1930 ..	1,682	1,685	1,711	1,683	1,693	1,618	1,596	1,939	1,152	11.2
1931 ..	1,477	1,483	1,473	1,479	1,475	1,448	1,428	1,752	1,185	19.3
1932 ..	1,425	1,374	1,336	1,403	1,391	1,377	1,411	1,639	1,168	27.4
1933 ..	1,342	1,356	1,314	1,345	1,332	1,335	1,409	1,584	1,178	29.0
1934 ..	1,400	1,365	1,324	1,385	1,371	1,355	1,471	1,590	1,148	25.1
1935 ..	1,442	1,388	1,372	1,420	1,416	1,380	1,469	1,609	1,133	20.5
1936 ..	1,475	1,441	1,437	1,461	1,461	1,409	1,543	1,635	1,119	16.5
Quarter—										12.2
1926.										
March ..	1,808	1,719	1,670	1,771	1,756	1,667	1,841	1,892	1,068	8.2
June ..	1,888	1,727	1,679	1,822	1,810	1,699	1,892	1,904	1,045	6.7
Sept. ..	1,820	1,726	1,678	1,781	1,766	1,675	1,832	1,922	1,079	7.6
Dec. ..	1,803	1,726	1,680	1,771	1,757	1,669	1,704	1,938	1,094	5.7
1927.										
March ..	1,782	1,723	1,673	1,758	1,741	1,656	1,737	1,944	1,106	5.9
June ..	1,758	1,721	1,678	1,743	1,728	1,648	1,743	1,942	1,114	6.4
Sept. ..	1,794	1,746	1,690	1,774	1,755	1,666	1,882	1,944	1,096	6.7
Dec. ..	1,820	1,746	1,694	1,789	1,773	1,678	1,904	1,955	1,093	8.9
1928.										
March ..	1,771	1,765	1,744	1,768	1,761	1,675	1,840	1,966	1,112	10.7
June ..	1,784	1,760	1,745	1,774	1,769	1,684	1,820	1,963	1,107	11.2
Sept. ..	1,745	1,752	1,741	1,748	1,744	1,670	1,704	1,963	1,123	11.4
Dec. ..	1,746	1,752	1,742	1,749	1,744	1,670	1,744	1,959	1,120	9.9
1929.										
March ..	1,859	1,763	1,758	1,820	1,821	1,713	1,788	1,958	1,076	9.3
June ..	1,805	1,759	1,753	1,821	1,823	1,713	1,794	1,977	1,086	10.0
Sept. ..	1,867	1,761	1,754	1,823	1,824	1,713	1,834	1,979	1,086	12.1
Dec. ..	1,873	1,755	1,751	1,825	1,827	1,712	1,799	1,974	1,082	13.1
1930.										
March ..	1,751	1,752	1,782	1,752	1,763	1,670	1,680	1,973	1,126	14.6
June ..	1,734	1,724	1,744	1,730	1,738	1,653	1,667	1,956	1,131	18.5
Sept. ..	1,673	1,662	1,692	1,668	1,680	1,607	1,599	1,939	1,162	20.5
Dec. ..	1,568	1,600	1,625	1,582	1,590	1,542	1,438	1,887	1,193	23.4
1931.										
March ..	1,538	1,557	1,560	1,546	1,546	1,500	1,453	1,814	1,173	25.8
June ..	1,496	1,507	1,501	1,501	1,498	1,464	1,437	1,764	1,175	27.6
Sept. ..	1,435	1,464	1,447	1,447	1,439	1,423	1,406	1,735	1,199	28.3
Dec. ..	1,439	1,406	1,382	1,425	1,418	1,406	1,418	1,694	1,189	28.0
1932.										
March ..	1,465	1,391	1,358	1,435	1,425	1,403	1,434	1,680	1,171	28.3
June ..	1,448	1,378	1,345	1,410	1,409	1,389	1,410	1,672	1,178	30.0
Sept. ..	1,416	1,367	1,327	1,395	1,382	1,370	1,418	1,608	1,153	29.6
Dec. ..	1,369	1,359	1,314	1,363	1,348	1,346	1,384	1,597	1,172	28.1
1933.										
March ..	1,317	1,357	1,318	1,330	1,318	1,327	1,336	1,585	1,102	26.5
June ..	1,337	1,354	1,314	1,342	1,329	1,334	1,401	1,595	1,189	25.7
Sept. ..	1,359	1,355	1,311	1,355	1,341	1,340	1,467	1,587	1,171	25.1
Dec. ..	1,355	1,357	1,311	1,354	1,339	1,337	1,432	1,570	1,160	23.0
1934.										
March ..	1,371	1,360	1,315	1,365	1,350	1,344	1,456	1,572	1,152	21.9
June ..	1,404	1,365	1,319	1,387	1,372	1,358	1,463	1,592	1,148	20.9
Sept. ..	1,401	1,367	1,331	1,387	1,375	1,357	1,492	1,596	1,151	20.4
Dec. ..	1,422	1,368	1,332	1,400	1,388	1,361	1,474	1,599	1,142	18.8
1935.										
March ..	1,420	1,374	1,356	1,401	1,396	1,368	1,451	1,604	1,145	18.6
June ..	1,425	1,381	1,363	1,407	1,402	1,371	1,456	1,603	1,141	17.8
Sept. ..	1,461	1,394	1,379	1,433	1,430	1,389	1,491	1,609	1,123	15.9
Dec. ..	1,460	1,403	1,390	1,437	1,434	1,391	1,479	1,617	1,125	13.7
1936.										
March ..	1,445	1,419	1,413	1,434	1,433	1,391	1,475	1,620	1,130	13.4
June ..	1,455	1,430	1,425	1,445	1,444	1,397	1,520	1,625	1,125	12.8
Sept. ..	1,489	1,454	1,449	1,475	1,474	1,420	1,570	1,637	1,110	12.0
Dec. ..	1,510	1,461	1,461	1,490	1,491	1,430	1,607	1,656	1,111	10.7
1937.										
March ..	1,510	1,468	1,470	1,493	1,495	1,433	1,638	1,659	1,111	9.9

(a) Taken back from true base (November, 1914) by means of the Food and Rent of All Houses ("A" Series) Index.

(b) Calculated by Food and Rent of all Houses ("A" Series) Index. See p. 69 for Real Wages under the "C" Series regimen.

\* The index-numbers given in the separate columns of the table cannot be compared with each other in order to show, for example, the relative cost of housing, and food and groceries, since the cost in 1911 in each group or combination is made equal to 1,000.

**Section XI.**  
**RETAIL PRICES.**  
**RESOLUTIONS**  
 OF THE

CONFERENCE OF COMMONWEALTH AND STATE STATISTICIANS  
 HELD AT CANBERRA IN APRIL, 1936.

A.—RETAIL PRICE INDEXES.

I. "C" Series Index Numbers.

1. **Action necessary with respect to Capital Cities, Provincial and other Towns.**—That in view of the extensive use now made of the "C" series index-numbers for comparisons of the levels of retail prices and rents in different towns at the same date, it is desirable that—

(a) *Six Capital Cities and six Provincial Towns.*—Every effort should be made to maintain, quarter by quarter, true determination of the relative costs in all towns of the regimen adopted, but especially as between the six capital cities and certain provincial towns, viz., Broken Hill, Geelong, Townsville, Port Augusta, Kalgoorlie and Launceston;

\*(b) *Other Towns.*—In the case of towns for which such prices are collected, other than those specifically mentioned in sub-section (a) above, periodic attempts should be made to check the maintenance of standard grades at intervals of not more than one year;

\*(c) *Explanation necessary regarding Other Towns.*—In the case of towns referred to in sub-section (b) above, the Commonwealth Statistician and the Statisticians of the several States should take appropriate steps to explain to the public and wage-fixing tribunals that the measurement of relative prices given by the "C" series index-numbers is only approximate;

\*(d) *Continuation of quarterly collection, Other Towns.*—Subject to the above explanations, the quarterly collection of prices from the towns mentioned in sub-section (b) above should be continued.

2. **Five Towns Index not intended as a State Index.**—That attention be drawn in published tables to the fact that the weighted average Five Towns Index for any State is not intended to be a complete index of the level of prices for the whole of that State.

3. **Queensland Towns.**—That the Commonwealth Statistician confer with the Queensland Statistician regarding the selection of representative Queensland towns.

II. *Field Officers.*

4. **Personal Collection Essential.**—That the employment of a special staff of field officers for the personal collection and checking of returns of retail prices and rents is essential.

5. **Minimum Number of Field Officers Required.**—That the minimum requirements, under present circumstances, are six field officers, one to be permanently attached to each State Statistical Office; and one supervising officer, to be attached directly to the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.

\* In actual practice it has been found that these towns can be visited personally by the Field Officer more frequently than once a year. The inferiority of these index numbers to those referred to in (a), implied in these Resolutions, is therefore almost wholly removed.

SECTION XI.—RETAIL PRICES—*continued.*

6. (a) **Duties of Field Officers.**—That the duties of each field officer should be to undertake, under the general control and direction of the State Statistician, the regular collection and checking in person of returns of retail prices and rents in the capital city and, so far as may be practicable, a specified town in the State, and the periodic checking of returns in the other provincial towns for which index-numbers are compiled, with the object of securing accurate particulars of prices of goods and services of the standard grade and quality originally established.

(b) **Employment of Supervising Officer.**—That the duties of the supervising officer should include the establishment and maintenance of definite standards and commodity specifications in each State, the co-ordination of the work of the field officers with the object of ensuring the retention of comparable standards in each State, and the investigation in the field of such special problems as may from time to time arise.

7. **Employment of Second Supervising Officer in Initial Stages.**—That, in view of the large area to be covered, and the necessity for introducing revised regimens and standard grades simultaneously in all States as soon as practicable, the employment of a second supervising officer during the initial stages of the investigation would be necessary.

8. **Purchase of Certain Standard Articles.**—That the work of the field officers in each State could be much more satisfactorily performed if standard samples of certain articles were purchased and retained for reference purposes in each State Statistical Office.

9. **Qualifications of Field Officers.**—That, in the appointment of officers in pursuance of these resolutions, due weight should be given to the following qualifications:—

(a) Special knowledge of the drapery and hardware trade, and a good knowledge of retail trade generally;

(b) Maturity of judgment and personal character;

(c) Ability to understand and appreciate fully the statistical purposes to be served by the data collected.

10. **Administrative and Financial Arrangements.**—That the practicability of giving effect to the above recommendations, from the administrative and financial point of view, should be immediately investigated by the Commonwealth Statistician and reported to the Statisticians of the several States.

III. *Regimen.*

11. **Common Standards should be Specified.**—That it is desirable that, as far as practicable, the regimen adopted for the measurement of variations in retail prices and rents should be the same in all towns in the six States, and that the same standard grades and qualities should be specified in all cases. This requirement shall not preclude the allowance of certain minor differences (as, for example, in the weight of fabrics) where the influence of special climatic factors renders a more exact comparison impossible.

12. **Revision of Regimen** (*see Appendix A\**).—That it is desirable—

(a) **New Regimen.**—That in view of the difficulty of collecting accurate particulars of the prices of certain items at present included in the regimen of the "C" series index-numbers of retail prices and rents, this regimen should be altered as soon as practicable along the lines of that set out in Appendix A\* hereto.

\* See pages 14 and 27 for Regimens.

SECTION XI.—RETAIL PRICES—*continued*.

(b) *Further revision on Field Officers' experience.*—That, in giving effect to sub-section (a) above, the Commonwealth Statistician should be guided by the experience of the field officers mentioned in Resolution 4.

(c) *Detailed specification of each commodity to be established.*—That detailed specifications of each commodity and service included in the revised group regimens should be established with the assistance of trade experts, and that these specifications should be finally settled after consultation between the Commonwealth Statistician and the Statisticians of the several States.

13. **Relative Weights for four major groups.**—That it is desirable, until such time as more extensive and reliable data become available, either from family budget inquiries or from other sources, that the revision of the regimen from time to time should not be allowed to influence the relative weights at present allotted to each of the four major groups of expenditure.

14. **Family Budget inquiry.**—That it is desirable that the Commonwealth Statistician should investigate the practicability of instituting a family budget inquiry at an early date.

15. **Fuel.**—That it is desirable—

(a) that the regimen for fuel should be revised to include, where applicable, the items "Electricity, power" and "Gas, cooking" as well as "Firewood, blocks";

(b) that the present mass-unit for firewood (1.5 cwt.) be redistributed among the above items in the following proportions:—

	Mass unit.
Firewood, blocks, cwt. . . . .	0.5
Electricity, power, unit (K.w.hour) . . . . .	$x$
Gas, cooking, 1,000 cubic feet . . . . .	$y$

NOTE\*.—(i) The value of  $x$  to be determined by dividing "the weighted average price of 0.5 cwt. of firewood in the six capitals in 1935" by "the average price of a unit of electric power in 1935 in those capital cities in which such a price can be satisfactorily ascertained". (In ascertaining the price of electric power, where graduated tariffs are in force, it will be necessary to assume a common annual (or quarterly) consumption of power. The latter should be based on data collected in accordance with Resolution 16.)

(ii) The value of  $y$  to be determined by dividing "the weighted average price of 0.5 cwt. of firewood in the six capitals in 1935" by "the average price of 1,000 cubic feet of gas in the six capitals in 1935".

(iii) As an alternative to (i), the value of  $x$  might be determined by comparison with the value of  $y$ , on the basis of the same number of British Thermal Units.

(c) that in the case of any town where gas and/or electricity are not available, or the use of such for domestic purposes is negligible, the mass-units for the items of fuel which are commonly consumed should be correspondingly increased;

\* The procedure for determining the mass-units for fuel was subsequently amended by mutual agreement.

SECTION XI.—RETAIL PRICES—*continued.*

- (d) that, for the purpose of applying sub-section (c) of this Resolution, each State Statistician furnish the Commonwealth Statistician with a report on the predominant usage of the relevant towns within his State, in the following form:—

Usage.	Capital City. (1)	Town. (2)	Town. (3)	Town. (4)	Town. (5)	Town. (6)
Firewood, gas, electric power ..						
Firewood, gas .. ..						
Firewood predominant, some gas ..						
Firewood, electric power .. ..						
Firewood, some electric power ..						
Firewood predominantly ..						

16. **Tariff Rates, Electricity.**—That it is desirable—

- (a) that the Commonwealth Statistician should circulate questionnaires to each State Statistician with a view to ascertaining sufficient information about the tariff rates on electricity and the actual consumption of electricity by private households to enable him to formulate proposals for recording variations in the price of electric lighting on the basis of tariff rates ;
- (b) that such proposals should be circulated to the State Statisticians for comment before they are put into force ;
- (c) that, in cases where it may be found impossible to ascertain with sufficient accuracy the tariff prices separately of electric light and electric power, the mass-units for electric light and power should be amalgamated in the actual tabulations ;
- (d) that, in averaging the prices charged by several suppliers in any one town, attention be given to the practicability of weighting the prices roughly in accordance with the domestic sales of each supplier.

17. **Tariff Rates, Gas.**—That it is desirable that the Commonwealth Statistician should circulate questionnaires to each State Statistician with respect to tariff rates and consumption of household gas, similar in form to those mentioned in Resolution 16.

18. **Rents**—(a) *Calculation of Averages.*—That in calculating for any town the average rent of houses of any given material and of any given number of rooms, the total rents charged in respect of all houses of the given material and size returned by house-agents within that town shall be divided by the total number of houses whose rents are so aggregated.

NOTE.—“Rent” shall include the total additional weekly charges (if any) payable by the tenant in respect of sanitation, garbage, water (other than excess), or any other similar charges usually payable by the landlord.

(b) *Weighting of Wood and Brick Houses.*—That in calculating for any town the average rent of houses of any given number of rooms, the average rent of houses of “wood”, and of “brick, stone, &c.” (as ascertained under (a) above) shall be weighted by the respective numbers of houses of those materials and of that size within that town, as ascertained from the results of the 1933 Census.



SECTION XI.—RETAIL PRICES—*continued*.

(c) *Weighting of Houses for Number of Rooms*.—That in calculating for any town the average rent of houses containing different numbers of rooms, the averages for each size of house (as ascertained under (b) above) shall be weighted by the respective numbers of houses of the relevant size within the Commonwealth as a whole, as ascertained from the results of the 1933 Census.

(d) *Weighting of Houses for Towns*.—That in calculating average rents for two or more towns, the average rent (ascertained as above) for each separate town shall be weighted by its population.

19. **\*Standard Selection of Houses to be made**.—That in order to secure a reasonable degree of uniformity in standard in the houses in respect of which rental particulars are collected, the following method shall be investigated by the Commonwealth Statistician and State Statisticians with a view to its gradual adoption as early as practicable :—

- (a) A selection to be made from the rent rolls of the principal house-agents or owners in the respective towns of an appropriate number of "sample" houses in each class, such houses to conform strictly to the prescribed requirements (*vide* instruction No. 4 in the Rent Book issued by the Commonwealth Statistician) and to be adequately representative of the several varying conditions pertaining to the suitable houses of that particular type, e.g., local situation, distance from town, type of construction, &c.
- (b) It shall be the duty of the field officer mentioned in Resolution 4 to supervise such selection.
- (c) In the event of a "sample" house being removed from the agent's or owner's rent roll, it shall be replaced immediately by a house possessing similar characteristic features.
- (d) When making the selection, the field officer should be guided by the 1933 Census results showing the proportion of the various types of house in each Local Government Area.

20. **Miscellaneous Group**.—That, in respect of those items in the regimen of the "Miscellaneous" group commencing with "Union Dues" and ending with "School Requisites", it is recommended that the following procedure should be adopted :—

- (a) "Union Dues" should be varied in the second quarter of each year in accordance with the changes shown by an index of variation for Commonwealth as a whole, to be compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician on as wide a basis as possible, 6d. per week being taken as the weighted average amount for the six capital cities for 1934.
- (b) "Lodge Dues", and "Medicine, Dentist, &c." should be amalgamated and kept unchanged at 24d. per week in all towns.
- (c) "Newspapers, &c." should be varied in the second quarter of each year in accordance with the changes shown by an index of variation for each State, to be computed from the prices of the leading morning and evening papers in each capital city, 15d. per week being taken as the basic amount for Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide and 18d. per week for Brisbane, Perth and Hobart for 1934.

\* After the investigation recommended a modified form of the method outlined was adopted by mutual agreement in respect of the towns mentioned in Resolution 1 (a) above.

SECTION XI.—RETAIL PRICES—*continued.*

- (d) "*Recreation, &c.*" should be kept unchanged at 24d. per week in all towns.
- (e) "*Smoking*" should be varied in the second quarter of each year in accordance with the changes shown by an index of variation for the Commonwealth as a whole, to be computed from the prices of pipe tobacco, cigarette tobacco, cigarette papers and matches, 24d. being taken as the weighted average amount for the six capital cities for 1934.
- (f) "*Fares*" should be varied in the second quarter of each year in accordance with the changes shown by an index of variation for each State, to be compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician after consultation with the Statisticians of the several States, 36.61d. per week being taken as the weighted average amount for the six capital cities for 1934.

NOTE.—In the compilation of this index, regard should be had to second class fares (only) on the railways, and to all relevant concessional rates allowed on rail and tram journeys. Fares between specified points should be taken where practicable in preference to such averages as receipts per passenger or car mile.

- (g) "*School requisites*" should be kept unchanged at 3d. per week in all towns.
- (h) *Provincial Towns.*—The amounts so ascertained for the whole of this sub-group in the capital city of each State should be regarded as applicable to the provincial towns of that State.

NOTE.—The decision to refrain from making retrospective variations prior to 1934 in the weighted averages for the six capital cities of the items "Union dues", "Newspapers, &c.", "Smoking" and "Fares" is based chiefly on the fact that a new determination of the Commonwealth basic wage was made in May, 1934. It has been considered desirable, however, to place each town in its correct relation to the weighted average for the six capital cities, by taking the amounts set down by the Basic Wage Commission in 1920 as the standard from which to calculate.

IV. *Family Unit.*

21. **Family Unit.**—That it is desirable—

- (a) *Average Private Household.*—That the unit for which variations in the "Cost of Living" (at a given standard) are measured should continue to be the average Australian private household.
- (b) *1933 Census Results.*—That this unit should be determined, for the Food and Groceries, Housing, Clothing and Miscellaneous groups of expenditure, from the results of the 1933 Census of Population.
- (c) *Method of Determination.*—That the method of determination of the unit for which costs are to be tabulated following the adoption of a new base year be as follows:—
  - (i) *For Food and Groceries.*—The actual number of inmates of occupied private dwellings in 1933.
  - (ii) *For Housing.*—The actual number of occupied private dwellings in 1933.

SECTION XI.—RETAIL PRICES—*continued.*

- (iii) *For Clothing.*—The actual number of inmates of occupied private dwellings in 1933 sub-divided into the age-groups—

Children 0-4; children 5-9; children 10-16;  
females 17 and over; males 17 and over,  
on the basis of the age-distribution of the population  
in 1933.

- (iv) *For Miscellaneous.*—The actual number of occupied private dwellings in 1933.

V. *Base Year.*

22. **New Base Year to be Adopted.**—That, in view of the extensive nature of the revisions to the regimen of the retail price index-numbers already made or in progress, it is desirable that the index-numbers should be computed on a new base year as soon as practicable.

VI. *Returns.*

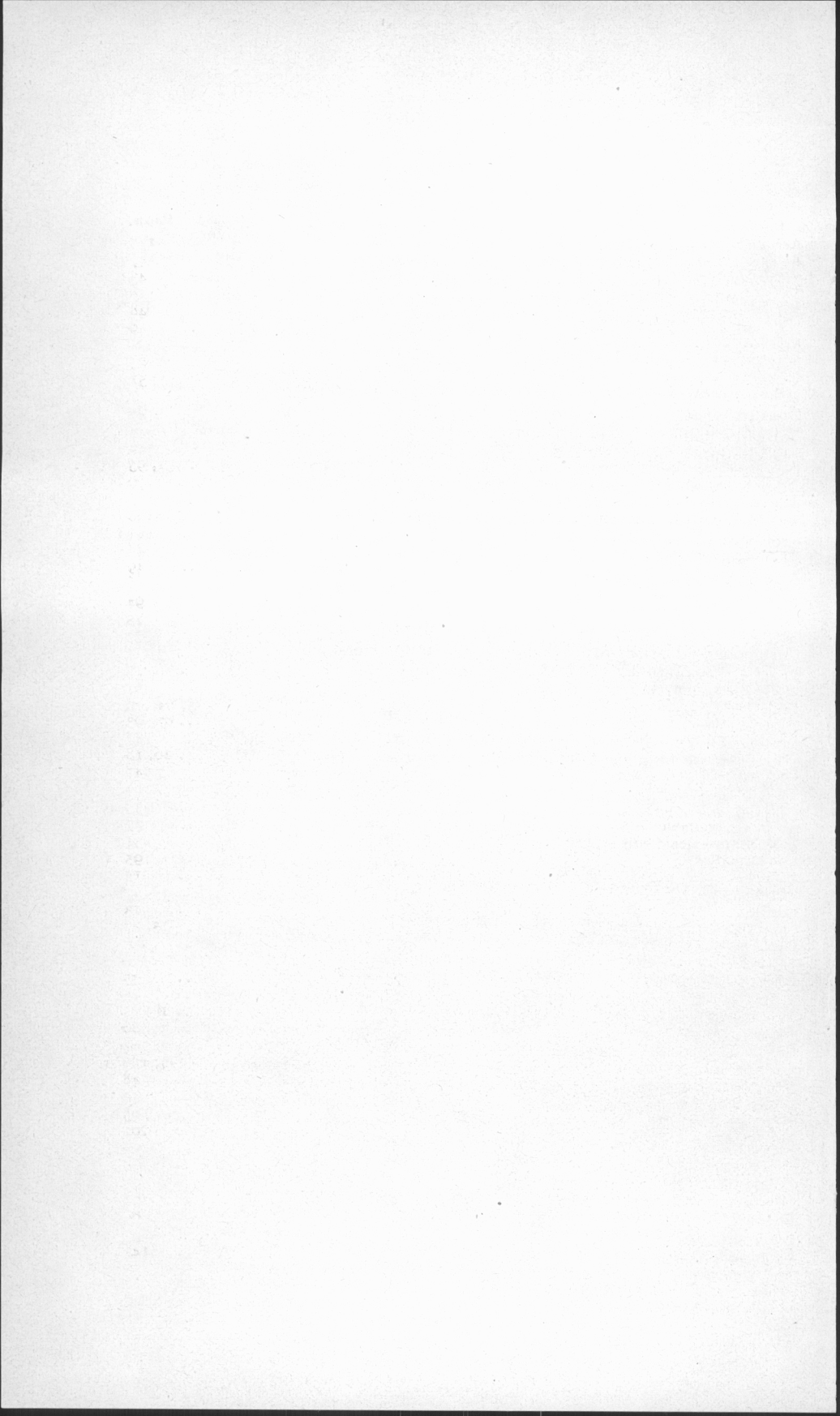
23. **Returns to be Signed and Dated.**—That it is desirable that all returns in respect of retail prices and rents should be signed and dated by the individual or firm responsible for furnishing the returns, or by a responsible employee as the duly accredited agent of the individual or firm concerned.

24. **Instructions for Filling in 'Monthly Returns.**—*Milk.*—Quality of goods and prices to be quoted. The following should be inserted, instead of the instructions at present set out under the above heading:—

“If you sell milk both in bulk and in sealed bottles *either* quote for milk per sealed bottle if you sell more milk in that manner than you sell by bulk, *or* quote for milk per quart sold in bulk if you sell more milk in that manner than you sell in sealed bottles.\*”

---

\* Subsequently amended, by mutual agreement, to read: “If you sell milk both in sealed bottles and unbottled *either* quote for milk per quart in sealed bottles (cash delivered) if you sell more bottled than unbottled milk *or* quote for milk per quart unbottled (cash delivered) if you sell more unbottled than bottled milk, *but do not change from one basis to the other in future returns.*”



## INDEX.

	PAGE.
Accidents, industrial .. .. .	133
Acts, regulating industrial matters .. .. .	47
rent reduction .. .. .	43
unemployment relief .. .. .	118
Agreements filed .. .. .	48
in force .. .. .	49
Agricultural produce—value .. .. .	71
"All Items" Index .. .. .	25
Appendix .. .. .	151
Arbitration, industrial—	
Acts regulating .. .. .	47
Commonwealth Court .. .. .	48
Organizations registered .. .. .	142
Arbitrator, Public Service .. .. .	51, 95
"A" Series Index .. .. .	16, 179
Associations—	
Employees' .. .. .	136
Employers' .. .. .	143
Awards made .. .. .	48
in force .. .. .	49
Base period, change of .. .. .	16
Basic Wage, and Child Endowment	
Commonwealth, "Harvester" .. .. .	75
1933 inquiry .. .. .	77
1934 inquiry .. .. .	77
1937 inquiry .. .. .	77
Rates ruling .. .. .	87
Royal Commission, 1920 .. .. .	25, 94, 95
States, rates, &c. .. .. .	87, 93
Boards, Wages and Industrial	
"B" Series Index .. .. .	16, 18
Central Labour Organizations .. .. .	141
Child Endowment .. .. .	94
Clothing, index numbers .. .. .	33
regimen .. .. .	27
Coal Mines—Accidents .. .. .	134
Disputes .. .. .	95
Collection of data, retail prices .. .. .	15
Commodities, brands .. .. .	13, 27
Composite Unit, retail prices .. .. .	13
Consumption weights .. .. .	13, 27
Conferences, International Labour .. .. .	146
Statisticians re retail prices .. .. .	13, 27, 189
Cost of Living, Australia .. .. .	35
Other countries .. .. .	45
"C" Series Index .. .. .	16, 25
"Court" Series Index .. .. .	17, 86
Currency, retail prices in terms of .. .. .	23
"D" Series Index .. .. .	17, 186
Determinations made .. .. .	48
in force .. .. .	49
Disputes, industrial .. .. .	95
Causes .. .. .	102
Duration .. .. .	99
Methods of Settlement .. .. .	105
Principal .. .. .	97
Results .. .. .	103
Effective Wages .. .. .	68
Employees' Associations .. .. .	136
Employers' Associations .. .. .	143



## INDEX—continued.

	PAGE.
Employment, Advisory Committee .. .. .	118
Direct measures of .. .. .	111
Free Bureaux, State .. .. .	132
Fluctuations .. .. .	107
Indexes, retail stores .. .. .	116
factories .. .. .	114
New South Wales .. .. .	117
Queensland .. .. .	117
Seasonal .. .. .	111
Endowment, family .. .. .	94
Factories, employment index .. .. .	114
Family Endowment .. .. .	94
Unit, Commonwealth Court .. .. .	75, 87
State Tribunals .. .. .	93
Federations, Employers' Associations .. .. .	145
Trade Unions .. .. .	141
Females, hours of labour .. .. .	62, 66, 173
Minimum occupational wage rates .. .. .	173
Rates of Wage, weighted average .. .. .	59
Field officers, appointment .. .. .	189
Fluctuations in employment .. .. .	107
Food and Groceries, regimen .. .. .	13
Index numbers .. .. .	18
" 1911 Base .. .. .	179
Various countries .. .. .	46
Funds for Unemployment Relief .. .. .	128
Graphs .. .. .	8, 95
"Harvester—All Items" ("D" Series) Index .. .. .	17, 186
"Harvester" Wage .. .. .	75
Hours of Labour .. .. .	55
Males .. .. .	65, 159
Females .. .. .	67, 173
Other countries .. .. .	176
Housing, basis for .. .. .	19
Rent Reduction Acts .. .. .	43
Weekly Rent averages .. .. .	158
Index Numbers, "All Items" .. .. .	16, 25
"A" Series .. .. .	16, 183, 185
"B" Series .. .. .	16, 18
"C" Series .. .. .	16, 25
Comparative (1911 base) .. .. .	188
"Court" Series .. .. .	187
Currency equivalents .. .. .	23
"D" Series .. .. .	17, 186
"Harvester-All Items" .. .. .	17, 186
Hours of Labour, males .. .. .	55
females .. .. .	67
Purchasing Power .. .. .	23
Retail prices, 1923-27 base .. .. .	18
1911 base .. .. .	179
Series of, explanation .. .. .	16
Wage assessment on .. .. .	16
Wages, males .. .. .	57
females .. .. .	59
Wholesale prices .. .. .	11
Industrial—Accidents .. .. .	133
Agreements filed .. .. .	48
Disputes ( <i>See</i> Disputes) .. .. .	
Operations .. .. .	47
Tribunals, Acts .. .. .	47
Methods of Administration .. .. .	47

## INDEX—continued.

	PAGE.
International, Hours of Labour .. .. .	176
Labour Conferences .. .. .	146
Price Index Numbers .. .. .	44
Retail Prices .. .. .	148
Unemployment .. .. .	147
Wages .. .. .	165
Interstate Organizations, Employers .. .. .	145
Trade Unions .. .. .	141
Labour Organizations .. .. .	136
Central .. .. .	141
Legislation, Industrial .. .. .	52
Unemployment .. .. .	118
Lockouts ( <i>See</i> Disputes).	
Males, hours of labour .. .. .	61, 159
Minimum occupational rates .. .. .	159
Weighted average wages .. .. .	57
Mass-units— <i>See</i> "Weights".	
Membership, Employers' Associations .. .. .	143
Trade Unions .. .. .	136
Mining Accidents .. .. .	134
Miscellaneous items, regimen .. .. .	28
Operations, Industrial Tribunals .. .. .	47
Organizations, Central Labour .. .. .	141
Employers .. .. .	143
Registered .. .. .	142
Trade Unions .. .. .	136
Population, Weights .. .. .	23
Prices, average, capital cities .. .. .	152
International Comparisons .. .. .	44
Retail index-numbers .. .. .	13
Wholesale index-numbers .. .. .	9, 151
Production, value of .. .. .	71
Productive activity .. .. .	71
Public Service Arbitrator .. .. .	54
Purchasing power of index numbers .. .. .	23
Rates of Wage .. .. .	55
Ration Scales .. .. .	107
Real Wages .. .. .	68
Reduction of Rent Acts .. .. .	43
Regimens, "All Items" index .. .. .	26
Clothing .. .. .	27
Food and groceries .. .. .	13
Miscellaneous items .. .. .	28
Wholesale prices .. .. .	9
Registered organizations .. .. .	142
Rents.— <i>See</i> "Housing".	
Retail Prices, "A" Series Index .. .. .	16, 179
"All Items" ("C" Series) Index .. .. .	16, 27
Australia and other Countries.. .. .	44
"B" Series Index .. .. .	16, 18
"C" Series Index .. .. .	16, 27
"Court" Series Index .. .. .	17, 86, 187
Clothing, index numbers .. .. .	33
regimen .. .. .	27
Collection of data .. .. .	15
Composite Unit .. .. .	13, 27
Food and Groceries .. .. .	13
Housing, all houses .. .. .	181
four and five rooms.. .. .	19
International comparisons .. .. .	44
Miscellaneous Items, index numbers .. .. .	34
Regimen .. .. .	28
Regimens .. .. .	13, 27
Thirty Towns .. .. .	19, 30
Two Hundred Towns .. .. .	38
Wage Assessment on .. .. .	16

## INDEX—continued.

	PAGE.
Retail Stores, employment .. .. .	116
Royal Commission on Basic Wage, 1920 .. .. .	25
Seasonal employment .. .. .	111
Series of index-numbers—explanation .. .. .	16
Strikes and Lockouts— <i>See</i> "Disputes" .. .. .	
Sustenance rates .. .. .	120
Trade Unions, classified by numbers .. .. .	140
Industrial groups .. .. .	137
Interstate or federated .. .. .	141
Number and membership .. .. .	136
Percentage to total workers .. .. .	139
Two Hundred Towns Index .. .. .	38
Unemployment ( <i>see also</i> Employment). .. .. .	
Numbers and percentages .. .. .	108
Fluctuations .. .. .	107
Relief legislation .. .. .	118
Funds .. .. .	128
Sustenance rates .. .. .	120
Sustenance summary .. .. .	127
Sustenance, numbers on .. .. .	132
Unions, Trade .. .. .	136
Value of Production .. .. .	71
Wages, Acts regulating .. .. .	47
Assessment on index-numbers .. .. .	16
Basic.—( <i>See</i> "Basic Wage"). .. .. .	
Boards authorized .. .. .	50
Effective or real .. .. .	68
Minimum occupational rates .. .. .	159
Nominal weekly, males .. .. .	57
females .. .. .	59
hourly, males .. .. .	61, 64, 159
females .. .. .	62, 173
Occupational rates, males .. .. .	159
females .. .. .	173
Weights, population .. .. .	23
regimen .. .. .	13, 27
Wholesale prices, average .. .. .	151
Index numbers .. .. .	11
International comparisons .. .. .	44
Regimen .. .. .	10